OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

and

CIVIL RIGHTS

A statement of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations prepared for the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights

July 14, 1962
Nashville

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is a voluntary non-political organization, chartered by the state, and open to persons of all races and faiths. It seeks through education, communication and leadership to foster an environment in which all citizens may live together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

The opening statement in the 1961 report of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights dealt with employment. The Council's choice of employment as one of its most important problems throughout the state serves to confirm the previous report. In the intervening months there has been progress, but not enough to dislodge employment as a chief area of discriminatory practice.*

Tennessee's population, according to the 1960 Census shows that only 16 per cent of the state's population is non-white. Removing from the non-white category the Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and "all others", the percentage drops to less than 1/10 of 1 per cent. This is true despite the increase of 300 per cent in Asiatic residents within our state. Therefore, the problems associated with discrimination are Negro-white ones. We are not forgetting the 2400 persons classified as non-white, other than Negro. We simply mean to say that prejudice and discrimination are transferable and when we clear away points of discrimination toward Negroes, we will modify or relieve discrimination toward other minority groups.

In September 1960, a two day meeting was held in Nashville to explore the employment opportunities for Negroes. A summary of that conference was made by Dr. V. W. Henderson and its opening statements describes the Tennessee Council's interest and commitment.

"Inherent within the democratic philosophy are basic individual rights which apply to all persons, or else they cannot, in the final analysis, be enjoyed as the privilege of any. Among these are:

1. The right to pursue gainful employment and economic security within the limits of the individual's highest capabilities and skills,
2. The right to participate in such schools, general education and vocational training programs, which will provide the needed skills, and

3. The right not to be denied either of the above opportunities by virtue of such accidents of birth as race, social class, or religion.

The greatest mutual benefit for the individual and society will obtain when these rights are maximally developed and utilized throughout the social structure and at all levels of capacity."

Your committee may have received statements dealing with employment from local groups throughout the state. We know that local councils have been working for breakthroughs in employment. There have been successes, such as sales clerks and clerical personnel employed in department stores and small specialty shops, check-out clerks, grocery clerks, etc. There has been some upgrading in large firms with Federal Contracts including Avco, Western Electric and General Shoe. It has been slow and tedious work, and has required great patience and persistence on the part of negotiating teams. Although many of the larger firms have Federal Contracts they have demonstrated little initiative in recruitment of Negro employees and have generally responded only to pressure. Dr. Henderson's statistical information of two years ago remains valid: Twelve thousand new jobs in Nashville firms since 1957 with less than 4 per cent Negro employees; almost no jobs above the unskilled level; of all unskilled jobs in Nashville over 80 per cent are held by Negroes; a 20 per cent increase in number of manufacturing jobs in Nashville since 1950, but only 5 per cent of those jobs are held by Negroes

Public utilities furnish a vivid example of discriminatory practices. Since they are monopolies traditional methods of demonstrating disagreement with their personnel policies, such as "trade where you can work", are not applicable. Both Federal and state organizations have a responsibility in the area of public utilities, and both have regulatory bodies to protest the public interest. They have not done so. In the Nashville area there

are more than 23,000 telephones, 20,000 electric meters and 12,000 gas meters registered to Negro customers. These companies are reluctant and at times adamant toward employment of Negroes at any job other than building maintenance positions. The Civil Rights Commission hearings in Memphis portrayed this quite clearly. There are 1300 employees of Southern Bell in Memphis; 54 are Negroes.

When large firms are approached about Negro employment they frequently assert that there are no Negro applicants. Frequently this is true. Only a few determined souls will continue to make application at places where they have been unwelcome, or to take promotional examinations whereby they invite redicule. Sometime ago a Nashville postal employee, who was taking an examination to upgrade his position, was ridiculed by his superior who asked if the employee took these examinations for "your health or recreation".

Tennessee State University graduated 15 engineers in June 1962. Prior to graduation they all obtained positions, and all outside of Tennessee. According to the personnel office and the Engineering School, the Tennessee Highway Department has never attempted to recruit A&I graduate engineers. In 1962, 52 industries came to A&I seeking personnel with specialized training - chemists, physicists, etc.; not one of these companies was Tennessee based. One engineering graduate of A&I is working for TVA in Knoxville and another at Red Stone Arsenal in Alabama. It is believed that all other graduates are out of Tennessee and out of the South. The state is thereby making a generous contribution to the economy of the North and West, but this erosion of our "top soil" in human resources is one we can ill afford.

Perhaps even more serious than losing the investment made in these young people to the general economy of the state, is losing their services as incentive to young Negroes struggling with long division and logarithms. If youngsters could witness the utilization of Negroes on skilled jobs, it

would serve as an effective motivation for their own preparation.

Technical training at the high school level is either non-existent, or so antiquated that it has little worth for the types of jobs which our economy will produce. In Chattanooga, the plan for desegregation of the schools, effective for the first three grades in 1962 does not become effective for the first year of high school until 1968. It appears that Kirkman Vocational School will not be open until 1969 to Negro students, and the School Board's post high school institution, Chattanooga Technical Institute, will not admit Negroes until that date. This delay will effectively eliminate Negroes from training programs which would prepare them for the current job market. A Negro child in Chattanooga entering school in September 1954 will graduate from high school without ever having an opportunity for training in areas of employment for which there is an increasing demand. Let me illustrate by comparing the vocational courses offered at these two schools:

KIRKMAN HIGH SCHOOL	HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL
automotive mechanics	auto mechanics
auto motors	auto motors
commercial arts	commercial arts
cosmetology	cosmetology
drafting	
electricity	
industrial chemistry	
industrial electricity	
industrial instrumentation	
machine drafting	
basic and advance machine shop procedures	
printing	
radio and television repair	
refrigeration	
air conditioning	
sheet metal	
welding	
practical nursing	practical nursing
photography	
pre-flight aeronautics	
assorted business subjects	some basic business subjects
	tailoring
	shoe repair
	carpentry
	commercial baking
	bricklaying

In Chattanooga, both the city and county restrict vocational offerings in Negro schools to those courses that train for jobs now open to Negroes in the Chattanooga area. This very effectively eliminates a Negro youth from competition for the burgeoning new jobs in Chattanooga, and guarantees his unpreparedness for the labor market elsewhere in the United States. The Superintendent of the Chattanooga City Schools defended the unequal educational advantages by saying that the school system "cannot regulate community employment practices." We would disagree. Their training programs are quite effective.

The administration of vocational education in Tennessee is a product of state, federal and local financing and regulations. The current interpretation and implication of these regulations is such that vocational education is inadequate and unequal throughout Tennessee.

Once you have provided training, and the incentive to obtain it, there must be a channel for the applicant to obtain a job. Not just any job, but the one for which he is trained, and by which he may make the greatest contribution to the economy. Segregated employment offices, and personnel of those offices who think in terms of racial classification of jobs can thwart all earlier efforts to improve employment practices. The state employment offices are the key. This is not a matter of long time strategy. A Commissioner of Employment Security who wanted to change these practices could do so immediately. These employment offices are supported by state and federal funds; they are amenable to change.

In summary, employment patterns depend on:

1. Vocational guidance, counseling and training in public schools.
2. Recruitment and referral for employment
3. Initial hiring
4. Employee on the job training
5. Upgrading and transfer
6. Lay off and termination policies.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations sponsored a workshop in Johnson City in April 1962 to stimulate interest in broadened job opportunities for Negroes. The workshop, led by Dr. V. W. Henderson, drew both Negro and white citizens from the tri-cities and other East Tennessee towns. Practical proposals for obtaining employment were discussed with emphasis on Federal contract firms. It was noted that a Johnson City firm with nearly $5 million in Federal Government contracts employed no Negroes. The workshop, covering 3 sessions in 24 hours, sought to give practical information on job opportunities and to stimulate vocational training geared to the current job forecast. A similar workshop is planned for Jackson in August and will draw participants from several rural counties. It is a very small contribution toward a very large problem.

Our choice of employment as a major area of discrimination is in line with a statement in a recent Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights:

> "Denial of employment because of the color of a person's skin, his faith, or his ancestry is a wrong of manifold dimensions. On the personal plane, it is a violation of the Constitution, of legislation, or of national policy. On the economic and social plane, discrimination may result in waste of human resources and an unnecessary burden to the community."

********** ********** **********

*1) In September 1959, Dr. Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor made the following predictions on the occupational trends for the next decade:

> "Looking at the economy as a whole, the major chances appear to be long-term rapid growth of the so-called white collar group of occupations; a slower growth in the blue collar occupations accompanied by a continuing rise in the skill levels; a sharp decline in employment among farmer and farm laborers; and faster than average growth among service worker."

2) Twenty-two states with 2/3 of our population have Fair Employment Practices Laws.

15,000 Readers
Still Growing!

Extra - Special - Extra

20 CENTS
PER COPY

Peace and Prosperity Through Economic Process

The 780 Countdown

Youth and Adult Working Creatively for the good of Humanity and in the public interest

A local, state and national program of 780 weeks of economic progress

Vol. 1 No. 13 | A PUBLIC ENDOWMENT | August 31, 1962

LEBANON 6 JAILED SEEKING JUSTICE

Special 780 Bulletin

A Core representative in Lebanon has sent a special telegram to Burt Marshall, Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Washington, D. C., apprising him of the Lebanon situation, and asking that an investigation be launched to determine if there are any civil rights violations.

The Loser-Fulton furor has, touched off powder keg in the

Citizens Of Lebanon Ask

"Is This Justice?"

Fred Jenkins

The citizens of Lebanon are asking, "Is this justice?" following the jailing of six members of CORE last evening as they picketed the Capitol Theater carrying signs protesting peacefully the segregated policies of the management.

when contacted by COUNTDOWN newsmen at the City Hall, were - Miss Mary Hamilton, Core's New York field secretary; Miss Avis Hatings, 18, a student at Wilson County High School, Miss Maxine Cartwright, 21; Bobby Jennings, 18, a student at WCHS; Leroy McMurry, interior dec-

15,000 Readers Still Growing!

Extra - Special - Extra

20 CENTS PER COPY

The 780 Countdown

Peace and Prosperity Through Economic Process

Youth and Adult Working Creatively for the good of Humanity and in the public interest

A local, state and national program of 780 weeks of economic progress

Vol. 1 No. 13 | A PUBLIC ENDOWMENT | August 31, 1962

LEBANON 6 JAILED SEEKING JUSTICE

Special 780 Bulletin

A Core representative in Lebanon has sent a special telegram to Burt Marshall, Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Washington, D. C., apprising him of the Lebanon situation, and asking that an investigation be launched to determine if there are any civil rights violations.

The Loser-Fulton furor has, touched off powder keg in the highly criticized 2nd Ward. The results should be interesting.

Some who profess to be in the know think the GOP's have more than an even chance to elect a man from their ranks come November. However, we can expec the Elephant boys to enter a tusker in the forthcoming hassle, and expect their entry to make whale of a good showing.

From the hoi pollios' perch however, it is against precedent for the GOP party to elect one of their number. But since the Demos scandal in their own camp, anything may happen - and it just might.

(Continued on page 4)

MISS WILMA CARTWRIGHT

Citizens Of Lebanon Ask

"Is This Justice?"

Fred Jenkins

The citizens of Lebanon are asking, "Is this justice?" following the jailing of six members of CORE last evening as they picketed the Capitol Theater carrying signs protesting peacefully the segregated policies of the management.

Those arrested on charges of breaching the peace and failure to obey a lawful order according to officer Partlow, on duty when contacted by COUNTDOWN newsmen at the City Hall, were - Miss Mary Hamilton, Core's New York field secretary; Miss Avis Hatings, 18, a student at Wilson County High School, Miss Maxine Cartwright, 21; Bobby Jennings, 18, a student at WCHS; Leroy McMurry, interior decorator; and, Wilma Cartwright, 18 a student at WCHS who was

(Continued on page 4)

An Editorial

Lest Any Forget A Restatement Of Policy

The 780 Countdown takes this opportunity to restate its position. This redundancy seems unnecessary and perhaps it is; but lest any should forget or worse misconstrue, we venture it. As an organ of the National Association for the Promotion of Community Services, we do not consider sit-ins, stand-ins and freedom rides our area of competence, but as a newspaper supported by public endowment, we have both a public and a moral obligation to present news of relevance to our readers in the cold facts, whether they be pleasant or not.

We are however very concerned about one consideration of ultimate if not immediate import. The 780 Countdown is satisfied from its own investigation that the minority group on whose behalf this struggle has been waged possesses the economic strength within itself to build and operate a theater as good as or better than the Capitol. Moreover, a theater that would be open to all persons on an equal basis. Here is an opportunity then for real genuine leadership and a chance to advance their economic strength. One sees little point in fattening the Lion that is devouring you.

Citizen Panel Probe 2nd Ward Vote

These six panelists last week concerned themselves with the fraudelent absentee ballot situation in Nashville's notorious 2nd Ward. Appearing in response to a call by the Nashville Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, they are, from left, Mose McKissack, III; N. G. Simon, Riverside Hospital and Sanitarium Administrator; Raymond W. Powell, Executive Director of The 780 Countdown; Rev. Andrew White, Nashville Christian Leadership Conference Treasurer; Rev. C. M. Anderson, Host Pastor; and Mrs. C. M. Hayes, NAACP President.

The 780 Countdown

A local, state and national program of 780 weeks of economic progress

Founder and Executive Director, R.W. Powell

Editor	Lowell S. Lewis
Advertising Division	Wesley Hendley
Society Editor	Mrs. R.P. Davie
Sports Editor	Luther Carmichael
Circulation Manager	Isom Tibbs
Staff Photographer	John C. Streator

Published weekly by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.
General and Editorial Office
1509 Jefferson St. Phone 242-6701
Nashville 8, Tennessee
Subscription Rates
1 Year $8.50 2 Years $15.00
6 Months $5.00

Lebanon Injustice Moves To Equal Albany Georgia

The City of Lebanon Tennessee has taken a mold from the now infamous pattern of injustice fashioned by Albany, Georgia.

Lebanon took the plunge Tuesday evening when its police department arrested six American citizens for picketing segregated policies of the management of the Capitol Theater.

The protesting citizens, all reportedly members of CORE, were arrested on the trumped-up charge of "breach of the peace"

What Nashville Leaders Are Saying

The following citizens had these statements to make:

Mrs. C. M. Hayes, President of Nashville Chapter of N.A.A.C.P.: "We are willing to help the demonstrators in whatever way we can be of most benefit."

. Rev. Andrew White, Treasurer of The Nashville Christian Leadership Council: "I commend the demonstrators for their remarkable courage. I hope that they will not back down because of these temporary set-backs."

. Elder Henry Dozier, Pastor, Little Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church: "I detest it! Being unjustly arrested while fighting for their constitutional rights!"

. Rev. R. G. Elam, Pastor, Capers Memorial C. M. E. Church: "It's ridiculous! And Med. College: "If the situation was as it was reported to me, it is a disgrace that peaceful picketing cannot go on without resulting in arrest." (Note: the doubt suggested in Mrs. Dandridge's statement is out of her policy, she says, of never drawing conclusions on any issue without knowing that all involved elements are beyond reasonable doubt. Recently, due to the extremely early start of her workday, etc., she has little time to read her paper.)

. Mr. C. J. Brown, District Manager, Universal Life Insurance Co.: "If Lebanon troublemakers would come to Nashville and observe the peaceful operation of integrated theaters here, it shouldn't be hard for them to

anon, Tennessee for peaceful picketing the Capitol Theater in that city again points up the last rasping, dying efforts of some of the white community to maintain the so-called status quo, and the so-called "southern way of life". I say SOME of the white community because I feel certain that the more intelligent white leaders of the South have fully recognized the inevitability of change in the status quo and have accepted the fact that the medieval "southern way of life" is rapidly passing, never to return. It behooves, then the more rational whites of Lebanon and of the South-- to convey to their die-hard segregationist brethren that the old feudal illusion of the superior being met its demise with the down-

The 780 Countdown

A local, state and national program of 780 weeks of economic progress

Founder and Executive Director, R.W. Powell

Editor ..... Lowell S. Lewis
Advertising Division ..... Wesley Hendley
Society Editor ..... Mrs. R.P. Davie
Sports Editor ..... Luther Carmichael
Circulation Manager ..... Isom Tibbs
Staff Photographer ..... John C. Streator

Published weekly by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.
General and Editorial Office
1509 Jefferson St. Phone 242-6701
Nashville 8, Tennessee
Subscription Rates
1 Year ..... $8.50 2 Years $15.00
6 Months $5.00

Lebanon Injustice Moves To Equal Albany Georgia

The City of Lebanon Tennessee has taken a mold from the now infamous pattern of injustice fashioned by Albany, Georgia.

Lebanon took the plunge Tuesday evening when its police department arrested six American citizens for picketing segregated policies of the management of the Capitol Theater.

The protesting citizens, all reportedly members of CORE, were arrested on the trumped-up charge of "breach of the peace" and thrown into Lebanon's jail.

The Albany Georgia pattern in this case is starkly clear:

The Lebanon police manhandled female members of the picket line.

The Lebanon policemen ramsackled personal effects of the female members of the picket line.

The Lebanon policemen used gruff, discourteous language and intimidating tactics in making arrest of the youthful Americans, the youngest of whom is 18 years old.

The Lebanon police failed to produce a warrant for the arrest of the young American citizens or to indicate who caused the issuance of such warrant.

The Lebanon teen-age tufts gathered menacingly to do bodily harm to the youthful Americans who had told the Lebanon police beforehand that their sole intention was to "demonstrate peacefully . . . ."

AND, WORST OF ALL, THE SO CALLED "GOOD" CITIZENS OF LEBANON - THE CHRISTIANS, CIVIC LEADERS AND ALL THE OTHERS - JUST LIKE THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN ALBANY GEORGIA . . . ARE SITTING DOING NOTHING . . . . . SILENT TO THE INJUSTICES THE LEBANON POLICE FORCE IS COMMITTING AGAINST YOUNG AMERICANS WHOSE ONLY OBJECT IS THE PRACTICE OF LIBERTIES GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Nashville Leaders Are Saying

The following citizens had these statements to make:

Mrs. C. M. Hayes, President of Nashville Chapter of N.A.A.C.P.: "We are willing to help the demonstrators in whatever way we can be of most benefit."

. Rev. Andrew White, Treasurer of The Nashville Christian Leadership Council: "I commend the demonstrators for their remarkable courage. I hope that they will not back down because of these temporary set-backs."

. Elder Henry Dozier, Pastor, Little Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church: "I detest it! Being unjustly arrested while fighting for their constitutional rights!"

. Rev. R. G. Elam, Pastor, Capers Memorial C. M. E. Church: "It's ridiculous! And from people living in a civilized society! All I can say is that, down through the ages, freedom has been at a cost; people have had to pay the price. Maybe eventually people will wake up and learn the similarity of our ways and differences."

. Mrs. Katherine C. Dandridge, Director of Nursing, Meharry Med. College: "If the situation was as it was reported to me, it is a disgrace that peaceful picketing cannot go on without resulting in arrest." (Note: the doubt suggested in Mrs. Dandridge's statement is out of her policy, she says, of never drawing conclusions on any issue without knowing that all involved elements are beyond reasonable doubt. Recently, due to the extremely early start of her workday, etc., she has little time to read her paper.)

. Mr. C. J. Brown, District Manager, Universal Life Insurance Co.: "If Lebanon troublemakers would come to Nashville and observe the peaceful operation of integrated theaters here, it shouldn't be hard for them to arrange a favorable negotiation; that is, if they really want to see the thing worked out in a nonviolent and democratic way. However, if they don't then nothing will remedy the real, basic problem."

. Dr. C. J. Walker

"The recent arrests (August 22nd) of six Negro youths of Lebanon, Tennessee for peaceful picketing the Capitol Theater in that city again points up the last rasping, dying efforts of some of the white community to maintain the so-called status quo, and the so-called "southern way of life". I say SOME of the white community because I feel certain that the more intelligent white leaders of the South have fully recognized the inevitability of change in the status quo and have accepted the fact that the medieval "southern way of life" is rapidly passing, never to return. It behooves, then the more rational whites of Lebanon and of the South-- to convey to their die-hard segregationist brethren that the old feudal illusion of the superior being met its demise with the downfall of Hitlerism. And may they be reminded, too, that never again in this South of ours will they see the passive, complacent Negro as envisioned by their own ego. For, as they arrest and abuse these six Negro youths, there will be six more, and six more, and six more, ad infinitum!"

N.M.A. Boost Medicare

By The Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO -- (ANP) -- In what was viewed as a revolt against its leaders, the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association at the organization's annual convention here voted overwhelmingly in favor of President Kennedy's medical care plan under social security.

The action took place in the NMA's final meeting Thursday in the Sherman House hotel in 106 to 71 vote. The resolution went on record supporting the principal of the medical care for the elderly through the Social Security plan, known as Medicare.

This was a switch from the position which the NMA took last year. Dr. Lionel Swan of Detroit, newly - elected speaker of the House of Delegates, said the NMA delegates in 1961 voted against the King - Anderson bill because it was inadequate.

An earlier proposal which suggested that the NMA set up its own medical plan for the aged was defeated at the convention.

Full membership in the American Medical Association, which opposed the Medicare plan, was a major consideration at the NMA meeting. While no direct action was taken on this matter, and no resolutions were submitted, Dr. John A. Kenny, Jr., of Washington and Cleveland, new president of the Association, was quoted as saying the NMA would step- up - efforts for full AMA membership in every state.

Dr. Kenny, an associate professor of dermatology at Howard university medical school, succeeds Dr. Vaughan Mason, New York City. Dr. Kenneth W. Clement of Cleveland, Ohio, was named president - elect and will be installed at the 68th annual convention next year in Los Angeles.

Approximately 3,000 doctors attended the 67th annual meeting, here.

While the doctors differed on the approach to fighting discrimination in hospitals, the issue of racial discrimination was a major consideration of the NMA. Action is being considered to bring about full integration in hospital staff throughout the country.

The body also approved the Reference committee's recommendation that the NMA support for Cook County (Ill.) association in its lawsuit against discrimination of Negro physicians and patients in hospitals and evidence such support with a contribution of $5,000.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb's resolution asking the NMA to commend President Kennedy for his

(Continued on page 4)

We are with you in your effort. Carry on.
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
L. J. Gunn
C L U
Nashville Dist. Mgr.
Morris Memorial Bldg.
330 Charlotte Ave.

BENEATH THE ATOM BOMB
By William Henry Huff

Beneath the dread of "H" bombs
That's how we live these days
We hope the thing will never fall
And yet the old dread stays
We wake up nights from horrid dreams
And think we hear the sound
Of pity and of distant screams
Where peace does not abound.

Editor's note: Funny we do and Freedom dies around us yet.

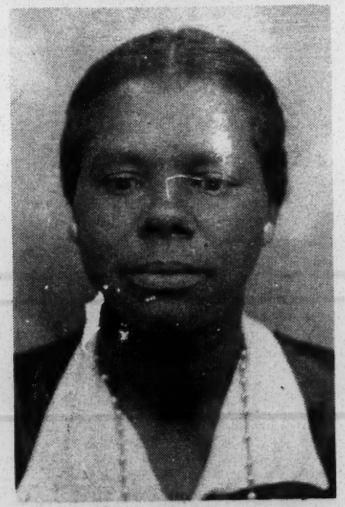
The Whole Truth And Common Sense About The Church Split

(The Answer To Bishop M. L. Jewell)

This is a brief true story about the split in the Church Of The Living God, The Pillar and Ground Of The Truth, 1915 Heiman Street, Nashville, Tennessee. After this answer, Bishop Jewell may say what she pleases but God knows the truth and I want our friends and the people in Nashville, Tennessee, to know the truth.

First, common sense: How can anyone split from himself? Bishop F.E. Lewis, now present chief-overseer of the Church Of The Living God, The Pillar and Ground Of The Truth, and co-founder with his mother who deceased in 1930, and his brother who deceased in the early twenties.

Bishop F.E. Lewis stood true and loyal to his mother who was first cheif-overseer of the church until her death. He first spoke the name of the church and has ever



R. E. LEWIS Chief-overseer

struck with it and the church's faith. He wrote the by-laws and decree book of the church by the orders of his mother and it was approved by her and the General Assembly of the church.

Bishop F.E. Lewis has never then bought printing presses, files, desks, and other furniture. He also hired laborers to help in operating the publishing house for the church until jealousy and advantage crept in and cut-off the financial support.

Bishop M.L. Jewell ran over the orders of the Chancery Court, 1947-48, by adding to the buildings of the church's headquarters. The court plainly told her that if she improved or added to the place, it would be done at her own peril, as the property involved was not settled in court and that she could not hold the others responsible for what she did on the place, nor the use of it.

Bishop F.E. Lewis has never barred, occupied, nor hindered any of the other chief-overseers nor their followers from the use of the church's property and its facilities at any time. All of which, Bishop Jewell has done, plus destroying the printing presses, desks, and other church furniture, that was already in the building when she by false claims appealed to the Chancery Court, taking over for the twenty-one years that she mentioned in her statement in the August 6, 1962, issue of the 780 Countdown.

Last, but not the least, Bishop Jewell refers to her and her dominion improving the property. I am sure that she must have forgotten that it was the people of Bishop Lewis' dominion that financially helped her add to the building that was already on the place.

During the time that Bishop Lewis was on the place, all the members of the church slept, cooked, ate, used the rest-rooms and were free to any and all the church's facilities there on.

We all at one time held our General Assembly in the building on the place. Now since the District Court has ordered that we she helped fight against him for it.

Bishop White with the people that he was able to seduce to follow him had the original church (The Church of the Living God the Pillar and ground of the truth) doors locked, the windows barred down and even had some of the members put in jail and carried to court. After two years in court and the court finding that his claims were false, which are the same claims that Bishop Jewell is now using, the court in Florida ordered and decreed that Bishop A. H. White and his followers vacate immediately the Mother Church's Property, Temples and not even take a book, drum, tambourine or anyting that belonged to the Original Church, just as the court did Bishop

Bishop White went out and bought church property and built a Temple for himself and his followers. Bishop Jewell said Bishop Lewis caused this split, but this split was during the life of the founder Mother M. T. Tate.

He helped found and establish his church, wrote up its By-Laws and decree book, located and helped his mother to make the down payment on the church headquarters property at 1915 Heiman Street, helped to buy printing machinery, office furniture and operated the publishing house for the church in Nashville, Tenn. Until the devourers and advantage seekers came along who tried and are yet trying to destroy all the good he has ever done for the church, but as we read Psalm 37: 34-40, I Tim. 6: 3-10, Rev. e: 4-5, we are encouraged with the Lord. Our many friends of Nashville who knew our church rights were glad to see us back upon our church property.

This is not an offer for sale

The National Association for the Promotion of Community Services

$200,000 Bond Issue
Paying 6% Interest
$100,000 United Memorial Building
$51,200 Sinking Fund
$48,800 Reserve Fund

Interest paid semi-annually every September 1 and March 1, beginning March 1, 1963. Interest and capital paid through Capital City Bank — paying agent. For information write or call:

The National Association for the Promotion of Community Services
Box 5507
Nashville, Tennessee

Phone 242-6945

HOLY SISTER TEMPLE

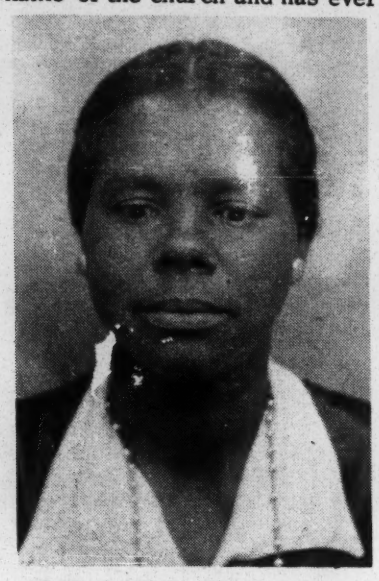
The Whole Truth And Common Sense About The Church Split

(The Answer To Bishop M. L. Jewell)

This is a brief true story about the split in the Church Of The Living God, The Pillar and Ground Of The Truth, 1915 Heiman Street, Nashville, Tennessee. After this answer, Bishop Jewell may say what she pleases but God knows the truth and I want our friends and the people in Nashville, Tennessee, to know the truth.

First, common sense: How can anyone split from himself? Bishop F.E. Lewis, now present chief-overseer of the Church Of The Living God, The Pillar and Ground Of The Truth, and co-founder with his mother who deceased in 1930, and his brother who deceased in the early twenties.

Bishop F.E. Lewis stood true and loyal to his mother who was first cheif-overseer of the church until her death. He first spoke the name of the church and has ever



R. E. LEWIS Chief-overseer

struck with it and the church's faith. He wrote the by-laws and decree book of the church by the orders of his mother and it was approved by her and the General Assembly of the church.

Bishop F.E. Lewis has never varied from its laws, etc. He was annointed and approved twice by the whole General Assembly of the church as one of the three dominion's chief-overseer. After the death of his mother and as to yet he has been the only one of the three chief-overseers set up in the church that has stuck with the whole General Assembly dominion's rule, et cetera.

Each chief-overseer was given a dominion of sixteen states a piece to preside over as chief-overseer and they were not to invade or meddle anyway, shape, form, or fashion into each other's dominion. This law has never been respected, nor obeyed by the other chief-overseers-thank God for the late Bishop M.F.L. Keith's last testimony in court, 1961, that "when she and Bishop Jewell called themselves putting Bishop Lewis out of the church, we did not know what we were doing. He is as much chief-overseer as any one of us."

In the state of Florida, which is one of the states in Bishop Lewis' dominion, Bishop M. L. Jewell invaded, having the windows barred down and the doors locked of the church temple from the use of Bishop Lewis' people; the same as she has done in Nashville, Tennessee. This caused a very bitter lawsuit in Florida, but after the court found her claims to be false, it ordered her to open the doors and buy property for herself and followers use, if for any reason they did not want to go along with the people of this particular and orginal church. This, Bishop Jewell did. Therefore, in the state of Florida she has her own church temples and we do not bother each other. We live as strangers and at peace with one another in that state.

Bishop F.E. Lewis, by the orders of his mother, located the church's headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee. He and his mother made the first down payment personally on the place. He then bought printing presses, files, desks, and other furniture. He also hired laborers to help in operating the publishing house for the church until jealousy and advantage crept in and cut-off the financial support.

Bishop M.L. Jewell ran over the orders of the Chancery Court, 1947-48, by adding to the buildings of the church's headquarters. The court plainly told her that if she improved or added to the place, it would be done at her own peril, as the property involved was not settled in court and that she could not hold the others responsible for what she did on the place, nor the use of it.

Bishop F.E. Lewis has never barred, occupied, nor hindered any of the other chief-overseers nor their followers from the use of the church's property and its facilities at any time. All of which, Bishop Jewell has done, plus destroying the printing presses, desks, and other church furniture, that was already in the building when she by false claims appealed to the Chancery Court, taking over for the twenty-one years that she mentioned in her statement in the August 6, 1962, issue of the 780 Countdown.

Last, but not the least, Bishop Jewell refers to her and her dominion improving the property. I am sure that she must have forgotten that it was the people of Bishop Lewis' dominion that financially helped her add to the building that was already on the place.

During the time that Bishop Lewis was on the place, all the members of the church slept, cooked, ate, used the rest-rooms and were free to any and all the church's facilities there on.

We all at one time held our General Assembly in the building on the place. Now since the District Court has ordered that we

H. M. LEWIS
Asst. Chief-overseer

all return and at least hold our meetings on the place. She does not want us to use any of the church's facilities while she has destroyed the chairs, pianos, printing presses, desks, files, and refused the delegates to stay on the place in at least the building which was already on the place when she took over and added to it, in spite of the Chancery Court's orders.

Bishop Jewell stated in one paper article that she was for peace and did not mean to fight over material things. Now she says that, "if it is a fight, she will fight to the finish." We are not asking for a fight - we only ask for our just, honest, and fair rights of material things, if it is God's will that we have it. Many times, the right has had to suffer but victory awaits at the end, even if it is in glory. May God bless the readers of this article and may they believe the truth.

Bishop M. L. Jewell, stated in her article that Bishop Lewis caused Bishop White of Philadelphia, Pa., to leave the church in 1929. Now Bishop Jewell knows the truth. Bishop A. H. White came to Florida and he went to many other states trying the very same thing in the church that Bishop Jewell is now trying and she helped fight against him for it.

Bishop White with the people that he was able to seduce to follow him had the original church (The Church of the Living God the Pillar and ground of the truth) doors locked, the windows barred down and even had some of the members put in jail and carried to court. After two years in court and the court finding that his claims were false, which are the same claims that Bishop Jewell is now using, the court in Florida ordered and decreed that Bishop A. H. White and his followers vacate immediately the Mother Church's Property, Temples and not even take a book, drum, tambourine or anyting that belonged to the Original Church, just as the court did Bishop

Bishop White went out and bought church property and built a Temple for himself and his followers. Bishop Jewell said Bishop Lewis caused this split, but this split was during the life of the founder Mother M. T. Tate.

He helped found and establish his church, wrote up its By-Laws and decree book, located and helped his mother to make the down payment on the church headquarters property at 1915 Heiman Street, helped to buy printing machinery, office furniture and operated the publishing house for the church in Nashville, Tenn. Until the devourers and advantage seekers came along who tried and are yet trying to destroy all the good he has ever done for the church, but as we read Psalm 37: 34-40, I Tim. 6: 3-10, Rev. e: 4-5, we are encouraged with the Lord. Our many friends of Nashville who knew our church rights were glad to see us back upon our church property.

This is not an offer for sale

The National Association for the Promotion of Community Services

$200,000 Bond Issue
Paying 6% Interest
$100,000 United Memorial Building
$51,200 Sinking Fund
$48,800 Reserve Fund

Interest paid semi-annually every September 1 and March 1, beginning March 1, 1963. Interest and capital paid through Capital City Bank — paying agent. For information write or call:

The National Association for the Promotion of Community Services
Box 5507
Nashville, Tennessee

Phone **242-6945**

HOLY SISTER TEMPLE
HEALER & ADVISER

Don't Compare Her With Any Other Reader You Have Consulted

The House of Prayer

ARE YOU SUFFERING—SICK—NEED ADVICE

See HOLY SISTER TEMPLE. She has the God-given Power to Heal by Prayer. Guarantees to heal the sick and ailing, but there is no pity for those who know they are in hard luck and don't come to HOLY SISTER TEMPLE . . . Guarantees to help.

Friends, we urge you to see the Holy Sister Temple, the Religious Holy woman helper. God's messenger who guarantees to heal the sick and ailing, to remove all suffering and bad luck. She will call your enemies by name and tell you who to keep away from. Holy Sister Temple is not a fortune teller. She is a religious and holy woman who will show you with your own eyes how she will remove sorrow, sickness and pain, and all bad luck. What your eyes see your heart must believe, and then your heart will be convinced that this is the religious holy woman you have been looking for. The touch of her hand will heal you. Holy Sister Temple has the God-given Power to heal by Prayer. Everyone welcome, white or colored, at Holy Sister Temple's Home. Are you suffering? Are you sick? Do you need help? Do you have bad luck? Bring your problems to Holy Sister Temple today and be rid of them tomorrow. Holy Sister Temple is in Nashville for the first time. She guarantees to help you where all others have failed. Holy Sister Temple guarantees to reunite the separated and solemnly swears to heal the sick, and help all who come to her, and remove all evil spells. Holy Sister Temple guarantees her work. She has devoted a lifetime to this religious work. Why go on suffering when just one visit to this woman will take the sickness and pain away from you? One visit will convince you that she is God's messenger on earth. With God's help on this earth she'll show it to you. Holy Sister Temple has helped thousands and thousands and guarantees to help you, too. Holy Sister Temple removes all pain. If you suffer from alcoholism and cannot find a cure, don't fail to see this Gifted Woman who will help you.

A Free Lucky Charm Will Be Given With Each Reading.—Special Reading With This Ad. Reading Will Be Given For ½ Price With This Ad.

HOURS: 7:00 A. M. TO 10:00 P. M.—DAILY AND SUNDAY

READING FOR BOTH WHITE & COLORED, NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY. Private and Confidential Reading In Her Own Home.

LOCATED IN HER OWN HOME 3636 CLARKSVILLE HIGHWAY. LOOK FOR WHITE SIGN WITH SISTER TEMPLE'S NAME ON IT.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND FREE TRANSPORTATION CALL SISTER TEMPLE AL 5-5863

Special

(Continued from page 1)

As the farmer said about the worn out hound, "That dog won't hunt!!

Our two nuclear subs establishing rendevous under the North Pole ice is really inspiring - we can now tell the 'Red Boys' that we are in striking distance. And we don't mean striking out either!!

A. B. STRICKLAND
& SONS
PAINTORS
18 Years of Continued Service
AL 4-7152 1602 Underwood St.

Citizens

(Continued from page 1)

released on $75 bond.

In an exclusive interview with this writer, Miss Wilma Cartwright stated, "We arrived at the theater at 6:30 p.m. We had been there five minutes when two police cars arrived and parked across the street and remained there until Chief of Police Maurice Young got out of the car, the other officers followed, him."

The chief stated, "You have been here long enough, you have to go - if you are not going I'll have to arrest you." "We made no attempt to leave and were placed under arrest."

Miss Wilma Cartwright went on to say, "The policemen shoved Miss Mary Hamilton, my sister Maxine Cartwright, and Mr. Leroy McMurry."

Miss Hamilton told the men to get in one car, and the women in the other," one of the policemen stated, "Do what your boss (Miss Hamilton) tells you."

"We were then transported to City Hall where we were placed in a room. About 15 minutes later we were asked our names and ages. Miss Hamilton asked what the charges were, and the police told her, "The judge will tell you that." Then they lined us up and marched us into another room and called our names - Judge Phillip Reed told us that we were under arrest for breach of the peace. He did not mention any other charge or charges."

Judge Reed informed the group that we would be tried at 10:00 Friday morning, and that if we wanted someone to get us out on bond that one of the officers would make the phone call for us. The Chief of Police then collected Miss Hamilton's purse. At no time was there a matron or woman officer present to confiscate the personal articles of the women."

We never saw the warrants for our arrest, and were not told who had caused them to be issued. My mother, Mrs. Cartwright arrived and bailed me out, the other were carted off to the County Jail."

When the COUNTDOWN talked to officer Partlow, he stated, "You cannot speak to the prisoners - You will have to get permission from the Chief, and he is home asleep, and you can't see him before 8 in the morning. I do not have the authority to grant permission to see them."

Strife and even violence because of racial issues are no strangers to Lebanon - the Rev. Cordell Sloan touched off a storm of controversy that erupted into violence when he enrolled and entered his children into a previously all-white school. Rev. Sloan served as the president of the Wilson County Council for Christian Action, and remained active in Lebanon civil rights struggle until he moved away to another city.

Medicare

(Continued from page 2)

positition and actions condemning discrimination in hospitals, and committing his administration to making hospital service available to all without reference to race, color, or creed, was approved. Dr. Cobb is head of Howard university's department of anatomy.

24-HOUR SERVICE
Phillips 66
PHONE AL 6-9574

Whitmore's "66" Service

Gasoline - Oil - Accessories - Road Service

Washing - Polishing - Tune-Up

E. H. Whitmore, Sr.
Dealer

1800 Jefferson St.
Nashville, Tenn.

Citizens Concerned
For
Lebanon's Freedom

ELDER COX
REV. TURNER
REV. SALLEY
REV. CHARLIE POWELL
REV. JONES
REV. FITZGERALD
REV. O. D. TRAVIS
MR. TOWNSEND, Mgr.
Ritz Liquor Store

Countdown Newsmen And Ministers Encounter Lebanon Segregation

COUNTDOWN CITY Editor Fred Jenkins, Special Correspondent, Tibbs, and the Rev. Leroy Roberts entered Rosie's Drive-in on highway 231 on the outskirts of Lebanon to purchase cigarettes, and were told that they could not purchase any items in the establishment.

Rev. Roberts had already procured cigarettes before the excited attendant or waiter arrived and upon being told that they were directed to the place because the cigarette machine at an adjacent service was out of order, the man told them, "In that case you may go ahead and get them"

Lebanon, U.S.A.!!!!!!

12 Pair
2 50
ppd.

CUSH-N-GRIPS!
STOP EYEGLASS SLIDE
These Foam-soft cushions will STOP eyeglass slip and slide while they protect skin against irritation. CUSH-N-GRIPS are applied easily in seconds. A necessity for sportsmen and golfers. Supply of 12 nose cushions and 12 ear tabs in plastic carrying case.
W. H. Grant P. O. Box 5507
Nashville, Tenn.

Lift to desired highline with just 'two cups."
HEAVENLY COMFORT
BLEUMETTE BRA

Underneath It All
• No shoulder straps
No back straps
• No Bones or Wires.
Pat. No. 2728879
The ultimate in bosom loveliness. Just made for glamorous Special Occasions by top New York bra designer. Velvety soft, pliable, sturdy material. Flesh color.
SPECIFY SIZE A, B, or C CUP
Pkg. of 2 pr.—$3.98 Plus 27c Hdlg & Mail
with Primer to rest the adhesive edge of bra.
Send check or M. O. To:
W. H. Grant P. O. Box 5507
Nashville, Tenn.

Special

(Continued from page 1)

As the farmer said about the worn out hound, "That dog won't hunt!!

Our two nuclear subs establishing rendevous under the North Pole ice is really inspiring - we can now tell the 'Red Boys' that we are in striking distance. And we don't mean striking out either!!

A. B. STRICKLAND
& SONS
PAINTORS
18 Years of Continued Service
AL 4-7152 1602 Underwood St.

Citizens

(Continued from page 1)

released on $75 bond.

In an exclusive interview with this writer, Miss Wilma Cartwright stated, "We arrived at the theater at 6:30 p.m. We had been there five minutes when two police cars arrived and parked across the street and remained there until Chief of Police Maurice Young got out of the car, the other officers followed, him."

The chief stated, "You have been here long enough, you have to go - if you are not going I'll have to arrest you." "We made no attempt to leave and were placed under arrest."

Miss Wilma Cartwright went on to say, "The policemen shoved Miss Mary Hamilton, my sister Maxine Cartwright, and Mr. Leroy McMurry."

Miss Hamilton told the men to get in one car, and the women in the other," one of the policemen stated, "Do what your boss (Miss Hamilton) tells you."

"We were then transported to City Hall where we were placed in a room. About 15 minutes later we were asked our names and ages. Miss Hamilton asked what the charges were, and the police told her, "The judge will tell you that." Then they lined us up and marched us into another room and called our names - Judge Phillip Reed told us that we were under arrest for breach of the peace. He did not mention any other charge or charges."

Judge Reed informed the group that we would be tried at 10:00 Friday morning, and that if we wanted someone to get us out on bond that one of the officers would make the phone call for us. The Chief of Police then collected Miss Hamilton's purse. At no time was there a matron or woman officer present to confiscate the personal articles of the women."

We never saw the warrants for our arrest, and were not told who had caused them to be issued. My mother, Mrs. Cartwright arrived and bailed me out, the other were carted off to the County Jail."

When the COUNTDOWN talked to officer Partlow, he stated, "You cannot speak to the prisoners - You will have to get permission from the Chief, and he is home asleep, and you can't see him before 8 in the morning. I do not have the authority to grant permission to see them."

Strife and even violence because of racial issues are no strangers to Lebanon - the Rev. Cordell Sloan touched off a storm of controversy that erupted into violence when he enrolled and entered his children into a previously all-white school. Rev. Sloan served as the president of the Wilson County Council for Christian Action, and remained active in Lebanon civil rights struggle until he moved away to another city.

Medicare

(Continued from page 2)

positition and actions condemning discrimination in hospitals, and committing his administration to making hospital service available to all without reference to race, color, or creed, was approved. Dr. Cobb is head of Howard university's department of anatomy.

12 Pair 2.50 ppd.

CUSH-N-GRIPS!
STOP EYEGLASS SLIDE
These Foam-soft cushions will STOP eyeglass slip and slide while they protect skin against irritation. CUSH-N-GRIPS are applied easily in seconds. A necessity for sportsmen and golfers. Supply of 12 nose cushions and 12 ear tabs in plastic carrying case.
W. H. Grant P. O. Box 5507
Nashville, Tenn.

24-HOUR SERVICE Phillips 66 PHONE AL 6-9574
Whitmore's "66" Service
Gasoline - Oil - Accessories - Road Service
Washing - Polishing - Tune-Up
E. H. Whitmore, Sr. Dealer
1800 Jefferson St. Nashville, Tenn.

Citizens Concerned
For
Lebanon's Freedom
ELDER COX
REV. TURNER
REV. SALLEY
REV. CHARLIE POWELL
REV. JONES
REV. FITZGERALD
REV. O. D. TRAVIS
MR. TOWNSEND, Mgr.
Ritz Liquor Store

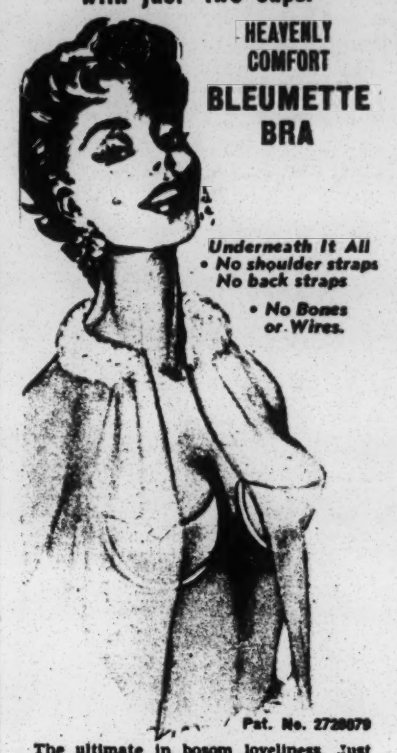
Countdown Newsmen And Ministers Encounter Lebanon Segregation

COUNTDOWN CITY Editor Fred Jenkins, Special Correspondent, Tibbs, and the Rev. Leroy Roberts entered Rosie's Drive-in on highway 231 on the outskirts of Lebanon to purchase cigarettes, and were told that they could not purchase any items in the establishment.

Rev. Roberts had already procured cigarettes before the excited attendant or waiter arrived and upon being told that they were directed to the place because the cigarette machine at an adjacent service was out of order, the man told them, "In that case you may go ahead and get them"

Lebanon, U.S.A.!!!!!!

Lift to desired highline with just 'two cups."



HEAVENLY COMFORT
BLEUMETTE BRA
Underneath It All
• No shoulder straps No back straps
• No Bones or Wires.
Pat. No. 2728679
The ultimate in bosom loveliness. Just made for glamorous Special Occasions by top New York bra designer. Velvety soft, pliable, sturdy material. Flesh color.
SPECIFY SIZE A, B, or C CUP
Pkg. of 2 pr.—$3.98 Plus 27c Hdlg & Mail
with Primer to restore adhesive edge of bra.
Send check or M. O. To:
W. H. Grant P. O. Box 5507
Nashville, Tenn.

Otey's Quality Grocery
Your One-Stop Shopping Center
Headquarters For All Your Household Needs
Shop In Comfort ---With Ease and Speed
Phone ------ AL 5-1249
1801 Jefferson St. Nashville, Tenn.
Cee Bee FOOD STORES
• • Coming Soon -- Completely New 100% Self Service Meat Department
With Same Traditional 100% Full-Time Personnel Service

EVAPORATED MILK
7 14½ oz. Cans 1.00 14 6-oz. Cans 1.00
Dry Milk ---------- 4 Quart Size 31c
Grade 'A' Whole
Fryers (Cut-up lb. 33c) ---------- Lb. 27c
BREAST lb. 49c THIGHS lb. 43c LEGS lb. 39c WINGS lb. 25c BACKS lb. 15c
Cee Bee Tra Pak
Bacon Thick Sliced 2 lbs. 1.19 ---------- Lb. 59c
Fresh Pork
Spare Ribs ---------- Lb. 39c
Old Hickory - All Meat - Sliced lb. 45c
Bologna Chunk ---------- Lb. 39c
Skinless
Wieners ------ 2 Lb. Bag 69c

Spam ---------- 12-oz. Can 45c
Dinty Moore
Beef Stew 15-oz. can 33c 24-oz. Can 45c 2—8½ oz. cans 39c
Serv 10 - Orange or
Grape Drink ------ ½ Gal. 35c
Colonial
Prune Juice 32-oz. -------- Jar 39c
Mr. Clean ---------- 15-oz. 39c
Fabric Softner
Downy ---------- 17-oz. Pkg. 45c
Comet Cleanser 2 14-oz. Pkgs. 31c
Dash ---------- 25-oz. Pkg. 41c
Cascade ---------- 20-oz. 45c

Spic & Span ---------- 1-Lb. Pkg. 29c
Colonial Grapefruit
Sections ---- 2 16-oz. Cans 39c
Sunshine, Krispy
Crackers ---------- 1-Lb. 29c
Argo
Green Lima Beans 2 16-oz. Cans 29c
Log Cabin Syrup 24-oz. Bottle 59c
Golden — Cabana
Bananas ---------- Lb. 10c
Bartlett Pears -------- Lb. 19c
Yellow Onions Med. 2 Lbs. 15c
U. S. No. 1 Round White Kennie Beck
Potatoes ------ 10 Lbs. 41c

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

2011 Grand Avenue Nashville 12, Tennessee

Gideon Fryer
President
Vivian W. Henderson
Vice President
Mrs. Burton Pogell
Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Nelson Fuson
Recording Secretary
Mrs. Stephen J. Wright
Treasurer
Robert S. Anderson, M. D.
Rev. C. Tom Baker, Jr.
George E. Barrett
Leonard B. Beach
Mrs. Ingram Block
Henry Cartwright
John H. Cheek Jr.
John J. Compton
J. Issaac Copeland
I. T. Creswell
Maclin P. Davis
M. W. Day
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr.
Rabbi Randall M. Falk
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
M. G. Ferguson
Rev. Raymond T. Ferris
Dwight L. Freshley
Alfred C. Galloway
Alma Gault
Mrs. Dewey Grantham
Mahlon Griffith
Mrs. Irving Hand
Robert J. Harris
W. D. Hawkins
Mrs. C. M. Hayes
Rev. Phillip J. Hyatt
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Herman H. Long
Dan May
Mrs. John T. McCall
Joe R. Moore
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan
Helen Noyes
Mrs. Flem Otey
Rev. Robert C. Palmer
Mrs. David Price, Jr.
Bernard R. Schweid
Walter Sharp
Lou H. Silberman
G. J. Tarleton, Jr., M. D.
Florence Teague
Mrs. John Thomas
Judge Benson Trimble
C. J. Walker, M. D.
Charles H. Warfield
Avon N. Williams, Jr.
William R. Willis, Jr.
Louise Young
Mrs. Jack Yulman

July 14, 1962

TO: Tennessee Advisory Committee to the
United States Commission on Civil Rights

FROM: Gideon Fryer, President
Nashville Community Relations Council

Determining priorities among civil rights issues seems to me to be largely a matter of strategy. All are important. Therefore, the issue suggested below was chosen not because there are defensible reasons why it should be considered as most important, but in the interest of presenting the Advisory Committee with some considerations which might not appear in other statements or testimony.

We submit that housing for Negroes is a crucial problem at the present time in Nashville and probably in other urban areas of Tennessee. Housing is used here in the broadest sense of access to decent shelter in pleasant and wholesome surroundings in which the necessary community facilities are available. Most of the housing occupied by or available to Negroes in Nashville could be said to be deficient on one or more of these points.

There has been no change in the pattern of designating the color of persons to whom property is offered for sale or rental. Thus Negroes continue to be deprived of the right to make the best housing investment that their resources will permit. This means that new construction, unless specifically built for Negroes, is not available for non-white occupancy. This is true in areas redeveloped through the use of Federal Urban Renewal and Redevelopment funds. Some attractive new housing is being offered for Negro purchase in the East Nashville Urban Renewal area and the urban renewal authorities are attempting to deal fairly in the matter of access to land and housing. However, the urban renewal agency has not required developers to pursue an open occupancy policy. The result is that there are areas of former Negro occupancy, which have been cleared and redeveloped for white occupancy. This has led to the widespread belief that urban renewal and redevelopment has worsened housing opportunities for Negroes and has contributed to overcrowding of established areas of Negro housing.

With the exception of two limited developments, suburbia is closed to Negroes. Available sites within the urban area on which housing for Negro occupancy may be built are generally in areas lacking such facilities as streets and sewers or near other land uses which make residence undesirable. The practice has developed of building multiple unit dwellings for Negro occupancy on small lots zoned commercial. These buildings do not meet usual standards for residences in such regards as set-back lines, open or play space, and space for parking and service areas. Since they are being built in commercial zones, they are frequently adjacent to commercial or industrial enterprises neither pleasant or wholesome.

The major way in which Negroes are forced to meet their expanding housing needs is the process sociologically termed "invasion". By this is meant the gradual expansion of the areas occupied by Negroes, house by house, block by block, into the adjacent areas occupied by whites. This process exacts a high price, not alone in profits to unscrupulous realtors but in the tensions and anxieties which arise when members of a community are driven to pursue the phantom of segregation.

Negroes have frequently been termed the most recent immigrants to American cities. However, unlike other immigrant groups, they have been barred from moving out of the concentrated non-white areas into the broader community. The speed-up of the integration of Negroes into the life of American communities has been labeled in a recent Fortune article as "the largest and most urgent piece of public business facing the United States today". Ordinances prohibiting racial designation in the sale or rental of housing and an executive order providing for open occupancy in federally aided housing would not bring a total solution to the problems of housing for Negroes. They would, however, serve as needed precedents and beginnings in the vital area of housing just as beginnings have been made in several other areas.

GF/dw

WHAT IT IS . . .

WHAT IT BELIEVES . . .

WHAT IT SEEKS TO DO . . .

an introduction to

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS . . .

THE COUNCIL . . . is a non-profit organization open to all people who believe that Southerners can—and will—work through their problems by constructive, cooperative action;

works to bring understanding and acceptance of the legitimate aspirations of all of the people of Virginia, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin;

emphasizes the techniques of fact-finding, education, publicity, negotiation, and persuasion;

has a membership of over 2,000 drawn from all the principal religious groups, from both major political parties, from various educational, economic, and social levels, and includes both public officials and private citizens;

cooperates with the Southern Regional Council and with the Councils on Human Relations of the other Southern states in approaching South-wide problems on the same basis.

WE BELIEVE . . . that all men are entitled to equal respect, equal rights, and equal freedom in the enjoyment of all facilities which are offered for public use, and that laws and customs that deny these basic values to any group are an offense against God's law and against the ideals to which America is dedicated;

that free speech, free discussion, and freedom of association must at all costs be preserved, unhampered by any public policy or concerted private action that tends to intimidate individuals or to deprive people acting through lawful organizations of their civil and constitutional liberties;

that the question of human relations becomes, in larger terms, the question of world peace; and that we cannot conscientiously or effectively advocate to the community of nations ideals which we are unable or unwilling to practice in our own communities.

WE SEEK . . . to create in Virginia an atmosphere in which independent citizens may meet, counsel, and work together toward overcoming the fears and the customs that stand in the way of a more humane and democratic America;

to foster and maintain active communication among responsible members of various racial and other groups to the end that misunderstanding and ill-will shall be avoided and a sense of mutual trust and fair play shall be established and widely extended;

to establish councils on human relations in our local communities as rallying points for all citizens who wish to approach our common problems in a spirit of reason and open-mindedness.

WE OFFER . . . opportunities to participate in the programs of eighteen local councils or cooperating groups throughout Virginia, and to support the state-wide program;

practical assistance from professionally-trained leaders and from experienced consultants in the study of local problems, in the organization of new local councils, and in the planning of workshops and special programs;

information, educational aids, and the sharing of experience with respect to such specific problem areas as School Desegregation, Fair Employment Practices, Housing, Inter-cultural Relations, Public Facility Desegregation, and Education on Legal and Voting Rights and Registration.

YOU CAN HELP

. . . by calling on us: speakers, consultant services, and materials are available to any community.

by being a member of the Virginia Council: send the attached coupon with $5.00. You will automatically become a member of the local council if there is one in your area, and will receive the VCHR's monthly newsletter. Add $2 if you desire *New South*, monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council. (Contributions to the Council are exempt for Federal Income Tax purposes, and amounts above the membership fee are needed and greatly appreciated).

Virginia Council on Human Relations
114 B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Va. Date_____

I/We apply for membership in the VCHR, and in the affiliated local council for our area.
Enclosed is the following:

$5.00 membership (single or couple)

$2.00 New South

$_____ additional contribution

Name:_____ Phone:_____

Address:_____ County:_____

Special interests or requests:

LOCAL COUNCILS AND COOPERATING GROUPS:

Alexandria • Arlington • Blacksburg • Bluefield area • Charlottesville • Jefferson (U. of Va. Student) Fairfax County • Fairfax Co. Junior (High School) • Fredericksburg • Loudoun County • Lynchburg Norfolk • Peninsula (Newport News-Hampton) • Prince William County • Richmond-Petersburg area Roanoke • Staunton • Williamsburg

OFFICERS, 1962:

President: DR. THOMAS H. HENDERSON, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

1st. V-Pres.: DR. FRANK DANIEL, Box 136, Charlottesville, Va.

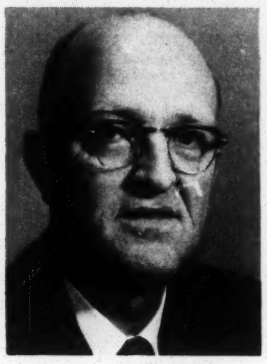
2nd. V-Pres.: MRS. GEORGE A. EDDY, 5151 Polk Avenue, Alexandria, Va.

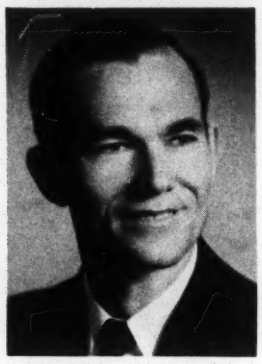
Secretary: DR. HARRY ROBERTS, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

Treasurer: DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT, 316 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.

Executive Director: REV. HESLIP M. LEE, 114 B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Va. Telephone MIlton 9-0872

DR. THOMAS H. HENDERSON


DR. FRANK DANIEL


REV. HESLIP M. LEE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term expires 1962

Mr. C. Douglas Adams, Jr., 7250 Maple St., Annandale
Mrs. Theodore Adams, 5407 Matoaka Road, Richmond
Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholson Road, Falls Church
Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, 119 Windsor Road, Alexandria
††† * Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, 1836 Greenwood Rd., S.W., Roanoke
Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, The Presbyterian Outlook, 512 E. Main St., Richmond
Mr. Wilson M. Brown, 1820 Hanover Avenue, Richmond
Rev. William Cale, 113 Hylton Avenue, Woodbridge
Dr. Edna M. Colson, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Rev. Beverly Cosby, 4415 Boonsboro Road, Lynchburg
The Rev. Roscoe Roy Cosby, St. John Vianney Seminary, Richmond 29
Mr. Roland D. Ealey, 420 North 1st. Street, Richmond 19
Miss Susie Peach Foster, 1213 Dandridge Street, Fredericksburg
Mrs. Elsie Green, 1215 Cloncurry Road, Norfolk 5
Dr. E. B. Henderson, 307 W. Fairfax Street, Falls Church
Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Box 197, Charlottesville
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, 1511 Arrow Street, Lynchburg
Dr. Harry T. Penn, Allied Arts Building, Roanoke
* Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Mr. William Sanders, Law Building, Princeton, West Va.
Rev. Virgil A. Wood, 1419 Grace Street, Lynchburg

Term expires 1963

Mr. Edward A. Alfriend, 909 Vicar Lane, Alexandria
Dr. L. B. Allen, Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Va.
††† Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Box 288, Annandale
Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street, Charlottesville
* Dr. Frank D. Daniel, Box 136, Charlottesville
* Mrs. George A. Eddy, 5151 Polk Avenue, Alexandria
* Mr. Jo. K. Higdon, 3305 West Franklin Street, Richmond
Rev. H. G. (Woody) Knight, 1320 DuBois Avenue, Richmond
Rev. Sidney Lovett, 5000 Little Falls Road, Arlington
Mrs. B. A. Makielski, 955 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville
Mr. M. C. Martin, President, 1st. State Bank, Danville
Dr. Earl H. McClenney, President, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville
Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, 400 Alderman Road, Charlottesville
Mr. Benjamin Muse, Box 312, Manassas
* Mr. Bert Seidman, 1617 Poplar Drive, Falls Church
Mr. J. B. Woodson, P. O. Box 692, Fredericksburg
†† Mr. Thomas W. Young, 1660 Carprew Avenue, Norfolk 12

Term expires 1964

Mr. Robert W. Ames, 1290 Chandler Court, Williamsburg
Rev. Alvor M. Beardslee, Chaplain, Hollins College, Hollins College,
Rev. William J. Cumbie, 5417 Juliet St., Springfield
Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, 310 Hillwood Road, Richmond
Father Richard Burke, St. Joseph's Villa, Richmond
* Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, 426 Burbank Street, Williamsburg
Dr. John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Rabbi Emmet A. Frank, 3830 Seminary Road, Alexandria
Dr. Paul Gaston, 138 Mimosa Drive, Charlottesville
Mrs. I. G. Gladden, 29 Pembroke, Hampton
Rev. Emmett Green, Jefferson St. & Gilmer Ave., Roanoke
Mr. Nelson E. Greene, 814 Franklin Street, Alexandria
Dr. Rachel Henderlite, 1617 West Laburnum St., Richmond 27
Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, 408 West Braddock Road, Alexandria
Mr. Jack J. Jolly, Jr., 504 Brandon Avenue, Charlottesville
Dr. Ed C. Kollman, Hampton Institute, Hampton
Mr. George Lawrence, 101 Gilmer Avenue, N.W., Roanoke
Rev. William H. Marmion, Bishop, Southwestern Episcopal Diocese, Roanoke
* Mrs. George E. Mattus, 1502 South Main Street, Blacksburg
Dr. G. Gordon Moss, Dean, Longwood College, Farmville
* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, 316 East Clay Street, Richmond
* Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 1003-28th Street, Newport-News
†† * Mr. David H. Scull, Annandale
* Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy, 4610 West Grace Street, Richmond
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., 72 Shoe Lane, Warwick

Executive Committee Members Marked* (Plus President) † Past Presidents †† Members, Southern Regional Council

Cover Photo by Permission of The National Committee for Children and Youth; From the Exhibit "These are Our Children"

LWDL
JS
Return to MM

QUARTERLY REPORT FROM HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1) Current Climate of Opinion - Fairly good or above average, particularly as compared with other southern cities

2) Chief program emphases of the ending quarter:

a) Youth Seminar in Human Relations
b) Initiated International Program
c) Unsuccessful, but nearly successful attempt to desegregate the Junior Olympic Track Meets locally. Worked on this for almost one year; first directive from City Parks and Recreation Dept. stated that meets would be integrated, but followed by a letter three days later altering this. (If time permits I will make you copies of the two letters.)

3) Cooperative activity with other agencies and groups:

a) Many referrals to Employment on Merit (AFSC)
b) Jewish Community Council in getting letter to Senator Eastland (copy attached)
c) Cultural Dept., Texas Council of Churches, Austin, Texas
d) Institute on International Education
e) Met twice monthly with staff & members of several organizations in city as "clearing house" (more of a fellowship)

4) Cultivation of "key" persons:

a) Secured membership of Vincent Williams (influential Catholic layman interested in human relations
b) Several persons have been secured for next year's Board of Directors and those who cannot serve on Board have come into membership.

5) Use of officers and board members

a) April and May Executive Committee Meetings
b) May Board Meeting
c) Board called to be in attendance when Mrs. Shaw, President, received Human Relations Award
d) Board called to be in attendance when Board Member, Raymond Duncan was installed as president of Longshoremen's Local
e) Board called to okay letter going to Senator Eastland

6) Referred approximately 12 persons to other agencies, i.e.: (1) Family Service Bureau, Association of Churches, Community Council, and Anti-Defamation League

7) Progress within the area: (a) Desegregation of Hotels and (b) Big League baseball desegregated games and seating

8) Meetings held by Council

(a) Youth Seminar (b) 2 Exec. Meetings (c) 1 Board Meeting (d) Meeting with IIe and with visitors from other lands (e) Nominating Committee and 2 Meetings of Annual Committee.

9) Next steps: (a) Planning Annual Meeting (b) Planning Membership Campaign (c) Planning Church and State Workshop (e) Staff at TCC mtg. in Austin (f) Board Member, Fisk Univ., Race Relations Inst. (g) Attend Police and Community Relations Institute, Aug. 19-23

7/31/62 (ecd)

Given to VCHR Board of Directors June 15, 1962

Executive Director's Report:

February 12 - Promoted a Professional Business Men's Breakfast at Thomas-Jefferson Hotel in Richmond. Paul Rilling was speaker

February 12 - Visited Prince Edward County's Bi-racial monthly meeting

February 14-17, Attended State Directors meeting at SRC offices in Atlanta, Georgia

February 26 - Spoke to Richmond Area Ministerial Association at First Baptist Church

Februray 26 - Led a discussion of Paul Ramsey's book THE SIT-INS

February 27 - Attended the joint meeting of Arling, Alexandria and Fairfax County

March 5 - Met with several organizational leaders to organize an Inter-agency Council in Richmond

March 6 - Visited the Peace Corps headquarters in Washington, D. C.

March 7-8, Visited Bluefield State College in Bluefield, West Virginia where I spoke to classes, faculty-student assembly and led bull sessions in dormitories

March 9 - Visited Blacksburg, and met with council representitives for the Evening

March 12 - Spoke to the Roanoke Council at their Annual Meeting, and installed new officers. Also met with a group of Hollins College students and discussed organizing a College Council there.

March 13 - Had lunch in Lynchburg with council representitives

March 16-17, Led three group discussions on Human Relations at Virginia Union U.

March 22 - Attended NAACP meeting at Virginia Union University

March 23 - Had lunch with Dr. Tom Henderson, President of the Board and discussed our over-all state work

March 24 - Entertained Rev. Norman Jimmerson, Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations in our home

March 27 - Attended a meeting of SCLC in Petersburg and heard Dr. Martin L. King

March 29-30, Attended National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference in Wash. D.C.

April 3 - Attended luncheon with Richmond-Petersburg council representitives

April 4 - Had lunch with a group who had just called on the Governor of Virginia

April 10 - Had lunch with various organizational representitives at Hot Shopps in Richmond. April 10, Bought a home at 3230 Hanes Ave., Richmond

April 13 - Gave the Invocation at the United Nations Club in Richmond

April 14 - Attended VCHR Executive Director's meeting in Roanoke, Virginia

April 15 - Preached at 11:00 A.M. & 8:00 P.M. in Saluda, Virginia

April 16 - Attended first meeting of Inter-Agency Council in Richmond

April 17 - Spoke to Sociology Class from Virginia Union U. in office

April 18 - Spoke to a class at Presbyterian School of Religious Education in Richmond

April 18 - Attended Williamsburg Council meeting

April 23-25, Attended Post-Easter Convocation at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School Rochester, New York

April 27-28, Attended and spoke to Fairfax County Junior Council while on a retreat

April 1 - Preached at the Unitarian Church in Richmond

May 2 - Spoke to the Charlottesville Junior Council

May 3 - Spoke to Dr. Lambert Molyneaux's Sociology Class at U. of Virginia

May 3 - Spoke to the Jefferson Council at University of Virginia

May 4 - Spoke to the Arlington Council of United Church Women in Arlington

May 6 - Attended a concert at Virginia State College in Petersburg

May 8 - Spoke to the Loudoun Council in Purcellville, Virginia

May 12 - Visited Williamsburg

May 17 - Had representitives from local councils meet with John Feild, Executive Director of President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. Dinner meeting of this group was held at President of Richmond-Petersburg Council

May 17 - Presided at meeting of Inter-Agency Council at Virginia Union University where John Feild was speaker at 8:00 P.M.

May 18 - Interviewed Michael Thomas as candidate for Associate Director of VCHR

May 20 - Preached at First Baptist Church in Springfield, Virginia

May 21 - Attended Richmond Baptist Ministerial Association

May 25 - Had lunch with three representitives of National Conference of Christians and Jews

May 27 - Brought the Baccalaureate Address at Saint Paul's College, Lawrenceville

May 28 - Met with a representitive from Prince Edward County

May 31 - Met with a group at Unitarian Church in Richmond to brief their new Minister

June 1 - Met with Program Committee of Inter-Agency Council of Richmond

June 2 - Attended a meeting of the Virginia Voter's League where Wiley Branton, Executive Director for Voter Registration, was the speaker

June 3 - Preached at Baptist Church in Colonial Heights, Virginia

June 4 - Had lunch with representitive of Episcopal Church to discuss program on Human Relations

June 5 - Spoke to Norfolk Council and met with various members for a part of two days

June 8 - Went to Charlottesville to rehersc wedding

June 9 - Performed a wedding as follows:
Bride: Miss Elizabeth Chief, president of Charlottesville Jr. Council
Groom: Mr. Jacques Jolie, Past-president of Jefferson Council

June 13 - Spoke to Episcopal Ministerial Association in Richmond

June 14 - Moved into our new home in Richmond

Future engagements:

June 26 - Speak to Arlington Council at Annual Meeting

June 27 - Speak to Federation of Women's Clubs in Petersburg

June 29 - Speak to Virginia State College - Norfolk Branch Workshop in Norfolk

June 22 - Go to Danville, Va. to meet with a group interested in organizing a Council

July 9-20, Resource person at Community Development Workshop in Bluefield, W. Va.

September 15 - VCHR Executive Committee meeting in Fredericksburg

November 23 - VCHR Annual Meeting at Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Virginia

February 17, 1963, Race Relations Speaker for Sixth Baptist Church of Richmond, Rev. H. G. (Woody) Knight, member of our Board, Pastor

February 23, 1963, All local councils are invited to bring bus loads to hear Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations when he addresses the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council at the Mosque in Richmond.

VCHR
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Monticello Hotel - Charlottesville, Virginia
June 15, 1962

AGENDA: Mrs. George A. Eddy, Second Vice-President, Presiding

10:00 A. M. - Welcome from Mrs. George A. Eddy, and call to order

Welcome to Charlottesville and Instructions: Dr. Lambert Molyneaux

Reading of Minutes of previous meeting, Dr. Harry Roberts, Secretary

Report from the Executive Director, Heslip M. Lee

Financial report, Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Treasurer

Report on grant received from William C. Whitney Foundation

Report on employment of Associate Director

Report on HURELCO, by David Scull

Report on Operation Extension, by Dr. Aubrey Brown

Report on Equal Opportunity Consulting and Recruiting Service, by David Scull

12:00 Lunch - The Nominating and Program Committees will meet during lunch hour

1:30 Afternoon Session begins

Report on Governor's Committee, by Dr. Earl McClenney of Lawrenceville

Report on changes of By-laws, by Reverend Hubert Beckwith

Report on Bluefield Community Development Workshop, by Dr. L. B. Allen

Report on Annual Meeting:
1. Time and Place, Mr. George Lawrence of Roanoke
2. Program, Dr. J. Kenneth Morland of Lynchburg
3. Progress of Nominating Committee, Dr. J. Rupert Picott

Report on Prince Edward County, Dr. C. Gordon Moss, Farmville

Report from Danville, Mr. M. C. Martin

Invitation to a special program in Richmond, the Reverend Mr. Edward Meeks Gregory

New Business

3:30 P.M. Adjournment

LWD
~~JM~~
Return to
MM

Virginia Council on Human Relations
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
for
April, May, June-1962

I. Financial Report:

We have reached our matching fund quota as set up by SRC, and are making request for our matching funds from you. Gifts received from our local councils toward our state work since December 1, 1961, are as follows:

Alexandria Council	$ 1,489.00
Arlington Council	335.50
Blacksburg Council	298.00
Charlottesville Council	711.55
Fairfax County Council	1,398.30
Fredericksburg Council	295.90
Loudoun County Council	62.50
Lynchburg Council	276.00
Norfolk Council	113.00
Peninsula Council	353.00
Prince William County Council	8.79
Richmond-Petersburg Area Council	1,738.20
Roanoke Council	97.50
Staunton Council	50.00
Williamsburg Council	228.00
New Councils:	
Jefferson Council	15.00
Bluefield Council	282.50
Membership at large with no local council	63.00
Total.	$ 7,815.74
New South Subscriptions since Dec. 1, 1961.	530.00
	$ 8,345.74
Base before matching funds began	$ 4,500.00
Matching fund original quota	3,300.00
Additional matching fund given or assigned.	300.00 ** letter received 6/19/62
	$ 8,100.00

We, therefore, now understand that we are eligible to receive $3,600.00 from Southern Regional Council as matching funds for 1962.

In addition to the above report, we have received a grant from the William C. Whitney Foundation in the amount of $3,500.00 for the years 1962-63-64. The Foundation has already advanced us $1,750.00 of the 1962 allocation, with the promise that the additional $1,750.00 will be sent shortly after July 1, 1962. This money has been set aside toward the employment of an Associate Director.

We operate on the calendar year as our fiscal year, and with the year one-half gone, we feel that the financial status of the VCHR is in excellent shape. We have a 1962 budget of $19,500.00, not including the Whitney Foundation grant or money received for New South subscriptions. Based on our fiscal year, we

have received through June 1962	$ 9,397.40
Two quarterly checks from SRC to be received.	1,950.00
Matching funds to be received from SRC	3,600.00
VCHR must yet raise on 1962 budget	4,552.60
Total	$19,500.00

II. Report of local councils:

A. New Councils-

Williamsburg is now an affiliated local council with VCHR. This action was taken at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Roanoke, Virginia, on April 14, in response to a request for affiliation from the co-operating Williamsburg group. This group was greatly strengthened because of our Annual Meeting being held at Colonial Williamsburg last November.

A new local council was organized in Danville, Virginia on Tuesday, June 19. The Executive Director spoke to a group of over thirty at the YWCA prior to the vote by the group to organize, elect officers and ask for affiliation with VCHR. This is the first new local council as a result of our program "Operation Extension". The Reverend Dr. Robert McCan, Pastor of the (White) First Baptist Church of Danville, was elected President, Mr. M. C. Martin, member of our Board of Directors, was elected Treasurer. Interest and enthusiasm of the Danville group was good, and plans are already being made for an active program to begin in September 1962.

B. Prospective New Councils:

Discussions are being carried on at the present for the purpose of organizing new councils at Hollins College, Hollins College, Virginia and in Lawrenceville, Virginia. "Operation Extension" has developed plans for seeking to develop councils in some fifteen new areas of Virginia within the next two years.

C. Reports on some local councils:

1. Richmond-Petersburg Area Council has developed the most significant program of any local council within our history. Copies of this have been mailed to SRC and to the entire state membership. Many other local councils are taking a clue from this program and are busy during the Summer to build a similar program for their respective local areas.

2. Fairfax County, Alexandria and Arlington Councils have developed the HURELCO Land & Development Corporation. Two copies are attached. This is a fascinating project and distribution of these brochures on HURELCO will be mailed the entire state membership with the next state newsletter.

3. The Norfolk Council has been re-activated. The Executive Director spoke to a good representation of this council on June 5, and plans were made and put into action to get new leadership and operate monthly programs for the next year, beginning in September. Dan Bowers has agreed to serve as council president if the Nominating Committee and council so desire his services in this capacity.

4. The Peninsula co-operating group has over-subscribed its quota toward our budget, and is very active in equal job opportunities. In fact, this group is the strongest co-operating group within the state, and efforts are being made to make this a strong and affiliated council.

5. Loudoun County Council had the Executive Director as their speaker on May 8. This is a stronger group than most recognize, and is serving a good and useful service within this area.

III. General reports around the State:

A. Prince Edward County - The Board of Supervisors have voted to keep the schools closed for the fourth school year. However, three White men and far more Negroes than ever before spoke out in an open hearing for the opening of schools there for next year. VCHR Board of Directors issued to the press a resolution deploring the action of the Board of Supervisors. The Richmond Times-Dispatch built a good story around our resolution and we have received much favorable support for this action.

Harry Boyte is living in Farmville as AFSC's representitive. He seems to have been able to discuss the situation with various leaders without drawing their fire and open condemnation.

Virginia Teacher's Association and a group of students from the New England Area are conducting two Crash Programs in Prince Edward County this Summer. In both instances these programs will attempt to give some instruction to the Negro school children of an academic nature.

Perhaps the most significant thing in P. E. County was the agreement of Mr. Barry Walls that public schools would open in September if the Courts would rule that in such case, the private school could once again receive tuition grants from the State. This promise or agreement was made to Benjamin Muse following an editorial in the Richmond News-Leader indicating that this could be the way out of the dilemma.

B. The Richmond City Council has adopted and is implementing a Fair Employment practice for hiring all city employees.

C. The Chief of Police of Arlington has distributed orders to pickets of the Northern Virginia Theatres that Senate Bill 185 would be enforced after July 1. Two copies of this Bill is attached which is aimed at prohibiting picketing and boycotting within Virginia. Both Northern Virginia and Petersburg are ready to test the law in the courts.

D. The County of Powhatan is threatening to close its public schools rather than admit Negroes who have made application to previously all-white schools. Being located close to Prince Edward County, this could be a real sore spot and become a real problem for Virginia.

E. Negro applicants have applied to formerely white schools in increasing numbers during this Spring. We have no way of knowing just how many have been accepted by the Pupil Placement Board as of now since they are in session and will be for some time. However, it seems that there will be far more Negro assignments to integrated schools than ever before with a large number of schools being integrated for the first time in September.

F. VCHR's Board of Directors endorsed a proposal by Dave Scull on June 15, in Charlottesville, for the pursuing of establishing an EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CONSULTING AND RECRUITING SERVICE for the state under the auspices of VCHR. Although extra copies are not available for this report, SRC has been consulted and is already familar with this project. This, plus HURFLCO, seem to indicate a third dimension of service of VCHR in addition to local council programs and committees for negotiation on specific problems.

G. We express our appreciation to SRC for allowing Mr. Paul Anthony and Dr. C. H. Parrish, from your staff to participate in the Bluefield, Community Development Workshop, which is to be held July 9-20. We also express our appreciation to SRC for its work in helping VCHR receive the grant from the William C. Whitney Foundation.

It seems, however, that SRC could help the state directors to be better informed by keeping us on an exhaustive mailing list of both materials coming from the office, and reports on The Voter Registration Project. Suggestions: Send carbon copies of any correspondence to anyone within Virginia on any matter of our work, to the Executive Director's Office.

IV. General Information:

A. The Executive Director has bought, and moved into, a home in Richmond, located at 3230 Hanes Avenue, Richmond 22, Virginia. Home phone 644-7733.

B. We hope to be able to report very soon the securing an Associate Director. Although it is not yet to the stage of any announcement, we feel that we may be able to secure for this position, Dr. A. C. Miller of Sedona, Arizona. Dr. Miller was for many years the Executive Director of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

C. The Executive Director was influential in organizing an Inter-Agency Council in Richmond during this past Quarter. This organization is made up of the leaders of some forty-five different organizations interested to some degree with the general field of Human Relations. We have had three meetings as follows: First, Dr. Edward Haddock, Senator of Virginia, as speaker; two, Mr. John Feild, Executive Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, as speaker; and third, Mayor Claude Woodward of Richmond as speaker. We are pleased at the progress and general acceptance of this new group.

D. The VCHR office staff will be on vacation as follows: July 30-August 6, and August 20-September 3, 1962.

* Late Note-

VERY IMPORTANT AND SIGNIFICANT!!!

Judge Thomas J. Michie said Wednesday in Lynchburg, and I quote, "If requested to do so by Negro plantiffs, I'd have to declare the Virginia State law requiring segregation in publicly owned places unconstitutional. I have no doubt it is."

E. Enclosed are additional materials for your files in addition to those mentioned within this report.

Sincerely,

Heslip Lee

Heslip M. Lee

SENATE BILL NO. 184

Offered January 31, 1962

A BILL to amend and reenact § 18.1-421 of the Code of Virginia, relating to advocacy of change in government by unlawful means.

Patrons—Messrs. Hutcheson, Carter and Stone

Referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 18.1-421 of the Code of Virginia be amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 18.1-421. It shall be unlawful for any person, group, or organization to advocate any change, by force, * violence, or *other unlawful means* in the government of the Commonwealth of Virginia or any of its subdivisions or in the government of the United States of America.

It shall be unlawful for any person to join, assist or otherwise contribute to any group or organization which, to the knowledge of such person, advocates or has as its purpose, aim or objective, any change, by force, * violence, *or other unlawful means* in the government of the Commonwealth of Virginia or any of its subdivisions or in the government of the United States of America.

Violation of this section is hereby declared to be a felony, punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars or by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Nothing herein shall be construed to limit or prohibit the advocacy, orally or otherwise, of any change, by peaceful means, in the government of the Commonwealth or any of its subdivisions or in the government of the United States.

SENATE BILL NO. 185

Offered January 31, 1962

A BILL to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section numbered 59-21.1, prohibiting certain wilful and malicious actions to injure others in their reputation, trade, businesses or professions and to provide penalties for violations.

Patrons—Messrs. Hutcheson, Carter and Stone

Referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That the Code of Virginia be amended by adding a section numbered 59-21.1 as follows:

§ 59-21.1. (a) Any two or more persons who shall combine, associate, agree, mutually undertake or concert together for the purpose of wilfully and maliciously injuring another in his reputation, trade, business or profession by any means whatever, or for the purpose of maliciously compelling another to do or perform any act against his will, or preventing or hindering another from doing or performing any lawful act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by confinement in jail not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) This section shall not affect the right of employees peacefully to organize and bargain concerning wages and conditions of employment.

To subscribe to HURELCO stock, complete and return the attached subscription application, together with a check for full or part payment as indicated. Each application is subject to acceptance by the corporation, and recommendation by a present HURELCO stockholder is desirable. If an application is rejected the check will be returned in full.

When a subscriber to one or more shares to be paid for in installments has paid in $100 or a multiple therof, he will be entitled to request issuance of a certificate for the appropriate number of shares, but without such certificate being issued he shall nevertheless be entitled to one vote for each $100 paid in. If not previously requested, a certificate will be issued when a subscription has been paid for in full.

The first meeting of stockholders was held on May 26, 1962 at which the number of Directors was fixed at 15; however for the time being only 9 Directors were elected. The Board subsequently elected officers. The initial officers and Directors are as follows:

OFFICERS

President . . . . . *David H. Scull
First Vice-President . . . . *Maj. Marion I. Johnson
Second Vice-President . . . . . *Stuart Broad
Secretary . . . . . *(Mrs.) Caroline Hodgin
Treasurer . . . . . Albert E. Hussey
Counsel . . . . . *Albert I. Kassabian
Asst. Sec.-Treas. . . . . (Mrs.) Grayce F. Wheeler

*DIRECTORS: Names Marked * Above Plus:*

NELSON E. GREENE
J. SIDNEY HOLLAND
EDMOND L. KANWIT
JACOB SEIDENBERG

Information on the experience and activities of the directors and officers will be furnished to any stockholder or prospective stockholder upon request. Each has been active in the work of the Council on Human Relations of Alexandria, Arlington, or Fairfax.

The annual meeting of stockholders is set for the fourth Tuesday of January in each year.

HURELCO
P. O. Box 473
Annandale, Virginia

HURELCO Land and Development Corporation
STOCK SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

Date_____

The undersigned are in sympathy with the attached statement of purpose of the HURELCO Land and Development Corporation. I/we are residents of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

I/we hereby subscribe for_____shares of the non-assessable common stock of the said corporation at $100.00 per share, its par value, and request approval of this application by the corporation.

(A) Enclosed is check for $_____in full payment for said shares.

or

(B) Enclosed is check for $_____in part payment for said shares, representing at least 25% of the total price; the balance will be paid during the next six months in installments of not less than 25% each of the total price.

Shares are to be issued in the following name or names:

Name_____ Address_____
(Type or print)

Phone No._____ Signature_____

Recommended by:_____ Phone No._____
(Over)

Accepted for the Corporation:_____ Date_____

HURELCO LAND & DEVELOPMENT CORP.

P. O. Box 473, Annandale, Virginia

Statement of Purpose and Stock Subscription

HURELCO was incorporated in 1962 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Only residents of Virginia may become stockholders and the corporation will limit its business activities to Virginia.

The objective of HURELCO is to make available additional housing of good quality to persons for whom the present supply is inadequate, especially in the Northern Virginia area. It is a private housing enterprise which expects to operate on a business-like basis. It will not seek large speculative profits, but will be content with reasonable returns on invested capital. Its initial operations will involve making land available to reputable builders, based on mutual agreement as to the type and price level of the housing to be built. Its charter is sufficiently broad to permit the corporation to engage, if need or opportunity arises, in any other activity promoting its ultimate purpose.

The aggregate number of shares of authorized capital stock is 1,000 shares of common stock, of $100.00 par value per share. Each share of stock has one vote. No person,* shall hold or otherwise control more than 5% of the authorized capital stock of the corporation; provided, however, this provision shall not be construed as prohibiting or limiting voting by proxy. If any person holding capital stock in this corporation shall desire to sell same, such person shall first offer such stock in writing to the corporation for purchase and the corporation shall have an option to purchase for cash such stock at book value within 30 days from the date of receipt of such holder's written intention to sell. No stockholder of the corporation shall be entitled to pre-emptive rights to acquire unissued shares of the corporation.

*Person in this context includes the family and close relatives of a stockholder, and also includes any corporation, partnership, or association holding stock of HURELCO.

_____ I/we are interested in an installment purchase plan and would consider a monthly payment of $_____.

Please send particulars when such a plan is prepared.

Name_____ Address_____

Phone_____

I/we suggest the following residents of Virginia who might be interested in subscribing to HURELCO stock.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE

TO: U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

FROM: Alabama Council on Human Relations
August 31, 1962

BIRMINGHAM

The Selective Buyers Campaign organized by students at Miles College last spring was for two or three weeks about 95% effective. During the summer there have been large numbers of Negroes shopping in the downtown area though enough Negroes are refusing to shop downtown to concern the merchants. Students at Miles College have in the last two weeks sent a letter to many businessmen stating that they believe the area of discrimination can be negotiated and that they have been waiting for one or more merchants to contact them. The letter indicates that they will be interested in making the Selective Buyers Campaign effective this fall. One Negro said that they would probably wait until the Christmas shopping season begins.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is planning its annual national convention for Birmingham at the end of September and probably on September 25th. There are indications that the conference will be the beginning of demonstrations in Birmingham. It appears that SCLC will concentrate on Alabama beginning this fall with an establishment of a State Headquarters in Birmingham and will be operating in some ten or twelve cities in Alabama.

Birmingham Citizens for Progress is a newly organized committee to change the form of government of Birmingham. They hope to get rid of Eugene "Bull" Connor. Last Tuesday they got more than double the requested number of signatures on petitions calling for an election in November at which time the citizens of Birmingham would vote to decide whether to keep the present form of government or to have a Mayor-Council or a City Manager form of government.

Three Birmingham policemen were arraigned on August 29th after being indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on Civil Rights violations. It is to be hoped that justice will prevail. Two officers were charged with assaulting two Negroes in the same incident and a third officer is charged with attacking a white man while investigating an automobile wreck. Perhaps there will be some long sought release from police brutality in Birmingham and other parts of the South. All citizens of our country are deeply indebted tto all who have labored diligently to indict these policemen.

Two weeks ago I arrived at a laundry in Birmingham.shortly after three police officers beat up a Negro in the plant. The foreman had called the police when one of his employees refused to leave the plant because he was drunk. The foreman told me that he was sure that one of the police officers would have shot and killed the Negro while he was lying down if one of the employees had not thrown herself over him. A police officer told him that he was arresting him for interfering with an officer when he begged the police officer not to shoot the Negro. The charges were quickly dropped against the white foreman.

HUNTSVILLE

An unconfirmed report indicates that a Negro child will be enrolled in a public school in Huntsville. His parents live on the Army Installation of Redstone Arsenal. It has been stated that there will be at least two other public schools desegregated in Alabama this month under similiar circumstances.

Duplicate sent to LWD SB

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 1224 COMER BLDG. - - BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA
PHONE AL 2-2722

Rev. NORMAN C. JIMERSOM, Executive Director

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA."

September 7, 1962

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Alabama Council on Human Relations

RE: Program Report for June, July, August, 1962

June 6th - The Executive Director spoke to the Kiwanis Club of Mobile.

June 7th - The Executive Director attended meeting of the Mobile Council.

June 8th and 9th - The Council sponsored a Workshop on "Employment Opportunities" at Miles College in Birmingham. Dr. Vivian Henderson of Fisk University developed the program and conducted it with the able assistance of Mr. Charles Clark of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. As a result of the Workshop committees and individuals began working in the area of employment in Birmingham, Montgomery and Huntsville. A summary of the Workshop was written by Dr. Henderson and distributed by the Council to persons attending.

June 18th - Hearing before State District Court in Talladega on temporary injunction issued by State Attorney General MacDonal Gallion on April 28th against Norman C. Jimerson (Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations) Dr. Gray, President of Talladega College, students of Talladega College and others to prevent defendants from planning, organizing or participating in "illegal demonstrations, sit-ins". The judge granted the state's request that the temporary injunction remain in effect and that the hearing be held on October 8th to determine if the injunction would be madepermanent. The judge stated that the injunction against Norman C. Jimerson would be in effect only in Talladega.

June 22nd - Negroes were working on a school construction project in a small East Alabama community by name of Fruithurst. Thye reported masked and robed men told them "not to let sundown catch you in town". It is reported on June 22nd that about May 16th or 17th that Negro workers had been first threatened and there had been some damage to building foundation. Further threats were made in June.

June 25th - The Executive Director spoke briefly at the State Conference of Christian Churches of Alabama which was held in Birmingham.

June 27th - The Executive Director attended some sessions of the state-wide Workshop of Principals and Supervisors at Alabama State College in Montgomery (Negro).

June 28th - The Executive Director attended Montgomery Council Meeting.

July 1st - The Executive Director addressed a Methodist College Youth Group at Auburn University on "The Church and Race".

July 10th - Newspapers announced that lunch counters in seven Huntsville stores were desegregated on Monday, July 9th.

July 16th - Huntsville Schools held pre-registration sessions. Mrs. Burnette, wife of Sgt. Marvin Burnette (Negro) took her daughter to enroll in fourth grade at Madison Pike Elementary School (white). She was given application blanks to fill out and return. White mothers were not.

July 27th - Attorneys from the Department of Justice are checking and photographing voter registration records of Jefferson County.

August 6th - First public report that lunchcounters in Mobile had been desegregated.

August 9th - Three police officers beat up a Negro employee at American Peerless Laundry in Birmingham. The foreman called police because Negro employee was too drunk to work and would not leave the plant. The foreman said the only reason Negro was not shot was another employee fell on him. Foreman was placed under arrest for interfering with an officer when he begged officer not to shoot the man. Charges were quickly dropped against the foreman.

August 13th and 14th - The Executive Director introduced John Brewbaker to three persons concerned with keeping the schools open in Birmingham and Mr. Brewbaker contacted school officials in Birmingham and in other cities in Alabama.

August 24th - A committee of top businessmen met to consider the possibilities of establishing a bi-racial committee through the Chamber of Commerce. These men were aware of the fact that Southern Christian Leadership Conference is planning to have its annual convention in Birmingham on September 25th through 28th.

August 28th - Students from Miles College petitioned the Birmingham City Commissioners to remove segregation ordinances. Mayor Hanes cursed them and the white local newspaper reporters.

August 28th - Birmingham Citizens for Progress Committee organized a campaign to get signatures on a petition requesting that in the November elections the people of Birmingham vote to maintain present form of city government or to vote for Mayor-Council or City Manager form of government.

August 28th and 29th - The Executive Director visited Huntsville and attended a meeting of the local Council.

August 29th - Mayor Hanes publicly said that he was not opposing the matter being brought to a vote in the November election. Eugene "Bull" Connor, police commissioner, stated that this group was responsible for the Miles College students coming to City Hall and tried to tie them in with white integrationists and Negro pressure groups.

August 29th - Three Birmingham policemen indicted in Federal District Court for violations of civil rights. One police officer indicted for attacking a white man during investigation of an auto accident. Two indicted for illegal entry into the Travis home and attacking the father and his son.

August 30th - Letter from school board to Mrs. Burnette stated her daughter was transferred to Negro School.

August 9th - Public Libraries in Montgomery were ordered desegregated by the courts and the city fathers removed the tables and chairs and gave library cards to several Negroes.

September 4th - Mrs. Burnette took her daughter to white school to enroll daughter. School principal referred her to school superintendent who told her there would be a school board hearing on her application. This hearing is to be held within 30 days.

September 5th and 6th - Attempts by Negroes to enroll in high school in Gadsden are unsuccessful.

COMING EVENTS

September 25th - 28th - Southern Christian Leadership Conference is to hold its sixth annual conference in Birmingham. There are indications there will be demonstrations during or following the conference.

October 3rd - Federal District Court in Birmingham will hear school desegregation suit filed in 1960.

October 8th - Hearing in State District Court on Injunction.

September 15th - Board Meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations in Birmingham.

November 13th - Citizens of Birmingham vote on changing form of city government.

NOTE

Report of August 31, 1962, to U. S. Civil Rights Commission is enclosed. Correction should be made on final paragraph on Huntsville, Reports were that parents might attempt to enroll their daughter in the fourth grade at Madison Pike School. This was attempted on September 4th. School superintendent refused to enroll Burnette's daughter in Madison Pike School.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ALABAMA COUNCIL TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1962.

INCOME

Contributions	$ 1571.54
Memberships	263.00
Southern Regional Council	975.00
Refunds	318.19
TOTAL	$ 3127.73

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2065.02
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	23.70
Travel	176.07
Rent	328.00
Office Supplies	195.94
Telephone	233.67
Miscellaneous	562.31
TOTAL	$ 4034.71

* - *

Office Balance, June 1, 1962	$ 7496.98
Income During June, July, August, 1962	3127.73
Total Funds Available	10624.71
Disbursements During June, July, August, 1962	4034.71
Funds Available After Disbursements	6590.00
Loan Repaid Out Of Savings Account To Bank	4554.31
Office Balance, September 1, 1962 (both accounts)	2035.69
Balance in Savings Account	1705.69
Balance in Checking Account as of August 31, 1962	$ 330.00

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

JULY-AUGUST 1962

We suspect that Houston newspapers will soon begin to carry stories about the 1962 Interracial Action Institute which CORE has slated in Houston from August 13th to September 2nd. Some 40 young men and women will come here to undergo training in the techniques of nonviolent social action, and--what will undoubtedly excite the foes of Progressive Education--will learn to do by doing. In a word, the Interracial Action Institute, after exploring the philosophy of nonviolent social change, will try to put its philosophy into action and achieve some changes in Houston.

> "Learn nonviolence through using it in action" is the theme of the institute. To do this, institute members will take part in testing eating places and theatres. In cases where Negroes are refused service, the usual steps of negotiation and then peaceful direct action will be followed. The institute will cooperate with local citizens on actual protest projects, including sit-ins, which will illustrate principle and practice.

We might anticipate that the CORE Institute, especially when it moves into public action will create considerable excitement. While the Houston Council is not involved in the CORE Institute in any way, there should be little doubt that we are deeply concerned with what happens in the area of intergroup relations in Houston. We shall try to keep our membership advised of developments centering around the CORE Institute, and reactions to it.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BARBARA JORDAN, a member of our Board of Directors, attended the 19th Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, the first week--June 25 to July 1, 1962. She has graciously prepared a report of the meeting and concludes as follows:

> "This Race Relations Institute provided me with a deeper and enlarged insight into the broad and sprawling problems encountered in the area of Human Rights. The solution to these problems is not immediate. No president, no citizen, no council, can successfully launch an attack upon the difficulties in this area. But through the concerted and dedicated efforts of all persons who will join a fellowship of concern, all people will one day live in peace, in freedom and dignity. The American dream can and will be realized. I highly recommend this institute for its quality, the perception of its participants and its committments."

THE CULTURAL COMMITTEE has prepared a listing of books in the field of Human Relations for your children's reading this next month and it is enclosed.

With this issue the YOUTH COMMITTEE is enclosing a summary of the Juvenile Delinquency Forum held last Fall.

MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD will be absent from the city most of the month of August, but the office will be open each week day and Mrs. Lula Hayes will be "on the job." She is eager to assist you and will refer all matters which she cannot handle to Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, Pres.; Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Vice Pres.; Rev. Ted Klein, Treas.; Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Rec.Sec.; Mrs. Geo.Dumbauld, Exec. Secretary

Biblicgraphy of Human Relations
Books for Children (Incomplete)
Cultural Committee Project, July 1962
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"BOOKS--particularly fiction, drama, and biography--can be used for many purposes and in many ways: for obtaining information, for enjoyment, for the cultivation of esthetic taste, and for the development of critical ability. In the modern school a new technique has been developed for using literature to expand human understanding and hence improve human relations between different groups." (From Reading Ladders for Human Relations by Hilda Taba)

To aid you in giving a better understanding of race relations to your children, we are listing a short bibliography of appropriate books which can be found in the Houston Public Library.

ALL ABOUT US by Eva Knox Evans (Grades 3-5)
Illustrates common origins of all men and need for interreligious and interracial understanding. 1947.

BARTO TAKES THE SUBWAY by Barbara Brenner (Grades 1-3)
A true-to-life experience of a child's subway ride--a thrilling adventure for children. The story is enjoyable and the photographs simply and artistically depict Puerto Rican youngsters in a situation with which any child can identify. 1961.

CHARIOT IN THE SKY by Arna Bontemps (Grades 6-8)
An account of the Jubilee Singers, a small band of Negro students who toured this country and Europe after the Civil War earning money to save their struggling school in Nashville, is woven into the story of a young runaway slave who became one of those singers. While still a slave Caleb Willows taught himself to read and write; when he became a freedman Caleb devoted his efforts to teaching his people, educating himself, and working for his school. 1951.

FLIGHT TO FREEDOM, The Story of the Underground Railroad
by Henrietta Buckmaster Henkle (Grades 5-7)
This is a story of almost unbelievable heroism and great daring, told with gusto and sincerity. It is told through the lives of courageous men and women--some of them known to us by name; most of them unknown. 1958.

FAMOUS AMERICAN NEGROES by Langston Hughes (Grades 6-up)
This is a well-written biographical sketch of 17 outstanding Negroes. Contents: Phillis Wheatley, Richard Allen, Ira Aldridge, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, Daniel Hale Williams, Henry Ossawa Tanner, George Washington Carver, Robert S. Abbott, Paul Laurence Dunbar, W. C. Handy, Charles C. Spaulding, A. Philip Randolph, Ralph Bunche, Marian Anderson and Jackie Robinson.

FIRST BOOK OF NEGROES, THE by Langston Hughes (Grades 4-6)
Mr. Hughes has concentrated a vast subject into 69 pages of well-chosen topics, and he has done an excellent job. Terry learns about his people's contribution from his parents and his grandmother and their stories make up the book. The author deftly combines the past and the present, history and sociology and makes the result inviting to middleagers. An excellent book for introducing Negro history. 1952.

(over)

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, SLAVE-FIGHTER-FREEMAN by Arna Bontemps (Grades 4-6)
The periods covered are chiefly the boyhood and youth of the first great Negro Abolitionist (the events of his last 50 years are briefly sketched in the last two chapters) but it was these early years that were full of the drama of the awakening of a human spirit. The author has used great restraint in this account of the sufferings of those early years, but even so this is an exciting story of struggle against almost insurmountable odds and of triumph of human greatness. 1959.

IN HENRY'S BACKYARD by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish (Grades 4-6)
Henry dreams that the whole world is living in his own backyard. Neighbors are white, yellow and black if you look at the outside and up pops their Green Devils. What happened to these Green Devils and to the people in whom they lurked make up the action of this amusing book by two scientists who used the universal language of pictures to tell a story that will be enjoyed by every reader in your house. 1948.

JENNIE'S MANDAN BOWL by Lyla Hoffine (Grades 4-6)
The story of a little Indian girl who learns about her people's contribution from her grandmother and she is able to share these contributions with others. 1960.

SAD-FACED BOY by Arna Bontemps (Grades 8-9)
Slumber is the appropriate name belonging to the harmonica-playing member of the trio of Alabama boys who beat their way to New York City. The varied experiences which Harlem affords includes the organization of a band. Sensitive humor and faithful characterizations are features of the book. 1937.

STORY OF THE NEGRO by Arna Bontemps (Grades 5-up)
Beginning with the Negro in Africa this is a history of the American Negro told for young people. The author attemps to trace their beginnings, how slavery came about, and what causes lie behind the present position of the Negro. Written with clarity, restraint and admirable perspective. This well-written book is important reading for young people of our time. 1955.

TWO IS A TEAM by Jerrold and Lorraine Beim (Grades 1-3)
Two little boys, Negro and white, cannot agree on how to build a coaster, but soon discover that working together is the best way. Race is shown in the soft attractive illustrations, but not mentioned in the text.

WORLD IN A CITY BLOCK, THE by Natalie Hall (Grades 4-6)
The story of a child at work meeting all kinds of people--Swiss, Chinese, Hungarian, Greek, French, and Puerto Ricans. These new friends and adventure are found in the world that was just around the corner in his own city block. 1960.

QUARTERLY REPORT FROM HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1) Current Climate of Opinion - Fairly good or above average, particularly as compared with other southern cities

2) Chief program emphases of the ending quarter:

a) Youth Seminar in Human Relations
b) Initiated International Program
c) Unsuccessful, but nearly successful attempt to desegregate the Junior Olympic Track Meets locally. Worked on this for almost one year; first directive from City Parks and Recreation Dept. stated that meets would be integrated, but followed by a letter three days later altering this. (If time permits I will make you copies of the two letters.)

3) Cooperative activity with other agencies and groups:

a) Many referrals to Employment on Merit (AFSC)
b) Jewish Community Council in getting letter to Senator Eastland (copy attached)
c) Cultural Dept., Texas Council of Churches, Austin, Texas
d) Institute on International Education
e) Met twice monthly with staff & members of several organizations in city as "clearing house" (more of a fellowship)

4) Cultivation of "key" persons:

a) Secured membership of Vincent Williams (influential Catholic layman interested in human relations
b) Several persons have been secured for next year's Board of Directors and those who cannot serve on Board have come into membership.

5) Use of officers and board members

a) April and May Executive Committee Meetings
b) May Board Meeting
c) Board called to be in attendance when Mrs. Shaw, President, received Human Relations Award
d) Board called to be in attendance when Board Member, Raymond Duncan was installed as president of Longshoremen's Local
e) Board called to okay letter going to Senator Eastland

6) Referred approximately 12 persons to other agencies, i.e.: (1) Family Service Bureau, Association of Churches, Community Council, and Anti-Defamation League

7) Progress within the area: (a) Desegregation of Hotels and (b) Big League baseball desegregated games and seating

8) Meetings held by Council

(a) Youth Seminar (b) 2 Exec. Meetings (c) 1 Board Meeting (d) Meeting with IIe and with visitors from other lands (e) Nominating Committee and 2 Meetings of Annual Committee.

9) Next steps: (a) Planning Annual Meeting (b) Planning Membership Campaign (c) Planning Church and State Workshop (e) Staff at TCC mtg. in Austin (f) Board Member, Fisk Univ., Race Relations Inst. (g) Attend Police and Community Relations Institute, Aug. 19-23

7/31/62 (ecd)

1c

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS
*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
President
*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-President
*Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Recording Secretary
*The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
R. W. Askanase
Mrs. Howard Barnstone
Everett O. Bell
Henry A. Bullock, Phd.
Ben Canales
Mrs. James C. Crate
Mrs. Wm. E. Denham, Jr.
G. E. Dodd, M.D.
Raymond Duncan
Mrs. Frank Freed
*Mrs. Street Fulton
Arthur Gallaher, Phd.
*Irwin L. Glatstein
Mary Ellen Goodman, Phd.
Henry Groppe
John J. Herrera
The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines
James Hippard
Mrs. J. Milton Richardson
Miss Barbara Jordan
Mrs. Armen Jorjorian
The Rev. Charles Kelly
Miss Elizabeth Kimmel
The Rev. John Moore
*The Rev. James R. Noland
Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly
*Wm. P. Robinson, Phd.
*Charles Shaw
Miss Betty Sherwood
*Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
*Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

July 24, 1962

Honorable James O. Eastland, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
United States Senate
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Senator:

The Houston Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association of hundreds of Houstonians working to improve relations among the many different racial, religious and ethnic groups who live together in our community.

Undergirding the efforts of our organization is a profound faith in the Bill of Rights which has served our Nation and our people so magnificently for nearly two hundred years. It's unique genius is the bulwark of our Nation's strength and our individual freedom, and we would object as strongly as we know how to any effort to tamper with or to revise this fundamental document.

We believe, too, that the separation of power as between the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches of government must remain inviolate, and we would protest any effort to amend either the Constitution or the Bill of Rights in order to make one branch of government subordinate to any other.

In this, we, the members of the Executive Committee of The Houston Council on Human Relations believe we are expressing the views of most Americans, and we would urge that these views be given full consideration of the Senate Judiciary Committee when it begins hearings Thursday on proposed Constitutional amendments.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

(Mrs.) E. Pliny Shaw, President
Executive Committee

EPS:ecd
Copies: U. S. Senator John Tower
U. S. Senator Ralph Yarborough
Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson

COPY

CITY OF HOUSTON
LEWIS CUTRER, MAYOR

July 6, 1962

To: All Junior Olympic Track Coaches
From: George S. Dadera
Supervisor, Gulf AAU Junior Olmupics
Subjects: July 10th Colored track and field championship meet, July 12th Regional track and field meet, and July 18 and 19th Championship track and field meet

This is to notify you that the regional qualifying track and field meet and the Junior Olympic track and field championship meet will not be integrated this year. This change is necessary in that we have been advised that the stadium facilities will not be available for Junior Olympic track and field meets on an integrated basis for school age children.

The colored Junior Olympic track and field championship meet will be held at Jeppsen Stadium on Tuesday, July 10th, at 7:30 p. m. Events that were listed in the original colored track and field brochure will be followed.

The Regional qualifying meet for white contestants will be held at Delmar Stadium on Thursday, July 12th, at 7:30 p. m.

Sincerely,

George S. Kadera /s/
Supervisor, City of Houston
Gulf AAU Junior Olympics

GSK/cw

COPY

CITY OF HOUSTON
LEWIS CUTRER, MAYOR

July 3, 1962

To: All Junior Olympic Track Coaches
From: George S. Kadera
Supervisor, Gulf AAU Junior Olympics
Subject: July 12th Regional track and field meet and July 18th and 19th track Championship meet

This is to inform you that the Houston regional track and field meet, July 12, and the July 18 & 19 championship track and field meet will be integrated. The first six places in the Houston Regional track and field meet will qualify for the final championship meet on July 18 & 19. The first three places from the Rosenberg and Pt. Arthur regional will also qualify for the championship track and field meet.

All coaches should have a certified list of their athletes insofar as their ages and birth dates are concerned for the regional qualifying meet to be held in Houston at Delmar Stadium on July 12, and the championship meet.

Please be sure that you and all your athletes are familar with the AAU Junior Olympic track and field rules regarding participation which reads as follows: In all Invitational, qualifying, and championship meets, including track and field and swimming, a maximum number of three (3) contestants may represent an organization in any one individual event. An organization is limited to one (1) entry in a relay race. No unattached relay teams will be permitted to compete.

We wish to emphasize that only short spikes or flat bottoms be used on the asphalt runways and jumping areas at Delmar Stadium. Please have all your athletes make their headquarters in the enclosed practice area and stay off the track and field when they are not participating.

Sincerely,

George S. Kadera /s/
Supervisor
City of Houston - Gulf AAU Junior Olympics

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
June 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1962		$485.88
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$295.00	
Other Income(for lunches)	16.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$311.00	311.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS MAY 31, 1962 BALANCE		$796.88
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$225.00	
Social Security	7.04	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	43.80	
Utilities	5.24	
Office Expense	21.96	
Misc.(Literature & Display)	5.63	
Conference & Meetings	216.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$604.67	$604.67
BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1962		$192.21

ecd

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Tuesday, May 29, 1962, 11:15 A.M.

The Executive Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met Tuesday, May 29, 1962, at the South Central Y.M.C.A., 3531 Wheeler St., at 11:15 A.M.

Present: Walter Whitson, Rev. Charles Kelly, Mrs. Street Fulton, Leland Marsters, Jr., Charles Shaw, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Joyce Shaw, and Ethel Dumbauld.

It was recommended that Howard Griffin, author of the book, BLACK LIKE ME, be secured for a meeting in January, 1963.

It was recommended that we sponsor a Human Rights Observance during December. (Human Rights Day, December 15th). Mrs. M. G. Gray will serve as chairman for the observance. It was suggested that this observance be in cooperation with other groups in the city interested in human rights, that the Mayor be asked to declare human rights week and that the churches and synagogues be asked to recognize the observance and announce it on the weekend. Mr. Marsters suggested that it would be appropriate if we could have someone like Marian Anderson for the program.

Membership Campaign - Mrs. Shaw announced that she and Mr. Adolph Susholtz will call on Mr. Donald Stone of Foley's this next week and ask him to serve on the membership campaign for 1962-63. It was suggested that the campaign be publicized through TV and newspapers (ad) this next year.

Annual Meeting - Mrs. Shaw announced that The Rev. Fred Holt would serve as chairman. Mrs. Pemberton's letter was read proposing Riverside Community Center of St. James Episcopal Church for the Annual Membership dinner. Dinner at $2.25 per person. The majority of those present felt that it would be better at either a downtown hotel or if in a church, that this time it be of a different denomination, i.e.,, Presbyterian, etc.

Mass Communications - Mrs. Shaw stated that a chairman is needed for this committee. Mr. Jerry Mize was proposed.

Youth Seminar Brochure - After lenghty discussion it was felt that a brochure not be used but that the meeting be reviewed in the newsletter and that a panel of the pictures with a caption similar to "HOUSTON CAN BE PROUD" be made up and displayed in the office.

Library - Mrs. Shaw stated that Mrs. Arthur Ginsbarg called about books on race being removed from the Children's section of the library. Mrs. Shaw requested Mrs. Pemberton to check on this matter with Mrs. Ginabarg and the library and get the complete story before any action is taken.

Adjournment at 12:05 for luncheon.

By

Ethel C. Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
May 29, 1962

The Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations met at the South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler Street, Tuesday, May 29, 1962, at 12:00 Noon in luncheon session:

Present: Mrs. Frank Freed, Miss Barbara Jordan, Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, Mrs. Street Fulton, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Henry Groppe, Miss Betty Sherwood, Irwin Glatstein, Dr. George Dodd, Rev. John Moore, Walter Whitson, Rev. Charles Kelly, Leland Marsters, Jr., Charles Shaw, Mrs. Joyce Shaw and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Minutes of the previous meeting, March 5, 1962, were approved as mailed.

Treasurer's Report - Financial statements for April and May were distributed. The balance on hand March 31, 1962, was $962.77; Receipts were $204.98; Disbursements were $605.80; Balance on hand April 30, 1962, was $561.95.

The balance on hand April 30, 1962, was $561.95; receipts were $398.25; expenditures $491.46; and the balance on hand May 31, 1962 will be $485.88.

Membership Report - The total membership to-date is 241; 134 renewals and 107 new members. The amount pledged to-date is $4,477.50. The estimated outstanding pledges are $617. The amount of the grant by Southeran Regional Council is now $977.50. We really need to get busy to be eligible for the $2000 before the first of September.

Announcements - The American Friends Service Committee has moved its south central regional office from Austin to Houston. The location is 4717 Crawford.

The Harris County Correction Aid Society (Parolee program) only desires to use our typewriter from time to time, and will not need office space.

Mrs. Dumbauld read a list of hotels (one motel) and eating places that would serve anyone regardless of race. (These are attached to the original minutes.)

Appointments - Mrs. Shaw announced the following:

Nominating Chairman - Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Annual Meeting Chairman - The Rev. Fred Holt
Howard Griffin January Meeting - (To be announced later)
Human Rights Observance Chairman - Mrs. M. G. Gray (December 15th)
Membership Campaign Chairman - (To be announced at later date)
Mass Communication Chairman (To be announced at later date)

Business

Mrs. Dumbauld read correspondence from and to Mr. Wiley Branton, SRC., director of the Voter Education Project being sponsored by the SRC. We will cooperate with other groups working on this project and distribute materials.

International Relations Program - Mr. Groppe announced that a meeting was held with representatives from IIE Regional Office, Miss Alice Pratt, director and her assistant Miss Martha Mewhirter. Mr. Groppe explained the function and program of IIE. He then stated the two areas in which we could be active: (1) Foreign visitors from the new African nations and other countries under the auspices of the

State Department. For the time being, the office of the IIE will work with our office through Mrs. Dumbauld in scheduling these visitors. Later on this would probably be done directly with families in our membership by the IIE office; (2) Student Program - host families will be needed to work with the international students at TSU (approximately 50). Mrs. Pratt emphasized that this would not be an instrument for dealing with integration problem.

Church and State - Mr. Glatstein desires the approval of program for Fall which is an intergroup relations problem--religion in public education.

Mr. Glatstein proposed a conference or workshop with religious leaders, educators, mass media, etc., where they could set down and discuss problems confronting minority groups and religion in public education. This would be primarily an educational program. If action is recommended this would be done through another group. Mr. Glatstein had read book by Dr. Littel of Perkins School of Theology and suggested him as a possible leader for such a conference.

Mrs. Jorjorian mentioned that a group is about to be born of approximately 20 clergy who will discuss this very problem.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Charles Shaw, seconded by Mr. Walter Whitson, that a committee be appointed to explore possibility of joint cooperation in sponsorship of a Church-State conference or workshop for the Fall with emphasis on religion in public education.

Mrs. Shaw appointed the following committee: Mr. Glatstein, chairman; Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, Rev. Charles Kelly and Rev. John Moore.

Adjournment was at 1:35 P.M.

By

Ethel Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

HUMAN RELATIONS FORUM ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

(Mrs. Arthur Jay, Chairman
(Youth Committee
(Houston Council on Human Relations

Mr. Don Rademacher, Consultant, Texas Citizens Committee, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Austin, Texas, was the main speaker for the Forum on Juvenile Delinquency. He spoke to the proposed topic, "Roots of Delinquency," along with the following panelists: Mrs. Lou Breedlove, Houston Police Department, Juvenile Division, Houston; Miss Helen Mason, Community Planning Organization Associate, Community Council, Houston; Dr. John Codwell, Principal, Jack Yates Senior High School, Houston, and Dr. Irvin R. Kraft, Director, Houston State Psychiatric Institute.

Mr. Don Radebacher - One of the high points of Mr. Radebacher's introductory remarks concerning "roots" was made early in his discourse. He mentioned that one has a tendency to cut at the top when he wants to destroy something-especially Johnson grass. This is the wrong starting point. In order to eradicate Johnson grass in the yard or field, one must get under the roots and dig it up.

The above example is especially true regarding delinquents in our various communities. If we expect to eliminate delinquency in our communities, or even minimize it, according to Mr. Radebacher, we must start with the roots.

Mr. Radebacher asks the question, "What is a Delinquent?" He immediately points out that there are two views regarding delinqeuncy or delinquents:

The popular view suggests that any youth who does something that we do not like is a "delinquent." Perhaps we do not like his haircut, maybe he "hangs" around the corner drug store, or he might wear a jacket or boots that we do not like. We immediately condemn him as a delinquent. Mr. Radebacher says that none of the above characteristics are sufficient to label a boy as a delinquent. Therefore, they are more or less characteristics of this particular age group and should be accepted by all adults as such.

The legal view of a delinquent is the view that the speaker strongly suggests: "A child is not a delinquent until the courts find this child has violated a law that the state legislators have said is a delinquent act."

Finally, according to the speaker, delinquency is a symptom of social illness; and if one could look into the youth's home, he would probably find reasons for the child's behavior. Perhaps the child is from a broken home, or from a home whose income is so low that the parents are unable to buy the necessities of life. Maybe love does not exist in the home. Maybe the child feels that he is not wanted. All of these factors, and many others, contribute to the delinquency of our youth of today.

Therefore, one can conclude that "roots of delinquency" stem from the home, then the school, and into the communities of our great nations.

Mrs. Lou Breedlove - Mrs. Breedlove gave many interesting factors regarding delinquency and delinquents in the Houston area. She pointed out first, that the juvenile division is composed of fifty-five members, with many more in

Quarterly Report - Alabama

LWD ✓
SB ✓
Return to MM

September 7, 1962

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Alabama Council on Human Relations

RE: Program Report for June, July, August, 1962

June 6th - The Executive Director spoke to the Kiwanis Club of Mobile.

June 7th - The Executive Director attended meeting of the Mobile Council.

June 8th and 9th - The Council sponsored a Workshop on "Employment Opportunities" at Miles College in Birmingham. Dr. Vivian Henderson of Fisk University developed the program and conducted it with the able assistance of Mr. Charles Clark of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. As a result of the Workshop committees and individuals began working in the area of employment in Birmingham, Montgomery and Huntsville. A summary of the Workshop was written by Dr. Henderson and distributed by the Council to persons attending.

June 18th - Hearing before State District Court in Talladega on temporary injunction issued by State Attorney General MacDonal Gallion on April 28th against Norman C. Jimerson (Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations) Dr. Gray, President of Talladega College, students of Talladega College and others to prevent defendants from planning, organizing or participating in "illegal demonstrations, sit-ins". The judge granted the state's request that the temporary injunction remain in effect and that the hearing be held on October 8th to determine if the injunction would be madepermanent. The judge stated that the injunction against Norman C. Jimerson would be in effect only in Talladega.

June 22nd - Negroes were working on a school construction project in a small East Alabama community by name of Fruithurst. Thye reported masked and robed men told them "not to let sundown catch you in town". It is reported on June 22nd that about May 16th or 17th that Negro workers had been first threatened and there had been some damage to building foundation. Further threats were made in June.

June 25th - The Executive Director spoke briefly at the State Conference of Christian Churches of Alabama which was held in Birmingham.

June 27th - The Executive Director attended some sessions of the state-wide Workshop of Principals and Supervisors at Alabama State College in Montgomery (Negro).

June 28th - The Executive Director attended Montgomery Council Meeting.

July 1st - The Executive Director addressed a Methodist College Youth Group at Auburn University on "The Church and Race".

July 10th - Newspapers announced that lunch counters in seven Huntsville stores were desegregated on Monday, July 9th.

July 16th - Huntsville Schools held pre-registration sessions. Mrs. Burnette, wife of Sgt. Marvin Burnette (Negro) took her daughter to enroll in fourth grade at Madison Pike Elementary School (white). She was given application blanks to fill out and return. White mothers were not.

July 27th - Attorneys from the Department of Justice are checking and photographing voter registration records of Jefferson County.

August 6th - First public report that lunchcounters in Mobile had been desegregated.

August 9th - Three police officers beat up a Negro employee at American Peerless Laundry in Birmingham. The foreman called police because Negro employee was too drunk to work and would not leave the plant. The foreman said the only reason Negro was not shot was another employee fell on him. Foreman was placed under arrest for interfering with an officer when he begged officer not to shoot the man. Charges were quickly dropped against the foreman.

August 13th and 14th - The Executive Director introduced John Brewbaker to three persons concerned with keeping the schools open in Birmingham and Mr. Brewbaker contacted school officials in Birmingham and in other cities in Alabama.

August 24th - A committee of top businessmen met to consider the possibilities of establishing a bi-racial committee through the Chamber of Commerce. These men were aware of the fact that Southern Christian Leadership Conference is planning to have its annual convention in Birmingham on September 25th through 28th.

August 28th - Students from Miles College petitioned the Birmingham City Commissioners to remove segregation ordinances. Mayor Hanes cursed them and the white local newspaper reporters.

August 28th - Birmingham Citizens for Progress Committee organized a campaign to get signatures on a petition requesting that in the November elections the people of Birmingham vote to maintain present form of city government or to vote for Mayor-Council or City Manager form of government.

August 28th and 29th - The Executive Director visited Huntsville and attended a meeting of the local Council.

August 29th - Mayor Hanes publicly said that he was not opposing the matter being brought to a vote in the November election. Eugene "Bull" Connor, police commissioner, stated that this group was responsible for the Miles College students coming to City Hall and tried to tie them in with white integrationists and Negro pressure groups.

August 29th - Three Birmingham policemen indicted in Federal District Court for violations of civil rights. One police officer indicted for attacking a white man during investigation of an auto accident. Two indicted for illegal entry into the Travis home and attacking the father and his son.

August 30th - Letter from school board to Mrs. Burnette stated her daughter was transferred to Negro School.

August 9th - Public Libraries in Montgomery were ordered desegregated by the courts and the city fathers removed the tables and chairs and gave library cards to several Negroes.

September 4th - Mrs. Burnette took her daughter to white school to enroll daughter. School principal referred her to school superintendent who told her there would be a school board hearing on her application. This hearing is to be held within 30 days.

September 5th and 6th - Attempts by Negroes to enroll in high school in Gadsden are unsuccessful.

COMING EVENTS

September 25th - 28th - Southern Christian Leadership Conference is to hold its sixth annual conference in Birmingham. There are indications there will be demonstrations during or following the conference.

October 3rd - Federal District Court in Birmingham will hear school desegregation suit filed in 1960.

October 8th - Hearing in State District Court on Injunction.

September 15th - Board Meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations in Birmingham.

November 13th - Citizens of Birmingham vote on changing form of city government.

NOTE

Report of August 31, 1962, to U. S. Civil Rights Commission is enclosed. Correction should be made on final paragraph on Huntsville, Reports were that parents might attempt to enroll their daughter in the fourth grade at Madison Pike School. This was attempted on September 4th. School superintendent refused to enroll Burnette's daughter in Madison Pike School.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ALABAMA COUNCIL TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1962.

INCOME

Contributions	$ 1571.54
Memberships	263.00
Southern Regional Council	975.00
Refunds	318.19
TOTAL	$ 3127.73

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2065.02
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	23.70
Travel	176.07
Rent	328.00
Office Supplies	195.94
Telephone	233.67
Miscellaneous	562.31
TOTAL	$ 4034.71

* - * - * - *

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Sept. 10, 1962

To: Paul Rilling

Dear Paul:

Our auditor's report is due to be received this week. Will send it on when received.

HSJ.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

September 10, 1962

Duplicate sent to LWD, SB

PROGRAM REPORT FOR JUNE, JULY and AUGUST, 1962

1. Information-Education Mail Program

Our July Human Relations Bulletin, the first page being devoted to the progress of school desegregation in Charlotte, went to our entire mailing list of about two thousand.

No general mailings were made in June and August.

In August, however, two memos were sent to members of the Council in Charlotte urging them to write letters to the owners of Howard Johnson's Restaurants in or near Charlotte saying in their own words why they favored restaurants that were open to all members of the public. We believe that a good number of letters were written.

2. Raleigh Council

I met with several members of the Council in June. A delegation agreed to meet with the Mayor to suggest that he appoint a permanent community relations committee to work on racial problems. Other than this, no activity was planned for the summer.

3. Charlotte Council

The executive committee of the Charlotte Council had meetings in June and August. Committees are at work on plans for a fall program including public forums, merit employment, and the desegregation of hotels, restaurants and theaters.

The Council urged that letters be written and personal calls be made on managers of Howard Johnson's and other restaurants. One member reported her own and twenty-five letters of friends and church members.

A letter on Council stationery was sent to 27 of the leading downtown Charlotte restaurants offering our help on a planned program of desegregation. To date we have had responses from two owners who want to discuss the matter further.

My letter-to-the-editor pointing out that 28 states have laws against discrimination in places of public accommodation and quoting Justice Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court was given a prominent place in both the Charlotte Observer and the Charlotte News. It was sent to other papers in the state but we do now know whether it was used.

4. Contacts with Governor Sanford

A delegation consisting of Mr. Ruark, Dr. Boulware, Dr. Duncan and Dr. Williams talked with Governor Sanford on July 5th. At that time the

Governor stated that he had decided to assume the responsibility for calling a conference of business and government leaders to stimulate interest in equal opportunity in employment. He commented favorably on the outline for such a conference which we had prepared, and took under consideration some suggestions for participants in the conference, including Vice President Lyndon Johnson. He asked for any further suggestions we might have for the conference. Several members of the sub-committee have since written him letters containing suggestions. The conference is expected to be held in October.

5. Work in Monroe

Early in July I had a long talk with the Mayor and one of the city councilmen of Monroe and they expressed interest in an interracial community relations committee to try to deal constructively with racial problems in that city. Since then I have been interviewing potential members for such a committee and have almost completed a list of people to present to the Mayor.

I find a new attitude among white leaders in Monroe--a willingness to face the problem and to talk about necessary changes. Some outside groups, with ulterior motives, complicate the problem, but I believe there is a good chance of getting ahead of their groups by getting the City Council and the community leaders to agree to begin a program of desegregation in the city.

6. Institute at Fisk University

I attended the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University in Nashville the week of July 2-7. Some of the topics for discussion were: The Southern Church and Race Relations, Housing Integration--Opportunities and Obstacles, Negro Employment 1962--Problems and Prospects, Analysis of the Sit-in Movement, Government Action on Equal Employment and Key Developments in the Legal Struggle for Equal Rights. The overall theme of the Institute was: Human Rights and the Public Interest.

This annual institute is very helpful in getting facts and information and in gaining perspective on work in race relations. I would like to urge now that members of our executive committee consider the possibility of attending this institute next year.

7. Membership and Finance

Through mail solicitations we have recruited twenty new members during the summer. Our paid membership now stands at 568.

I indicated in my last quarterly report that we would have sufficient funds to get through the summer without difficulty. We did--but with a balance of only $32.54 as of August 31st. A financial report is attached.

Some special fund-raising efforts will be necessary again this fall.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: JUNE-JULY-AUGUST, 1962

Balance, June 1, 1962			$ 1,185.04
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 570.06	
	Membership Dues	540.00	
	New South Subscriptions	110.00	
	Durham Dinner	3.00 — Not counted	
	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	100.00	
		1,323.06	
	Southern Regional Council	1,100.00	2,423.06
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 3,608.10
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	$ 150.00	
	Postage	136.55	
	Travel	83.88	
	Travel - Out-of-State Conference	64.00	
	Conferences - Out-of-State	20.00	
	Telephone & Telegraph	71.15	
	Office Supplies	151.76	
	Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	13.37	
	Retirement	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	132.00	
	FICA Contribution	101.73	
	Bank Service Charges	2.12	
		980.56	
	Salaries	2,595.00	3,575.56
BALANCE AS OF AUGUST 31, 1962			$ 32.54

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

On July 21 two Negroes, Rev. B. Elton Cox, state field secretary for the Congress on Racial Equality and Kelly Alexander, president, state conference of NAACP, approached the Howard Johnson Restaurant on Statesville Avenue in Charlotte, and were refused service. Thus began a series of efforts on the part of Negroes to enter highway restaurants in Charlotte, Statesville, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh and perhaps other places.

Arrests for trespass were made in Charlotte, Statesville, Durham and Raleigh--more than 60 cases in all. Convictions resulted in 30 day sentences, suspended on payment of $25 fines. Many elected to serve the time. One young Negro in Raleigh staged a hunger strike for two weeks. Rallies in support of the demonstrations were held in Charlotte, Statesville, Durham and Raleigh.

One restaurant in Greensboro, the Hot Shoppe, agreed to desegregate. To date Howard Johnson restaurants have refused to change the policy. (Howard Johnson restaurants in Salisbury and Winston-Salem have been desegregated for some time.)

Governor Sanford announced on August 23 that he would name a committee that would attempt to work out the problem.

Token desegregation continued in the larger communities in North Carolina with the opening of schools. A few more Negro students were assigned to predominantly white schools, but tokenism remains the policy, with a few exceptions.

Geographical assignments to one school in Charlotte resulted in the assignment of 371 Negro and 61 white children. Last year it was a "white" school with 150 white and 15 Negro children. This year it is a "Negro" school with an all-Negro faculty. Of the 61 white children assigned, only 10 remain to date.

In another area in Charlotte, some 40 Negro children were given a choice of attending a "white" school, near by, or a "Negro" school farther away. Some 28 chose the "white" school.

Durham is supposed to have changed from a dual assignment system to one assignment map for all elementary school children in the city, but I do not know the result in assignments as yet.

At least three communities will have token integration for the first time this fall. In Salisbury, three Negro students have been assigned to "white" schools; four in Fayetteville and seven (Indians) in Lumberton.

Petitions for transfer of Negro children were turned down in Wilmington and Shelby. The latter case will be appealed.

A Negro principal and seven teachers in Charlotte who attended an integration workshop in New York City this summer, have stated that they will ask the school board to place both white and Negro teachers in selected schools.

A "white" city swimming pool and the "Negro" pool in Raleigh were both closed on August 7 after four Negro students managed to enter the "white" pool. The vote of the City Council was 5-2, one white councilman voting with John Winters, the Negro councilman.

Firestone Textiles of Gastonia has announced plans to put qualified Negroes on the production line. The company has signed a "Plan for Progress" with the Federal government.

Several white doctors in Charlotte, led by Dr. Raymond Wheeler, protested the expenditure of $1.1 million in an expansion and renovation program for Good Samaritan Hospital. They contended that $800,000 in bonds, voted a year ago, were for the purpose of renovating Good Samaritan for use only until the city (Memorial) hospital could take the Negro patient load. Beds are now available at Memorial. However, the City Council approved the $1.1 million expenditure which includes a new building in addition to renovation.

Later, as a result of a letter sent to them by Dr. R. A. Hawkins, U. S. Public Health officials came to Charlotte to investigate charges of discrimination in violation of agreements made when the Hospital Authority received Hill-Burton funds. The report of these officials has not yet been made public.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

HAROLD B. BOYD, PRESIDENT
BREWSTER SNOW, SECRETARY-TREASURER
JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

1st District
FRED R. CONNER
13. Magruder Road, Newport News, Va.
JAMES C. LIVESAY, JR.
2403 Parish Ave., Newport News, Va.

2nd District
DAVID D. ALSTON
712 Windsor Ave., Norfolk 4, Va.
W. C. BARRY
212 W. 18th St., Norfolk, Va.
W. L. REDMON
730 Mt. Vernon Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

3rd District
IRVING H. COBBY, JR.
P. O. Box 8056, Richmond, Va.
W. B. HAYRE
2029 Hanover Ave., Richmond, Va.
JAMES P. MAYNES
104 N. Belvidere St., Richmond 20, Va.
STANLEY G. SHEPHERD
1 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.

Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Chartered by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
102 NORTH BELVIDERE STREET
PHONE: MI 4-2906
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

4th District
ALFRED B. KITCHEN
832 Hunterdale Road, Franklin, Va.
O. J. SHAW
315 Halifax St., Petersburg, Va.

5th District
HARVEY HAFTER
2404 Longview Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

6th District
EUGENE R. DEHART
1917 3rd St., Radford, Va.
ROBERT E. MYERS
24 Wells Ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
SILAS SWITZER
P. O. Box 1039, Lynchburg, Va.
MARTIN VEST
P. O. Box 28, Roanoke, Va.

7th District
H. F. ALESHIRE
Stanley, Va.
WILLIAM A. LILLARD, JR.
11 N. Marshall St., Front Royal, Va.
MRS. NELLIE T. STOGDALE
311 N. Madison St., Staunton, Va.

8th District
MISS ADA CATTERTON
322 14th St., Charlottesville, Va.
R. L. SIMMONS
Route 2, Box 109-C, Fredericksburg, Va.

9th District
MRS. BUENA KING
Box 176, Bristol, Tenn.
CHARLES B. MOSER
Route 1, Chilhowie, Va.

10th District
MARTIN J. BOND
7211 Everglades Drive, Alexandria, Va.
WALTER BOYCE, JR.
525 New Jersey Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.
D. W. DONOVAN
809 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

September 26, 1962

Mr. Heslip M. Lee, Director
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

Confirming our telephone conversation this morning, this constitutes permission for you to use my letter of September 18, 1962, for such purposes as you may desire.

Yours sincerely,

Brewster

Brewster Snow
Secretary-Treasurer

BS:rp
oeiu # 334, AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

Neither this letter, nor any part thereof, may be reproduced without the written consent of Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

1st District
FRED R. CONNER
1 S. Magruder Road, Newport News, Va.
JAMES C. LIVESAY, JR.
2403 Parish Ave., Newport News, Va.

2nd District
DAVID D. ALSTON
712 Windsor Ave., Norfolk 4, Va.
W. C. BARRY
212 W. 15th St., Norfolk, Va.
W. L. REDMON
730 Mt. Vernon Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

3rd District
IRVING H. COSBY, JR.
P. O. Box 8056, Richmond, Va.
W. B. HAYRE
2029 Bassmore Ave., Richmond, Va.
JAMES P. MAYNES
104 N. Belvidere St., Richmond 20, Va.
STANLEY G. SHEPHERD
1 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Chartered by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
102 NORTH BELVIDERE STREET
PHONE: MI 4-2906
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

4th District
ALFRED B. KITCHEN
832 Huntersdale Road, Franklin, Va.
O. J. SHAW
515 Halifax St., Petersburg, Va.

5th District
HARVEY HAFTER
2404 Longview Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

6th District
EUGENE R. DEHART
1917 3rd St., Radford, Va.
ROBERT E. MYERS
24 Wells Ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
SILAS SWITZER
P. O. Box 1039, Lynchburg, Va.
MARTIN VEST
P. O. Box 28, Roanoke, Va.

7th District
H. F. ALESHIRE
Stanley, Va.
WILLIAM A. LILLARD, JR.
11 N. Marshall St., Front Royal, Va.
MRS. NELLIE T. STOSDALE
311 N. Madison St., Staunton, Va.

8th District
MISS ADA CATTERTON
322 14th St., Charlottesville, Va.
R. L. SIMMONS
Route 2, Box 109-C, Fredericksburg, Va.

9th District
MRS. BUENA KING
Box 176, Bristol, Tenn.
CHARLES B. MOSER
Route 1, Chilhowie, Va.

10th District
MARTIN J. BOND
7211 Everglades Drive, Alexandria, Va.
WALTER BOYCE, JR.
525 New Jersey Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.
D. W. DONOVAN
809 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

September 18, 1962

Mr. Heslip M. Lee, Director
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
114 B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

President Boyd, Vice President Carper and I have discussed the proposal to establish a pilot project for the purpose of familiarizing responsible persons and groups with the developing move to provide equal job opportunities for all races.

It is our belief that such a project as you have outlined to us would be very beneficial to all segments of our Virginia society; therefore, we would be willing to commend the use of such a service to our affiliates for educational purposes.

Yours sincerely,

Brewster Snow

Brewster Snow
Secretary-Treasurer

BS:rp
oeiu # 334, AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

Neither this letter, nor any part thereof, may be reproduced without the written consent of Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.
SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
August 6, 7, 8, 1962

RESOLUTIONS

All resolutions, and amendments to the Constitution to be submitted to the annual convention of the Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O. by an affiliated organization or a delegate of an affiliated organization, shall be forwarded to the office of the Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O. at least fifteen (15) days prior to the convening date of the convention. Any resolutions or amendments submitted after this date shall require at least a two-thirds majority consent to refer to the proper committee.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION

WHEREAS, the responsibilities of citizenship in a democratic nation imply informed, educated citizens and the growth of our nation demands the fullest possible development of our talent; and

WHEREAS, Thomas Jefferson outlined the plan for education for the State of Virginia, and he described its object as "to bring into action that mass of talents which lie buried in poverty," and today we are still far from achieving that educational goal; and

WHEREAS, the American public school system did not just happen and from earliest time there have been those who wanted to improve the school systems and there have been those who are equally determined to limit its availability and effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, the American labor movement has always been a constructive champion of better schools and educational leaders have found their principal supporters in unions when they pressed their campaign for universal public schools; and

WHEREAS, there are today in Virginia communities with no public education facilities and it is possible that there may be additional areas; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the delegates to this Seventh Convention of the Virginia State AFL-CIO be recorded as opposing the closing of any free public schools for any purpose whatsoever; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the officers and executive board members of the Virginia State AFL-CIO be instructed to appeal to all affiliates of this organization to use their influence to bring about the very best possible facilities for public education and these to be made available to every community throughout this Commonwealth; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of this Commonwealth of Virginia and to each member of the General Assembly.

Submitted by

Executive Board
Virginia State AFL-CIO

OFFERED MAY 28, 1962

A RESOLUTION—No. 62-SR28-27

(Adopted May 28, 1962)

Concerning the employment and promotion of persons in the City's service and amendment of rules of the Personnel Board in relation thereto.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

That the Council hereby declares it to be a policy of the City of Richmond that applicants for employment by the City should be employed, and employees of the City should be promoted, solely on the basis of merit and fitness for the particular position for which they are employed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

That the Council favors the adoption of a rule by the Personnel Board to the effect that the employment of applicants for positions in the City's service and the promotion of employees shall not be refused solely on the basis of race, creed, color or arbitrary maximum age limits. That the City Manager is hereby directed to cause to be submitted to the Personnel Board for adoption in form of a rule the foregoing provisions of this resolution.

It is the further opinion of the Council that the Personnel Board should adopt the rule as submitted.

Prince Edward School Decision Held 'Appalling'

By Allan Jones

The board of directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations expressed regret yesterday at the refusal of the Prince Edward county board of supervisors to reopen schools next year.

The board asked "appropriate officials" of the state and county "to reconsider the action" taken by the supervisors "and to take the initiative to reopen public schools in Prince Edward county and to cooperate in good faith with any court order to that effect."

The request was included in a resolution adopted late Friday and made public yesterday. The 65-member board said, "We trust this unfortunate situation will not long persist."

The directors said the supervisors' decision is "appalling to large numbers of concerned Virginians who want to see compliance with the constitutional provisions of the Commonwealth, with public educaiton offered every child of every county within our state."

The council, a bi-racial organization, seeks to foster and maintain active communication between responsible leaders of the races to the end that mutual trust and fair play will be more widely established and extended.

In a related development, the Virginia Teachers Association (VTA) said yesterday it will sponsor a crash remedial program again this summer for the Negro children of Prince Edward county.

The program was organized last year to help the youngsters in such basic skills as reading, writing and arithmetic. The Negroes of Prince Edward have had no formal education since public schools were closed in 1959

The board of supervisors elected at a meeting Friday not to provide public school funds for the fourth consecutive year.

Public Hearing

The business session followed a one-hour public hearing in the circut court room at the county courthouse.

Whites and Negroes sat together on one side of the courtroom. Both opponents and proponents of reopening the schools resisted the pleading of Board Chairman W. W. Vaughan to express their opinions on the proposed county budget for the year beginning July 1.

The board and the audience faced each other, and they sat and stared at one another for three and four minutes after each speaker finished what he had to say. Finally, someone else would get up to discuss the school issue.

Quarterly Report to the
Southern Regional Council for
the Period Ending Sept. 30, 1962

PDV
Return to MM

The Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations having left during the month of June, the Council was without a Director until July 28th, when the Executive Committee, meeting in Daytona Beach, appointed Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger of Jacksonville as Acting Director until such time as a new Executive Director can be employed. The recommendation of Mr. Paul Rilling, SRC Field Representative, that the Florida Council seek to have at least three thousand dollars in the bank before considering inviting a new Director was deemed wise. Dr. Dreger served, and continues to serve, without salary, with the hope that sufficient funds may be accumulated to meet the suggested goal.

It was agreed at the July 28th meeting that Dr. H. Franklin Williams would examine materials held by the Florida Council in Miami and forward the most urgent ones to Jacksonville for use by the interim Director. After approximately a month of waiting, a box of cards with what seemed to be a not entirely up-to-date membership arrived. Because no financial records or other necessary data were included with the card file, the Acting Director made a trip to Miami where at the instigation of Dr. Williams the Reverend Edward Graham had gathered most of the earthly belongings of the Council in one place. These were sifted by the Acting Director and his wife, the most pertinent and useful data and equipment being trans-

ported to Jacksonville. The remainder of the materials are located at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Miami.

The financial records for 1961 and the first half of 1962 are still missing. Thus far the Acting Director has not been able to obtain possession of these records. The Reverend William Williams, former Director, replied to an inquiry that these books must be with Miss Ginn, as did the auditor who audited the 1961 and 1962 six-months' books. A letter from Mr. Williams and from the Acting Director has not produced any response. Telephone operators cannot locate Miss Ginn. A registered letter is going out at this time to Miss Ginn, for although the situation was frustrating before it is impossible now. The Director of Internal Revenue has sent warning that the Form 990 which should have been filed in the spring has not been received. Without the records the form cannot be filled out. There are no doubt entirely reasonable explanations for the extreme difficulty the Acting Director has had in endeavoring to track down the financial records. To say the least, however, the situation has been frustrating.

There has been no attempt to promote a program in the state. Efforts have been devoted to bringing the membership and mailing lists up to date and in keeping contact with local Councils by correspondence. An appeal for funds to support the Florida Council, in accord with a directive of the Executive Committe, brought response from four local Councils. It is not certain that the Florida Council has the

latest lists of local Council officers, for most of the personal letters to local Council Presidents or Chairmen have brought no reply.

All the news of human relations activities with which the Acting Director is acquainted is contained in the Newsletter appended to this report, with the exception of the activities of the Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations of which the Acting Director happens to be Chairman this year. Mr. Jack Minnis of the SRC Voter Education Project addressed the local Council on the background of race relations in Mississippi as a guide to understanding the University of Mississippi difficulties. A so-called Continuing Committe about which the former Director must have informed SRC endeavored to carry out several forms of preparation for school desegregation. In conjunction with one or two members of the clergy representing the Ministerial Alliance, this Continuing Committee seemed to dissipate its efforts, and apparently itself, for it finally came down to one member who was trying to amass materials by himself. At this point the Unitarian pastor, the Reverend Charles McGehee, was approached by the one member to see if there were not someone who could assume leadership in undertaking the task of getting a handbook prepared for discussion leaders. This pastor, a member of the local Council Board of Directors, in consultation with the Acting Director's wife, brought the matter before the Board of Directors which took the project under its wing, assigning it to the Community Relations Committee. This Committee has carried out the task with consi-

derable despatch. Its work has continued into the fourth quarter, and will bear fruit in the coming beginning of desegregation.

A financial report will be forthcoming just as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.
Acting Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations

October 30, 1962

Financial Statement

Third Quarter, 1962

Florida Council on Human Relations

Balance on hand, 8-31-62 (as per statement, 9-28-62)		$199.36
Income:		
Memberships	$ 21.00	
New South subscriptions	18.00	
Contributions	125.50	
Total income		164.50
Total to be accounted for		363.86
Disbursements:		
To R. M. Dreger for trip to Miami*	$100.00	
Total disbursements		100.00
Balance on hand, 9-30-62		$ 263.86

* 700 miles, 10 cents per mile; 6 quarter-days, $2.75/quarter per diem, for two persons, using rates of Florida State Board of Health, to which Acting Director serves as Consultant, in the absence of rates known to be applicable to FCHR.

Ralph Mason Dreger

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.
Acting Executive Director

Duplicate sent back to SCCHR Jan '63 -

✓LWD
✓SB
MM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

JUNE 1962 - AUGUST 1962

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

June 1962 - August 1962

Staff Enlargement

Freddie Williams, president-elect of the Morris College Student Body and of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations for 1962-63, was added to the staff for a summer project from June through September 15. The project was financed by a special gift of $100 from a SRC discretionary fund allotted through Paul Rilling, by the $300 additional SRC matching grant, and by a small balance in the Swartzhaupt grant made to SCCHR in 1960.

Gil Rowland, formerly with the Greenville News, began work with SCCHR on July first under a two-year grant from the Field Foundation.

Summer Training and Conferences

SCCHR sent six persons to the second week of the Fisk Race Relations Institute: the two new staff members, Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, program director employed part-time, (approximately 1/3rd time this quarter), the executive director, and two volunteer workers, one the program chairman for the Sumter Council on Human Relations and the other the chairman of the SCCHR Economics and Employment Committee.

Two staff members attended a five-day workshop on inter-group relations at Blue Ridge, N.C.

The program director was an instructor at the annual conference of the A.M.E.Z. Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, which was held at Clinton Junior College, Rock Hill, S.C. from July 7 - 13.

Plans are under way for the participation of two staff members in the second annual Presbyterian (US) Christian Action Conference at Montreat, N.C. over the Labor Day weekend.

Committee Meetings and Projected Program

Only three meetings of SCCHR program committees were scheduled during the summer, as follows:

The Education Committee projected plans to work in the following areas during the coming year: 1) the S.C. program on technical education, 2) the adult education programs conducted by the S.C. State Department of Education and by S.C.L.C. through its citizenship education program, respectively, 3) strengthening of school attendance and lessening of school drop-outs, and 4) preparation for school desegregation.

The plans of the Committee on the Church and Human Relations are summarized in an attached statement. Additional plans have been made in cooperation with Dr. John H. Marion to hold a conference of S.C. Churchmen to focus on the role of the church in preparation for desegregation in S.C.

The Citizenship Committee responded to a request from a representative of a Negro non-partisan political organization that SCCHR distribute information concerning the number of appointments the Governor of S.C. makes to each of the important state boards and commissions. A copy of the communication which was sent out jointly by three members of the staff to approximately 200 Negro leaders is attached.

The annual program workshop has been scheduled for September 29. This year the SCCHR board of directors and SCCHR members interested primarily in program will be invited to meet jointly. Dr. Leslie Dunbar has been asked to make the background speech.

Summer Project

Members of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations have indicated interest in establishing a more effective working relationship with community adult leaders and in making worthwhile contributions toward solving community problems. Higher educational institutions in S.C. focus primarily upon the academic, and graduates of the Negro private colleges are approximately 80% education majors.

The SCCHR executive director supervised the program of field work, interviews, study of resource use and community organization made by the student interne employed on the summer project. Personal interviews were held with key persons in most of the state governmental agencies and some of the voluntary agencies. Materials were gathered and evaluated for use in the colleges and in the SCSCHR during 1962-63.

All of the communities in which there are Negro colleges and some in which there are "white" colleges only were visited, college presidents and/or faculty members, students and community leaders were interviewed and often community meetings were attended in Columbia, Orangeburg, Denmark, Rock Hill, Sumter, Camden and Hartsville. Rapport and public relations were strengthened, and increased involvement in planning was realized.

Assistance was given Negro leaders in Florence in improving the coordination of Negro organizations and leaders through the recently formed Florence Committee on Negro Affairs. A contribution was made specifically in bridging the gap between Negro professional leadership and grass-roots organizations. Assistance was given to strengthening youth organizations in both Florence and Darlington. An intensive study of the total Florence community was made in cooperation with the FCNA and with the assistance of youth groups. Definite, though limited results have been achieved through confrontations of city officials and various municipal boards on specific issues. Guidance and assistance in using community resources will continue throughout the coming year.

The executive director accompanied the student interns on field trips to the following communities: Bishopville, Hartsville, Darlington, Florence, Mullins and Dillon. A primary interest is to discover ways to assist local leadership in the small towns. An effort was made to relate SCCHR members from small towns in the Florence trade area to the strengthened community organization represented by the FCNA. Time was too limited to permit the amount of promotion needed. However, persons from Mullins did attend a meeting of the FCNA at which the SCCHR chairman of the Economics and Employment committee discussed the relationship between membership in credit unions and economic independence.

The program director of SCCHR assisted in firming up plans for a meeting of the SCCHR steering committee to be held in September and in outlining program plans for the coming school year.

A comprehensive narrative report accompanied by numerous exhibits has been filed by Mr. Williams. He will make a brief oral report at the SCCHR meeting scheduled for September 29.

Project for Developing the "White Potential"

The first two months of the project have been used primarily in orientation to the state, its problems, its resources and its people, especially to white persons in wide and representative relationships.

The Field Foundation has summarized the project for its fourth coming annual report, as follows:

"The Council points out that there is a lot of untapped support for democratic progress in South Carolina's white population. In the current increasingly favorable climate for interracial progress, resources and allies may well be found in groups that as yet have remained inactive and inarticulate. The Council, as one part of its 'all-out effort to develop and strengthen the constructive forces in South Carolina' will seek support from such groups as federal and state employees, labor unions, social workers, educators, communications personnel, young business and industrial leaders, veterans organizations, and women's and youth groups."

The project director has travelled widely, collected pertinent data, held numerous interviews, attended significant meetings, made a few informal talks, assisted the Greenville Council on Human Relations and SCCHR, assembled and processed for distribution important information. Field trips have been made to Clemson, Seneca, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Columbia, Orangeburg, Denmark, Walterboro, Beaufort, St. Helena Island, Charleston, Hartsville, Florence, Sumter, Kershaw, Spartanburg and Greenville. Meaningful contacts have been made in each of these places. Trips were made jointly to Florence, Orangeburg and Newberry with the SCCHR executive director.

Mr. Rowland reports that "Among the fairly consistent threads in the interviews (held by him) were indications that:

"1. Conservatives have nearly all the spokesmen, and those who welcome social change have almost none.

"2. Liberal people don't know each other in many instances.

"3. Liberal people feel very much alone and are in need of encouragement.

"4. Liberal people are poorly informed on social matters, largely because South Carolina newspapers minimize news of positive social change.

"5. Attitudes on social problems are improving in South Carolina, with fewer people threatening 'to close our schools' to avoid integration, for example."

The preparation and subsequent presentations of a talk built around South Carolina's needs and prospects for progress by the project director have proved valuable. He is also beginning to prepare a more comprehensive written report on the state's problems and potentials.

Experience so far has made Mr. Rowland increasingly aware of such needs as the following:

1. To improve techniques of interviewing.

2. To cultivate and, if possible, to involve persons higher up on the influence ladder.

3. To assemble, process and distribute more background information.

4. Tostep-up efforts at leadership recruitment and training at local levels— (the interest and concern of people to do something constructive can be organized and promoted if sufficient help can be made available, he believes.)

Two additional observations by Mr. Rowland have been recorded: 1) Fields of opportunities for Negroes are widening, but 2) Negroes need to increase their own efforts to use, make and seek enlarged opportunities, especially in the training and employment fields.

Membership and Finance Efforts

Growth, slow but sure, has resulted from the continuous efforts at increasing membership and raising funds which has taken place this quarter. A careful analysis of the 1962 membership will be made at the end of the last quarter.

The quarterly finance report is attached and will indicate that SCCHR has earned the SRC matching grant for 1962.

Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
Elizabeth C. Ledeen, Program Director
Gil Rowland, Project Director
Freddie Williams, Student Interne
Charlotte A. Hickman, Director, Membership-Finance

June 7, 1962

Dear Friend:

VIEWS OF CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Interest is being expressed in questioning candidates for Governor concerning their willingness to appoint qualified Negroes on Boards and Commissions, whose members are appointed by the Governor of South Carolina. Believing that you are committed to this type of democratic advance, we are adding for your possible use a list of several such Board and Commissions and the number of persons appointed to them by the Governor.

Please report fully to us any constructive use you may find it possible to make of this information.

GET-OUT-THE-VOTE

The number of persons who voted in the 1960 General Election was considerably less than the number who were registered. This suggests the need of an effective Get-Out-the-Vote effort. The following ideas for such an effort are offered:

1. Get as many ministers as will to designate June 10 as GET-OUT-THE-VOTE Sunday and observe the day by

   (1) Delivering a sermon on Christian Citizenship with specific recommendations on getting out the vote.
   (2) Making announcements in church bulletins and from the pulpit, urging participation in the June 12 PRIMARY election.
   (3) Stimulating officers of every adult organization in the church to assume responsibility for getting every member to vote on June 12

2. Establish a community organization committee, the function of which would be:

   (1) Setting up effective telephone committees to urge every registered adult to vote
   (2) Planning car pools to make transportation available to every one needing same to get to the polls
   (3) Contacting officers of every responsible adult organization in the community and asking them to assume responsibility for getting each of their members to vote on June 12.

Election returns will bear testimony to the effectiveness of your efforts!

Yours for a voting citizenry on June 12,

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Alice N. Spearman
Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Freddie L. Williams

STATE BOARD OR COMMISSION	Number Appointed by Governor
State Agriculture Marketing Commission	5
State Development Board	15
State Board of Education	7
State Committee for Technical Education	6
Board of Control for Southern Regional Education	4
State Board of Correction	7
Board of State Industrial Schools	5

SUMMARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS DISCUSSIONS

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

The newly organized Committee on the Church and Human Relations of the SCCHR held two meetings during the spring, on April 4 and May 30, 1962. These sessions were attended by 17 church leaders and were in the nature of exploratory conversations concerning the role of the Church in Human Relations. This committee, based in Columbia, is in reality a state-wide committee, which eventually will add members to itself throughout the state. In the beginning some of the suggested projects will be carried out in Columbia, using this community as a pilot area.

In these discussion Christian concerns were voiced and the present situation in S. C. appraised. It was recognized that in South Carolina Ecumenical Church structure has not been developed which is inclusive of churchmen on a broad scale. It was agreed that the Church does have a great moral responsibility at the present time to use its influence to affect changes which will bring greater equality and acceptance of persons as persons, not primarily as members of a racial group. It was also agreed that the churches have too frequently been hesitant and timid in the face of the present demands and the leading of God's Spirit. There were members of the Committee who felt that individuals must work constantly, but quietly, in the area of race relations; there were others who felt that the Church should be active, in the forefront of the present struggle.

As we confronted our present situation, it was felt that there were several areas of work which this committee should undertake.

1. Discovering the "already concerned" and providing a channel for communication and work on common problems in a given community. It was suggested that there are many concerned Christians, especially in white churches in the state, who are frustrated and isolated because they feel that the church has abrogated its role at this crucial time. Such people do not know how to work--even in quiet ways--because of the opposition of much of the church to any basic changes in the present status quo. Names of such individuals may be secured from denominational leaders and from church committees on Christian social concerns or action. These should be contacted personally or through correspondence. Wide distribution of materials is highly desirable. The compilation of such a list has been begun.

2. Study Groups. It was noted that most of the major denominations share a common mission study emphasis during any given year. It was, therefore, proposed that a study group for women of the churches be set up in the fall for study and worship together. In conjunction with this discussion it was pointed out that there are now no channels whereby women of the churches may come together in Columbia. United Church Women in the city is not integrated in any phase of its program. A sub-committee of church women has been brought together and has set up a plan for beginning the study program. (Report from this committee on page 2.)

3. Meetings for Churchmen. Again it was noted that there are few opportunities for churchmen from all churches to come together in any interdenominational or ecumenical encounter. The desirability of sponsoring something in the nature of "Convocations for Churchmen" was discussed. It was hoped that outstanding leaders who annually are brought to Columbia by colleges and churches may be available to address such meetings.

4. Laymens and youth groups in Human Relations. At present the membership of this committee is composed largely of ministers and church women. The need to discover and bring together concerned laymen is urgent. As a beginning, it was suggested that each minister on this committee invite one to three laymen to serve as members of the committee.

The possible development of Youth Fellowships for older young people and High School groups was noted as one possible area of work for our committee. (The college work of the Council is now in its second year of a very active program.)

5. Preparation for Desegregation. The urgency of immediate preparation for school desegregation was stressed at our last meeting with the suggestion that thorough study of plans which have been used effectively in other communities be undertaken. What can the church do to bring about a climate of acceptance for orderly change.

REPORT FROM WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ON INTERDENOMINATIONAL STUDY GROUP

A committee of eight church women met on May 25 to plan for an Ecumenical Study Group. After full discussion of various possible plans, the following decisions were made:

1. A Study Group be started with an enrollment of 20-25 women, to begin on Friday, September 28,1962, at 10 a.m. The meeting place for the first session is to be the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA. (Date was later changed to October 5 because of conflict.)
2. The book selected for study was "The Nature and Mission of the Church" by Donald G. Miller. The Bible Study or Devotional at the beginning of the study session is to relate to the material to be studied at that particular time.
3. Frequency of meeting and number of sessions will be determined by the group itself.
4. Each member accepted the responsibility of inviting three to four women who would be interested in being a part of this inclusive type of study group.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Finance Report

June - July - August, 1962

Balance Brought Forward:		$ 22.87
Contributions	$ 363.16	
Memberships	563.00	
New South Subscriptions	144.00	
SRC Grants	2,983.33	
Field Foundation Grant	12,400.00	
Savings & Loan	1,200.00	
Unpaid Taxes June--August	786.42	
Total Receipts	$ 18,439.91	
GRAND TOTAL		$ 18,462.78

363.16
563.00
144.00
1,070.16

Disbursements:

Rent	$ 126.00
Postage	20.00
Tel. & Tel.	42.55
Office Supplies	38.02
Travel: SCCHR (staff and non-staff)	451.94
FF Grant	196.40
SF Grant	141.61
Salaries: SCCHR	2,607.00
FF Grant	1,333.24
SF Grant	225.00
New South Subscriptions	154.00
Distribution & Administration	245.19
Quarterly Taxes	543.64
Savings & Loan (share payments)	12,000.00
Miscellaneous	20.00
Total Disbursements	$ 18,144.59
BANK BALANCE, as of August 31, 1962	$ 318.19

2nd Q
1543.44
300.00
175.25
2018.69

849.04
164.00
11.00
1024.04

2018
1070
1024
4,112

The News, Lynchburg, Va., Sunday, Sept. 30, 1962

First White Parent Blasts Prince Edward Policy

—Photo by John Hamilton

Latham At Work In His Sandstone Quarry

—John Hamilton Photo

FAMILY AT HOME—Latham and wife, Doris who works as handstitcher at shoe factory to help meet bills, stand with their children before four-room Prince Edward County home. The children are, L-R, William, 7, Johnny, 4, Mary Alta, 9, and Kenneth Jr., 8.

First White Parent Blasts Prince Edward Policy

By JOHN A. HAMILTON

Associate Editor, The News

FARMVILLE—"They barred my kids from school!"

With these words a fighting-mad career soldier opened fire on Prince Edward County's school policy this week and became the first white parent to defy community leaders in a prolonged integration dispute that stretches back across a decade of privation, tension and smouldering bitterness.

The soldier is Specialist-6 K. H. Latham, a big, burly man who speaks quickly, bluntly from beneath a thick mustache. For 20 years Latham has owned 35 acres and a four-room house tucked deep in this rural county's scrub pine. He is a 15-year veteran in the Army's Corps of Engineers, a roads and airfields specialist who has been gassed twice in the line of duty while working in laboratories. He is now stationed in Washington at Fort McNair and every weekend comes home to Prince Edward, to Doris, his reddish-blonde wife, to his four children.

(Editor's Note: As U. S. Marshals and Federal troops converge on Mississippi to get one Negro into school, some 1,700 Negroes remain shut out of schools in Prince Edward County. More recently, some whites have been excluded from the private schools there. This is the story of one such family, based on an exclusive interview.)

They are Mary Alta, a winsome nine-year-old whose flaxen hair drops to her waist, Kenneth Jr., a husky eight-year-old who is the image of his dad, William a seven-year-old who has his mother's reddish hair, and Johnny, who is a tow-headed, friendly, apple-cheeked four.

* * *

THIS FAMILY and an undisclosed number of other white families now face the loss of educational opportunities in this historic southside Virginia county where, almost a century ago, General Lee fought the bloody Battle of Sayler's Creek, saw his troops cut to shreds, and stumbled on 14 more miles to Appomattox and surrender.

One of the original defendants in the suit which produced the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decree, Prince Edward in 1959 became the only county in the nation to implement "massive resistance" and abandon all public schools. Since then, Negroes have been without formal educational opportunities and whites have attended a substitute, makeshift system of private classes, faithfully following leaders who repeatedly promised continued schooling for them all.

This year that promise proved hollow oak; it crashed suddenly.

After depriving Negroes for three years, county leaders this year shut out the poorer whites who were unable to meet last year's steep tuition charges. The children of farmers, of pulp mill hands, of factory workers and store clerks, as well as the children of enlisted man Latham, have been barred from the private school classes which began on September 4.

* * *

FROM THE START, county leaders have boastfully considered themselves "defenders of State sovereignty" and announced "unalterable opposition to an unconstitutional Supreme Court decree." And community opinion was such that only a few Negroes openly criticized this stand and only a college professor or two objected for the white side. No white parent directly involved dared challenge the leaders.

Then Latham exploded.

What does he think of the school policy?

"It is strictly secessionist."

What about the leaders?

"They are like horses with blinders. They see in only one direction. They have a narrow view. They must be made to realize that slave days are out of date."

As Latham spoke, he leaned against a rusting metal pole supporting his porch. He looked out over the fields of dancing goldenrod and fields of shocked corn, now dried and withered into brown wrapping paper crispness, and in the distance were clumps of black gum with leaves beginning to show some red and sycamores, some yellow and at his feet he pointed proudly to his driveway topped with sandstone that he had dug from his own quarry.

His children skipped around an old tin washtub loaded with brand-new, yellow, fuzz-ball chicks. In the cramped living room his wife ironed a khaki uniform that he would wear on the bus back to Richmond where he would get off and hitchhike the rest of the way into Washington and Fort McNair to resume his part in the defense of his country and its ideals.

* * *

BUT TODAY he stood in Prince Edward County and he spilled out his financial problems.

A flood of enthusiastic donations from all over the South had launched the private school for whites and buoyed it the first year; it had charged tuition the second year, but the charge had been met by public-backed grants; in the third year, which was last year, payment of these grants from tax funds was enjoined by court order and for the first time the full financial burden of a private school education bore down on the white parents. Tuition was fixed at $265 for high school, $240 for grammar school.

Latham's charge came to $720, which represents two months' pay. Most of the parents could not meet their full bills and donations were solicited for a scholarship fund. Latham was awarded a "scholarship" of $480 and told to pay $240.

"I couldn't pay this," he explained and ticked off a list of pressing bills, a mortgage on his place, a left-over $600 bill for aluminum siding to bolster paper-thin walls, a note on his car, a personal note, a $100 charge to fix a balky water pump. (He still has an outhouse toilet and an unpainted tin roof that curls up at one end like a dead beech leaf.)

* * *

LATHAM'S WIFE, Doris, related her part of the story. She called the private school offices when registration started.

"They told me not to come to registration until we paid our bill," she remembers. "I told them we couldn't pay. They told me they would arrange a note to the bank. I about blew up! As if we didn't have enough bills! I got mad and hung up."

She called back, as the opening of school approached. But again officials refused to register her children. For two weeks they were barred from school. Then Latham himself stormed into the offices of the local, semi-weekly newspaper which has fiercely advocated "massive resistance." He demanded an interview, saying that as a career soldier with service in French Morocco, Germany, Newfoundland and Greenland, he wanted to tell the people of the county what he thought of the school policy. He was denied an interview and the newspaper has never printed his story, but the next day, after he signed a lenient note to the school foundation not due until next July, his children were admitted to classes.

They go now. But Latham worries. He wonders how long they will be permitted to stay in school with new tuition charges about to be imposed for the current year. And he carries a burning anger.

"I think they're denying my children part of the Constitution." he complains. "I want free public schools for all. I want my children to get an education."

HE EMPHASIZED this, explaining that 37 years ago he was born in Charlottesville, in the shadow of Mr. Jefferson's University, that he had been an honor student, that he had liked school, that he had always wanted to attend college, but that before he finished the ninth grade, he had to quit and begin working for a living. In the Army he has taken an Engineer Orientation Extension Course and has completed 277 hours of a 308-hour block.

"I know the value of an education," he repeats. "I want my kids to have one. You need an education more than ever today."

His wife, Doris, nods agreement. She never completed the seventh grade and now gets up at 4:30 every morning to dress and feed the youngsters and drive them the mile or more down the rutted, red clay road to the paved highway where they catch a school bus "shortly after six;" then she swings by and picks up a Negro neighbor to stay with the four-year-old while she works as a hand-stitcher in the local shoe factory to help pay the bills.

"I want to retire here," Latham says. "I'd get $145 a month retirement pay at my present rank, $175 if I make another stripe. You can live cheap here."

But even at the risk of alienating county leaders and offending his white neighbors, Latham now wants to press his attack.

"The sooner this school thing is cleared up the better. We need more education for everybody. It cuts crime, it makes a community prosper. An educated citizen is a self-reliant citizen."

So far, Latham remains the only white parent to challenge the county's school policy. And he does so publicly for the first time in this interview. He hopes other whites will rally to his colors, but whether they do or not, the soldier intends to stick to his guns.

"I've had enemies before," he says.

The News

Published by The Lynchburg News, Inc., Lynchburg, Virginia
Formerly Carter Glass & Sons, Publishers
PHILIP LIGHTFOOT SCRUGGS, Editor | JOHN A. HAMILTON, Associate Editor
DAVID W. WRIGHT, Managing Editor

Thursday, September 13, 1962

'Oneness of Purpose'

As youngsters across the country began another school year—

● The U. S. Office of Education predicted a record enrollment of 51.3 million students in school.

● Testimony by Vice Admiral Rickover before the House Committee on Appropriations was released; he urged a greater emphasis on education.

● President Kennedy launched a fervent Labor Day appeal directly to American youth: "To you, the young people who have not completed your education...go back to your school desks...Go back and become prepared, so when your time comes to enter the labor force, you will be a more valuable asset to our nation."

● And private school officials in Prince Edward County grimly mailed out a stack of form letters to parents who had failed to meet last year's tuition charges; unless these charges were met, the letters warned, children would be barred from classes.

With the abandonment of all public schools in 1959, there came educational deprivation for Prince Edward's Negro children. But supporters of the substitute private school effort for white children insisted that no white child would similarly suffer. An early pamphlet soliciting outside donations asserted:

"Admission to the schools was not based on any contributions by the parents or guardians and a contribution was not required as a condition for the registration of any child in its private schools."

On the contrary, from the start, those behind the private schools emphasized that their purpose was to offer educational opportunities to every white child on a voluntary, segregated basis. Prince Edward County's "Story," a partisan history, began with this paragraph:

"The story of Prince Edward County, Virginia, is essentially the story of a determined, united people and their arduous but devoted labors to preserve, by every legal and honorable means, a cherished institution, the education of their children."

Even when these "united people" split over the issue of selling the closed public school buildings, a majority of the school board resigning rather than submit to pressures for such a sale, the goal of education for all white children remained. At this time E. Louis Dahl, treasurer of the private school foundation, could write a letter to the Richmond News Leader saying:

"May peace, tranquility, and oneness of purpose return to our midst! That oneness of purpose being to provide the very best education possible for all the children of our county who may be permitted the freedom of accepting such an education in racially-separate classrooms."

But what is the situation today?

If there is still a "oneness of purpose," it has changed from what was proclaimed in the heady, earlier days of the private school effort. Today the purpose is not to provide all children a racially-separate education. It is to provide a racially-separate education only for the white children and only for those white children whose parents can meet whatever tuition charges the private school executive board may set for them. Whether all parents will be able to meet these charges for last year remains uncertain.

On August 23, school officials said that only "a small handful—perhaps a dozen children" might not be readmitted. On September 2, the Richmond Times-Dispatch reported tha "parents crowded into" school offices to make their payments. On September 4, when classes opened for the new term, officials announced that no one was turned away because payments were still being checked, but that if records showed some parents still had not paid, their children would be expelled and told to "bring the payments before they come back."

Perhaps this is an idle threat. Perhaps additional scholarship funds can be found to supplement what derelict parents are able to pay. Last year more than half the families were on some form of charity grant; 376 families were able to meet the full tuition charges, but 371 were on "partial scholarships" and 32 were on "full scholarships," making a total of 403 families receiving some amount of charity.

We cannot gauge the sincerity of the threat. We do not know about the possibilities for still additional scholarship aid. But what is clear is that private school officials have had to resort to drastic tactics to get parents to meet tuition charges which must represent a considerable financial burden for them. And these same charges—or larger ones—will be imposed for the current school year.

So we come back to the contrast with which we began this little piece. As national statistics reveal ever swelling school enrollments, Prince Edward County continues to deny its Negro children any formal educational opportunities and now threatens to curtail opportunities which have been available to all white children; as Admiral Rickover urges greater educational efforts, Prince Edward private school officials consider limiting theirs; as President Kennedy appeals to all youngsters to return to school, these officials threaten to expel the children of some poorer white parents.

We wonder whether all residents of Prince Edward County share this new "oneness of purpose."

Will Prince Edward County Let All White Children Remain in School?

White children enter the new $400,000 Prince Edward Academy. This year they were threatened with expulsion if their parents did not meet past tuition charges.

Negroes Attend Informal Morale Building Sessions

HAROLD B. BOYD, PRESIDENT — BREWSTER SNOW, SECRETARY-TREASURER — JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Chartered by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

102 NORTH BELVIDERE STREET

PHONE: HI 4-2996

RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

1st District
FRED R. CONNER, 1 S. Magruder Road, Newport News, Va.
JAMES C. LIVESAY, JR., 2403 Parish Ave., Newport News, Va.

2nd District
DAVID D. ALSTON, 712 Windsor Ave., Norfolk 4, Va.
W. C. BARRY, 212 W. 18th St., Norfolk, Va.
W. L. REDMON, 730 Mt. Vernon Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

3rd District
IRVING H. COBBY, JR., P. O. Box 8056, Richmond, Va.
W. B. HAYRE, 2029 Bainbridge Ave., Richmond, Va.
JAMES P. MAYNES, 104 N. Belvidere St., Richmond 20, Va.
STANLEY G. SHEPHERD, 1 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

4th District
ALFRED B. KITCHEN, 832 Hunterdale Road, Franklin, Va.
O. J. SHAW, 515 Halifax St., Petersburg, Va.

5th District
HARVEY HAFTER, 2404 Longview Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

6th District
EUGENE R. DEHART, 1917 3rd St., Radford, Va.
ROBERT E. MYERS, 24 Wells Ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
SILAS SWITZER, P. O. Box 1639, Lynchburg, Va.
MARTIN VEST, P. O. Box 28, Roanoke, Va.

7th District
H. F. ALEDHIRE, Stanley, Va.
WILLIAM A. LILLARD, JR., 11 N. Marshall St., Front Royal, Va.
MRS. NELLIE T. STOGDALE, 311 N. Madison St., Staunton, Va.

8th District
MISS ADA CATTERTON, 322 14th St., Charlottesville, Va.
R. L. SIMMONS, Route 2, Box 109-C, Fredericksburg, Va.

9th District
MRS. BUENA KING, Box 176, Bristol, Tenn.
CHARLES B. MOSER, Route 1, Chilhowie, Va.

10th District
MARTIN J. BOND, 7211 Everglades Drive, Alexandria, Va.
WALTER BOYCE, JR., 525 New Jersey Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.
D. W. DONOVAN, 909 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

September 26, 1962

Mr. Heslip M. Lee, Director
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

Confirming our telephone conversation this morning, this constitutes permission for you to use my letter of September 18, 1962, for such purposes as you may desire.

Yours sincerely,

Brewster

Brewster Snow
Secretary-Treasurer

BS:rp
oeiu # 334, AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

Neither this letter, nor any part thereof, may be reproduced without the written consent of Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BREWSTER SNOW, SECRETARY-TREASURER JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

1st District
FRED R. CONNER
1 S. Magruder Road, Newport News, Va.
JAMES C. LIVESAY, JR.
2403 Parish Ave., Newport News, Va.

2nd District
DAVID D. ALSTON
712 Windsor Ave., Norfolk 4, Va.
W. C. BARRY
212 W. 18th St., Norfolk, Va.
W. L. REDMON
730 Mt. Vernon Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

3rd District
IRVING H. COBBY, JR.
P. O. Box 8056, Richmond, Va.
W. B. HAYRE
2029 Bloomore Ave., Richmond, Va.
JAMES P. MAYNES
104 N. Belvidere St., Richmond 20, Va.
STANLEY G. SHEPHERD
1 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.

4th District
ALFRED B. KITCHEN
832 Hunterdale Road, Franklin, Va.
O. J. SHAW
515 Halifax St., Petersburg, Va.

5th District
HARVEY HAFTER
2404 Longview Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

6th District
EUGENE R. DEHART
1917 3rd St., Radford, Va.
ROBERT E. MYERS
24 Walls Ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
SILAS SWITZER
P. O. Box 1039, Lynchburg, Va.
MARTIN VEST
P. O. Box 28, Roanoke, Va.

7th District
H. F. ALEXHIRE
Stanley, Va.
WILLIAM A. LILLARD, JR.
11 N. Marshall St., Front Royal, Va.
MRS. NELLIE T. STOODALE
311 N. Madison St., Staunton, Va.

8th District
MISS ADA CATTERTON
322 14th St., Charlottesville, Va.
R. L. SIMMONS
Route 2, Box 109-C, Fredericksburg, Va.

9th District
MRS. BUENA KING
Box 176, Bristol, Tenn.
CHARLES B. MOSER
Route 1, Chilhowie, Va.

10th District
MARTIN J. BOND
7211 Everglades Drive, Alexandria, Va.
WALTER BOYCE, JR.
525 New Jersey Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.
D. W. DONOVAN
809 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Chartered by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
102 NORTH BELVIDERE STREET
PHONE: MI 4-2906
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

September 18, 1962

Mr. Heslip M. Lee, Director
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
114 B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

President Boyd, Vice President Carper and I have discussed the proposal to establish a pilot project for the purpose of familiarizing responsible persons and groups with the developing move to provide equal job opportunities for all races.

It is our belief that such a project as you have outlined to us would be very beneficial to all segments of our Virginia society; therefore, we would be willing to commend the use of such a service to our affiliates for educational purposes.

Yours sincerely,

Brewster Snow

Brewster Snow
Secretary-Treasurer

BS:rp
oeiu # 334, AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

Neither this letter, nor any part thereof, may be reproduced without the written consent of Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.
SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
August 6, 7, 8, 1962

RESOLUTIONS

All resolutions, and amendments to the Constitution to be submitted to the annual convention of the Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O. by an affiliated organization or a delegate of an affiliated organization, shall be forwarded to the office of the Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O. at least fifteen (15) days prior to the convening date of the convention. Any resolutions or amendments submitted after this date shall require at least a two-thirds majority consent to refer to the proper committee.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION

WHEREAS, the responsibilities of citizenship in a democratic nation imply informed, educated citizens and the growth of our nation demands the fullest possible development of our talent; and

WHEREAS, Thomas Jefferson outlined the plan for education for the State of Virginia, and he described its object as "to bring into action that mass of talents which lie buried in poverty," and today we are still far from achieving that educational goal; and

WHEREAS, the American public school system did not just happen and from earliest time there have been those who wanted to improve the school systems and there have been those who are equally determined to limit its availability and effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, the American labor movement has always been a constructive champion of better schools and educational leaders have found their principal supporters in unions when they pressed their campaign for universal public schools; and

WHEREAS, there are today in Virginia communities with no public education facilities and it is possible that there may be additional areas; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the delegates to this Seventh Convention of the Virginia State AFL-CIO be recorded as opposing the closing of any free public schools for any purpose whatsoever; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the officers and executive board members of the Virginia State AFL-CIO be instructed to appeal to all affiliates of this organization to use their influence to bring about the very best possible facilities for public education and these to be made available to every community throughout this Commonwealth; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of this Commonwealth of Virginia and to each member of the General Assembly.

Submitted by

Executive Board
Virginia State AFL-CIO

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

114 B BROAD - GRACE ARCADE RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Phone MI. 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

Quarterly Report for July, August, September 1962

Duplicate copies:
To: Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Office:

A part-time additional office secretary has been employed, namely; Mrs. Sarah Miller, formerly secretary to Paul Rilling of SRC.

We are still looking for a full-time Associate Director. As of now, we have an application from Mr. Rev. Bobby Robinson. Rev. Robinson was formerly Director of Richmond's Urban League for two years, and is at present obtaining a Master's Degree in Social Work at Richmond Professional Institute. He would not be able to work full-time until June 10, 1963, however, he can work part-time until that date. It is the feeling of the Board of Directors that due to Summer slumps, it would be September 1963, before Rev. Robinson could assume such a role as to be effective. Therefore, we are still trying to locate or obtain someone who could begin work by January 1, 1963.

We have outgrown our office space, and expect to rent a large room adjacant to our present offices by January 1, 1963. This additional space is greatly needed, but our rent would increase from $65 to $100 per month. However, this would give us twice the room we now have and it is felt that this is a move we must make.

We have purchased two new office desks (auction sale for $50 each), and have also purchased a new Royfax - 100, Photocopier machine. We have now paid off a three-year lease on a Royal Typewriter (Electric) and made a one year note with the same Company (Royal McBee Corporation) for the Photocopier.

Negotiations:

During the past quarter several conferences were held between council members and other parties for the purpose of working out knotty problems within Virginia. A report on such meetings as fourteen persons from Prince Edward County, Federal persons and State leaders was given under a separate report earlier. However, this was a vital and successful beginning of a rapport between white persons within Prince Edward and influencial figures of this State and Nation. Other meetings were arranged with Neighborhood Theatres, Inc. and C. & P. Telephone Company with good results. Follow-up communication by letters and telephone have kept alive the points made by council representitives and we feel confident that VCHR has obtained some stature in this field of negotiations.

OFFICERS Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, *President* Dr. Frank Daniel, *1st Vice-President* Mrs. George A. Eddy, *2nd Vice-President* Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

Local councils have carried on negotiations within their communities in Blacksburg, Charlottesville, Peninsula and Northern Virginia with good results.

New Councils:

A new council was organized in Danville, Virginia with Dr. Robert McCan as its president. This council attempted to reach the power structure immediately and ran head-on into a barrage of opposition which has all but crippled the local group. The local Newspaper and Radio led the fight against such an organization as the local council. At present the local group are evaluating their role in Danville and plan to operate regardless.

Councils revived:

Norfolk: At long last, Norfolk is on the move. A three dollar a plate dinner at the Golden Triangle Hotel in September saw some 125 persons present. David H. Scull was the speaker. Officers were elected and new memberships ran high. Reverend Daniel Bowers, former Executive Director of VCHR, was elected president, and Dan is on the ball. We expect this council to make strides this year.

Bluefield: Due to the leadership given this council by the Minister of the Methodist Church, the Bishop moved the Minister to Charleston, West Virginia. The local council took a nose-dive. I was able to schedule some Television programs during September and carry on a live conversation by T.V. and telephone with the community, and I feel, without a doubt, that this was a most useful technique. This council has a new president, Mr. William Sanders. He is a lawyer, and brings to four the number of lawyers now serving as local council presidents for this year. Things are moving again in Bluefield.

Peninsula: This co-operating group advised of its intent to ask for affiliation with VCHR last week. I have accepted an engagement to speak and lead this group to affiliate on October 18.

Charlottesville Junior Council: Due to graduation of its officers, this group had to get going again from scratch. I have visited with the group and elections were held and attendance good, so this group is strong enough to function for this school year.

Operation Extension:

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown is Chairman of this project to organize a local council in every community within Virginia. Several local councils have adopted as a project for this year the establishing of a new local council within their geographic area. Good prospects which are already in the making are: Hopewell, Powahtan, Lawrenceville, Culpeper and Leesburg. Also feelers have been placed in Radford, Pulaski County, Tazewell, Staunton and Martinsville. Dr. Brown is commited to the philosophy of VCHR, and it is my belief that Operation Extension will definitely pay dividends in 1963. Members of the VCHR Board of Directors have accepted the challenge to be contact persons for the initial meetings in these new areas, and local councils are responding to the challenge of making this a part of their 1963 goals and projects.

Council Activities:

Richmond-Petersburg Area Council continues to lead in programming. We wish to express appreciation for the help toward Dr. Ralph Bunche's Address, scheduled for the Mosque in Richmond, February 23, 1963. All local councils will bring bus loads and we expect this meeting to be the largest integrated gathering ever held in the Old Dominion. Berl Bernhard has been added to the program for December 7 of the Richmond-Petersburg speakers.

Fredericksburg has adopted a twelve-months program which covers most of the subjects in Human Relations. Speakers will include Dean Gordon Moss of Farmville, John Feild of Washington and Ambassador Oumar Sow of Mali, Africa. One of the most dynamic leaders in Fredericksburg is Dr. Alan Pierce, Professor at Mary Washington College and also recently elected by a write-in vote to the City Council.

Charlottesville, Blacksburg, Fairfax County and Alexandria have all worked out a yearly schedule of fine programs, and Arlington has a new president in Mr. Stuart Broad, a lawyer of Catholic Church relations, and all kinds of special committees have been appointed to bring Arlington into the camp with Alexandria and Fairfax County in our State work.

Financing:

We have had the best year financially in the history of VCHR.

Income:	Membership	Contributions	New South	SRC	Other
July	85.00	234.00	18.00		1770.00 * & 4575.00 **
August	170.00	197.50	38.00		
September	283.50	268.00	52.00	250.00	
Total	538.50	699.50	108.00	250.00	6345.00

Three months total 7,941.00

* Includes 1750.00 as second payment from Wm. C. Whitney Foundation
** Includes 3600.00 as matching fund from SRC and 975.00 as Quarterly gift

Disbursements: July, 1846.45; August, 806.63; September, 1503.88

Total Disbursements for Quarter	$4156.96
Bank Book Balance September 30, 1962	5878.23
Earmarked for Associate Director from Wm. C. Whitney	3500.00
Balance operating ~~balance~~, September 30, 1962	2378.23

An appeal has been made to both the Old Dominion Foundation and the Field Foundation for financial support of a new project entitled "The Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Consulting Project". (Copies of this project are self-explanatory and are attached). (Also attached are copies of letters from the A.F.L.- C.I.O. regarding this project). We are greatly encouraged by the ramifications and far-reaching possibilities of this project. We also appreciate the cooperation which Southern Regional Council has rendered, and continues to give, concerning this project.

Auditing of books:

We have just had our financial records audited for the year 1961. Copies of this audit will be sent SRC as soon as these are received from the auditor. Since our fiscal year is now the calendar year, we felt that we would have the audit cover 1961, with another audit to be made following December 31, 1962.

Annual Meeting:

Our 1962 Annual Meeting will be held on November 23, 24, 1962 in the Hotel Roanoke in Roanoke, Virginia. The Roanoke, Lynchburg and Blacksburg local councils will serve as tri-hosts to this meeting. Girls from our co-operating group on Hollins College Campus will assist in registration and as usherettes. We expect around three hundred persons to be in attendance.

Entertaining Foreign Guests:

At the request of the U. S. State Department, we have acted as hosts to the following groups:

1. Mr. Oumar Sow, Ambassador to the U. S. from Mali, Africa, Mrs. Sow, and the wife of the Minister, were entertained in our home recently. The Governor of Virginia refused to cooperate with the State Department, therefore we were asked. We invited in several couples (one from Prince Edward County), and a nice time was had by all.

2. Also at the request of the U.S. Information Agency, I acted as host to seven Television Executives from Japan recently. I set up several scheduled filmings of programs which will be shown in Japan next Spring. Among these were: A program featuring our Junior (High School) Councils and our College Council; Filming of Richmond's integrated schools, including class-room and sports program; and a two-hour filming of representitives from five Colleges within the Richmond Area. We feel that at last, we have sold Japan something about Virginia other than Prince Edward County.

Inter-Agency Council:

I have called two meetings of the forty agencies who are cooperating with this new project. The Executives from Japanese Television were our guests on the first occasion and two spoke briefly. The second meeting featured as our speaker Mr. James McBride Dabbs, and this was a terrific meeting. Dr. Dabbs had substituted for me with an address in Powhatan County the day before. We wish to express appreciation to Paul Rilling for obtaining Dr. Dabbs for this occasion. Dr. Dabbs spent the night in our home and we all profited in Virginia by having him visit with us.

Workshops:

During this past quarter, we helped sponsor a workshop at Bluefield State College in Bluefield, West Virginia. Although it was poorly attended, the over-all measure of success was great. We appreciate SRC's help in allowing Paul Anthony and Dr. C. H. Parrish to participate in this event. I, personally, learned a great deal about workshops from this experience, and we expect to be in a much better position to sponsor and implement future projects along these lines to a much better degree.

Special Committee:

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland and I have agreed to serve on a special committee, under the auspicies of the State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. This special committee would make a study and report to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission within six months of the results to the social, economic, political and moral life of Prince Edward County as a result of the closing of public schools there for four years.

Prince Edward County:

Judge Oren Lewis has said that the State of Virginia cannot operate public schools anywhere in the State unless it does so everywhere. However, once again he delayed issuing a restraining order witholding all school funds until appeals can be made of his decision. Thus, the Courts continue to avoid a show-down on this issue.

Conditions within the County are restless. Some White children have been denied schooling this year because of failure to pay last year's tuition. This has brought forth the first real open attacks upon the local powers.(Enclosed are some materials which show some of the reaction.)

I spoke to the Prince Edward County NAACP Freedom Rally within Prince Edward on Labor Day. There were about 250 present. The press carried this across Virginia, and it was also carried in Farmville's Newspaper with no apparant reaction. (Enclosed are some material on VCHR's Board of Directors adopted resolution on P.E. situation).

Comments in General:

We are pushing the sale of Sarah Patton Boyle's book, THE DESEGREGATED HEART, which is just off the press. These books may be purchased for $3.00 each in lots of fifties, with five dollars per fifty for handling charges, by ordering directly from the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Allow three weeks for delivery.

We continue to be in the dark as to what is happening within Virginia in conjunction with SRC's activities in the Voter Registration Project. We haven't yet been able to know what we as SRC's affiliate can, or are supposed, to do. Copies of correspondence sent anywhere in Virginia would help.

We would be interested in knowing what became of the report on VCHR which was in the making, either as a New South or an L report.

I would appreciate any help in locating an Associate Director. We have decided to take the $10,500 grant from Wm. C. Whitney and make a two year project of it. This would mean we could pay $5,250 per year with the hopes that this could yet be supplemented some. I simply must let some things go unless help can be obtained.

Other pieces of material enclosed are simply for your information.

Sincerely,

Heslip Lee

Heslip M. Lee

THE VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY CONSULTING PROJECT

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

It is proposed to establish in Virginia, under professional direction, a non-profit consulting service for employers who are prepared to adopt or to implement a personnel policy based on equal opportunity without regard to race or color. It is expected that this project would become self-sustaining within a short time, but contributed funds are being sought to launch it. A responsible established organization, the Virginia Council on Human Relations (contributions to which are tax exempt) is prepared to sponsor this project and to provide general supervision with the assistance of an advisory committee of businessmen and others. Preliminary talks with a few key Virginia businessmen give reason to believe that the time is right for such a development.

THE NEED

Due in considerable part to the pressures being brought to bear by the Federal Government in requiring its contractors to adhere to a policy of non-discrimination, a large and steadily increasing number of employers are having to examine and revise nearly all aspects of their recruitment, training and promotion policies. There are in Virginia at least 175 prime contractors to the U.S. Government with establishments in 215 or more locations, each of these having a minimum of 50 employees and $50,000 in Government contracts. Some of these are the local installations of national firms which have adopted an overall policy of non-discrimination. In addition there are some firms taking similar steps as a result of local community initiative (especially in retail and service establishments and public utilities) and some as a result of the socially advanced position taken by their owners or executives. The proposed consulting service is being designed with the needs of all these categories in mind. It is expected that it would also prove useful to some other institutions and organizations, as noted later.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (of which Vice-President Lyndon Johnson is Chairman, and John Feild is Executive Director) has central responsibility for implementing Federal policy, though it works as far as possible through the contracting agencies of the Government. It can and does insist that an employer not only stop discriminatory practices but that he also take some positive steps to demonstrate his newly-adopted policy. The employer, however, may well ask in good faith questions which a Government agency is not equipped to answer, or may request assistance beyond what is appropriate for the Federal Government to give. "How can I find out what other employers have done and how they have brought about the changes you are asking me to make?" "Where can I get help with problems within my plant or in the local community which come up as a result of this new policy?" "Where can I turn to locate qualified Negro applicants for jobs which open up?" The employer is accustomed to turning to a professional or trade association or to a management service in connection with similar problems, and he is accustomed to paying for the assistance he receives. Following this pattern familiar to business firms, the proposed project would offer <u>three basic services</u>.

PROPOSED SERVICES

1. CONFERENCES. It would arrange an annual state-wide conference at which employers within Virginia could discuss problems and new developments confidentially and off-the-record. The gathering would compare in appeal to conferences such as those arranged by the American Management Association, running for 2 or 3 days at a suitable center such as Colonial Williamsburg. A group of men and women with practical and professional experience in the field of inter-group relations, especially in employment matters, would be available for consultation. A large firm might send several officers concerned with personnel and industrial relations; the head of a smaller business might attend himself. Some employers from other states would be invited because of their success in handling certain kinds of problems under conditions relevant to Virginia. Representatives of Federal and state agencies, colleges, labor unions, and other organizations might be invited as appropriate. Registration fees would be charged sufficient to cover all conference costs including the preliminary work of arranging the program. The state-wide conference might be supplemented by regional meetings within the state, or by conferences arranged for employers in certain industries or with certain common problems.

2. CONSULTING SERVICES. A business would be able to call upon the director of the project, a professionally qualified person, to spend one or more days at a time in the plant or in the local community as a consultant. The project organization would be adequately compensated for his time and reimbursed for his expenses. His work on such an assignment might include: reviewing personnel policies with top officials from the standpoint of their racial implications; training employment interviewers on conducting interviews so as to give no cause for complaint; leading a discussion with shop foremen or office supervisors on what happens when a Negro occupies a skilled or supervisory position for the first time; sitting down with community leaders - mayor, chamber of commerce president, banker, etc. - for a frank discussion of all the questions anyone wants to bring up. Although it may be possible as need arises to bring in additional qualified persons as consultants, it is obvious that the success of the program will depend in large part on the caliber of the person engaged as director. The right people are in demand and are already employed. It would not be desirable to bring the names of specific candidates into the discussion until the project is able to consider making a definite offer.

3. RECRUITING OF NEGROES. The third and perhaps in the long run the most valuable service involved in this project would be to have a staff person engaged in identifying Negro candidates at schools, colleges, and other locations and referring them to potential employers. In so doing he would be representing a cooperating group of such employers who would be sharing the cost of his salary and travel. Good faith compliance with a non-discrimination order is normally held to require some positive action toward the Negro job-seeking community, but it would clearly be impractical for each one of hundreds of companies to employ a qualified recruiter to beat the same bushes for the same prospects, who for many occupations are quite limited in number. Moreover if the flow of Negroes into new kinds of jobs is to be increased, there is a real need for educational, training and placement institutions which serve Negroes to have a better idea of what skills are in potential demand. Channelling a significant part of this information through

one man or agency on a state-wide basis (of course working in cooperation with the Richmond Urban League, the State Employment Service, and other agencies) could bring about better utilization of the trained people now available, and could also be the means of stimulating the oncoming generation to demand, and the institutions to offer, training in new fields. Fees for supporting this service would be based on the size of the cooperating company, and possibly on other factors as well. This activity should be self-supporting, and in fact would not be launched until the subscriptions came fairly close to equalling the budgeted costs. The person in charge of this work would in all probability be a Negro with experience in vocational guidance or psychology.

These same services, or extensions of them, are likely to prove useful to additional groups: labor unions, with an interest in the education of their own members and officials; Federal and state agencies, needing assistance with respect to their own civil service employment situations; educational institutions, looking for help in placing their graduates and improving their offerings; out-of-state companies which may want frank advice on the problems to be anticipated in opening a Virginia location; companies in near-by states with similar problems. As long as the primary objective of service to Virginia business is not lost sight of, any of these other groups could be served as well.

EVALUATION AND POTENTIAL EXPANSION

Professional assistance would be sought in keeping the workings of the project under continuing observation and evaluation. If the project is successful in Virginia, the experience would be shared with other states and it would very likely become a prototype for the whole Southern region. If it encounters unexpected difficulties, the history of the project would still be studied in order to make the experience as broadly useful as possible.

SPONSORSHIP

The experience of the Virginia Council on Human Relations gives support to the idea that Virginia is the logical Southern state to initiate this experiement. Founded in 1955, the VCHR is dedicated to applying the methods of fact-finding, education, and persuasion to the elimination of discrimination and the enhancement of opportunity for all people. It is one of eleven such councils in the South associated historically and through common purpose with the Southern Regional Council. Because of the more favorable social climate, the council in Virginia has been able to develop the largest and most active local membership, the largest number of affiliated local councils and the greatest amount of financial support of all the southern councils. Its Board of Directors includes distinguished clergymen, businessmen, educators, and civic leaders. The present project was initially proposed by a businessman who operates his own firm with a completely integrated staff and who serves as Finance Chairman for the VCHR.

Several prominent industrial leaders have been interviewed to determine their reaction to this project, with very favorable results. Among those who have authorized the use of their names for private circulation in this connection are Mr. Stuart Saunders, Roanoke, President of the Norfolk & Western Railway and Dr. Arthur W. Sloan, Alexandria, Executive Vice President of Atlantic Research, Inc.

Based on preliminary contacts it appears likely that there will be financial support for the organization, utilization of the services, and willingness of a representative group to serve on an advisory committee which would keep in close touch with the staff. The Board of Directors of the VCHR would have legal responsibility for the operation. The Executive Director of the VCHR, a full-time employee, would supervise the Director of the project.

In the development of this project the VCHR has had the advice of a number of experienced and key individuals including:

Harold Fleming, Executive Vice President, the Potomac Institute

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

Frederick Routh, Executive Vice President, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials

John Feild, Executive Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

With reference to the latter's participation, it should be stressed that what is proposed is a private operation not connected with the Federal or state government, and there has been no official approval by any government agency. On the other hand, this makes a logical and necessary private supplement to government activity and we have every reason to believe that there would be the best possible cooperation between the public and private efforts in this field.

BUDGET

A full year's operation would operate on a budget about as follows:

Director (consultant)	$14,000
Director's travel	3,000
Office & Secretarial	5,000
Conference expense, printing	1,000
Recruiting representative	6,000
Recruiting representative travel	2,000
	$31,000

The first year, an outside contribution of $15,000 should make it possible to get started, with subscriptions and consultant fees making up the difference. The first step would be the preparation for the initial conference and informal discussions with a wide selection of business leaders all over the state, other phases coming into operation as needed and as support developed. Payments for services rendered would be expected to increase the second and third years and make the operation entirely self-supporting the fourth year. On this basis a total of $30,000 is being sought to start the project:

First year	$15,000
Second year	10,000
Third year	5,000
	$30,000

Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia
Heslip Lee, Executive Director

approved unanimously
Executive Committee
Virginia Council on Human Relations
September 15, 1962

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

OFFERED MAY 28, 1962

A RESOLUTION—No. 62-SR28-27

(Adopted May 28, 1962)

Concerning the employment and promotion of persons in the City's service and amendment of rules of the Personnel Board in relation thereto.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

That the Council hereby declares it to be a policy of the City of Richmond that applicants for employment by the City should be employed, and employees of the City should be promoted, solely on the basis of merit and fitness for the particular position for which they are employed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

That the Council favors the adoption of a rule by the Personnel Board to the effect that the employment of applicants for positions in the City's service and the promotion of employees shall not be refused solely on the basis of race, creed, color or arbitrary maximum age limits. That the City Manager is hereby directed to cause to be submitted to the Personnel Board for adoption in form of a rule the foregoing provisions of this resolution.

It is the further opinion of the Council that the Personnel Board should adopt the rule as submitted.

Prince Edward School Decision Held 'Appalling'

By Allan Jones

The board of directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations expressed regret yesterday at the refusal of the Prince Edward county board of supervisors to reopen schools next year.

The board asked "appropriate officials" of the state and county "to reconsider the action" taken by the supervisors "and to take the initiative to reopen public schools in Prince Edward county and to cooperate in good faith with any court order to that effect."

The request was included in a resolution adopted late Friday and made public yesterday. The 65-member board said, "We trust this unfortunate situation will not long persist."

The directors said the supervisors' decision is "appalling to large numbers of concerned Virginians who want to see compliance with the constitutional provisions of the Commonwealth, with public educaiton offered every child of every county within our state."

The council, a bi-racial organization, seeks to foster and maintain active communication between responsible leaders of the races to the end that mutual trust and fair play will be more widely established and extended.

In a related development, the Virginia Teachers Association (VTA) said yesterday it will sponsor a crash remedial program again this summer for the Negro children of Prince Edward county.

The program was organized last year to help the youngsters in such basic skills as reading, writing and arithmetic. The Negroes of Prince Edward have had no formal education since public schools were closed in 1959.

The board of supervisors elected at a meeting Friday not to provide public school funds for the fourth consecutive year.

Public Hearing

The business session followed a one-hour public hearing in the circut court room at the county courthouse.

Whites and Negroes sat together on one side of the courtroom. Both opponents and proponents of reopening the schools resisted the pleading of Board Chairman W. W. Vaughan to express their opinions on the proposed county budget for the year beginning July 1.

The board and the audience faced each other, and they sat and stared at one another for three and four minutes after each speaker finished what he had to say. Finally, someone else would get up to discuss the school issue.

Virginia Council on Human Relations
114 B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Va. Date_____

I/We apply for membership in the VCHR, and in the affiliated local council for our area.
Enclosed is the following:

$5.00 membership (single or couple)

$2.00 New South

$_____ additional contribution

Name:_____ Phone:_____

Address:_____

Special interests or requests:

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3-B Broad-Grace Arcade

Richmond 19

Virginia

RICHMOND AREA CHAPTER

Virginia Council on Human Relations

3-B Brood-Grace Arcade

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

✓ LWP
✓ SB
MM

Quarterly Report for July, August, September 1962

Duplicate copies:
To: Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Office:

A part-time additional office secretary has been employed, namely; Mrs. Sarah Miller, formerly secretary to Paul Rilling of SRC.

We are still looking for a full-time Associate Director. As of now, we have an application from Mr. Rev. Bobby Robinson. Rev. Robinson was formerly Director of Richmond's Urban League for two years, and is at present obtaining a Master's Degree in Social Work at Richmond Professional Institute. He would not be able to work full-time until June 10, 1963, however, he can work part-time until that date. It is the feeling of the Board of Directors that due to Summer slumps, it would be September 1963, before Rev. Robinson could assume such a role as to be effective. Therefore, we are still trying to locate or obtain someone who could begin work by January 1, 1963.

We have outgrown our office space, and expect to rent a large room adjacant to our present offices by January 1, 1963. This additional space is greatly needed, but our rent would increase from $65 to $100 per month. However, this would give us twice the room we now have and it is felt that this is a move we must make.

We have purchased two new office desks (auction sale for $50 each), and have also purchased a new Royfax - 100, Photocopier machine. We have now paid off a three-year lease on a Royal Typewriter (Electric) and made a one year note with the same Company (Royal McBee Corporation) for the Photocopier.

Negotiations:

During the past quarter several conferences were held between council members and other parties for the purpose of working out knotty problems within Virginia. A report on such meetings as fourteen persons from Prince Edward County, Federal persons and State leaders was given under a separate report earlier. However, this was a vital and successful beginning of a rapport between white persons within Prince Edward and influencial figures of this State and Nation. Other meetings were arranged with Neighborhood Theatres, Inc. and C. & P. Telephone Company with good results. Follow-up communication by letters and telephone have kept alive the points made by council representitives and we feel confident that VCHR has obtained some stature in this field of negotiations.

Local councils have carried on negotiations within their communities in Blacksburg, Charlottesville, Peninsula and Northern Virginia with good results.

New Councils:

A new council was organized in Danville, Virginia with Dr. Robert McCan as its president. This council attempted to reach the power structure immediately and ran head-on into a barrage of opposition which has all but crippled the local group. The local Newspaper and Radio led the fight against such an organization as the local council. At present the local group are evaluating their role in Danville and plan to operate regardless.

Councils revived:

Norfolk: At long last, Norfolk is on the move. A three dollar a plate dinner at the Golden Triangle Hotel in September saw some 125 persons present. David H. Scull was the speaker. Officers were elected and new memberships ran high. Reverend Daniel Bowers, former Executive Director of VCHR, was elected president, and Dan is on the ball. We expect this council to make strides this year.

Bluefield: Due to the leadership given this council by the Minister of the Methodist Church, the Bishop moved the Minister to Charleston, West Virginia. The local council took a nose-dive. I was able to schedule some Television programs during September and carry on a live conversation by T.V. and telephone with the community, and I feel, without a doubt, that this was a most useful technique. This council has a new president, Mr. William Sanders. He is a lawyer, and brings to four the number of lawyers now serving as local council presidents for this year. Things are moving again in Bluefield.

Peninsula: This co-operating group advised of its intent to ask for affiliation with VCHR last week. I have accepted an engagement to speak and lead this group to affiliate on October 18.

Charlottesville Junior Council: Due to graduation of its officers, this group had to get going again from scratch. I have visited with the group and elections were held and attendance good, so this group is strong enough to function for this school year.

Operation Extension:

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown is Chairman of this project to organize a local council in every community within Virginia. Several local councils have adopted as a project for this year the establishing of a new local council within their geographic area. Good prospects which are already in the making are: Hopewell, Powahtan, Lawrenceville, Culpeper and Leesburg. Also feelers have been placed in Radford, Pulaski County, Tazewell, Staunton and Martinsville. Dr. Brown is commited to the philosophy of VCHR, and it is my belief that Operation Extension will definitely pay dividends in 1963. Members of the VCHR Board of Directors have accepted the challenge to be contact persons for the initial meetings in these new areas, and local councils are responding to the challenge of making this a part of their 1963 goals and projects.

Council Activities:

Richmond-Petersburg Area Council continues to lead in programming. We wish to express appreciation for the help toward Dr. Ralph Bunche's Address, scheduled for the Mosque in Richmond, February 23, 1963. All local councils will bring bus loads and we expect this meeting to be the largest integrated gathering ever held in the Old Dominion. Berl Bernhard has been added to the program for December 7 of the Richmond-Petersburg speakers.

Fredericksburg has adopted a twelve-months program which covers most of the subjects in Human Relations. Speakers will include Dean Gordon Moss of Farmville, John Feild of Washington and Ambassadon Oumar Sow of Mali, Africa. One of the most dynamic leaders in Fredericksburg is Dr. Alan Pierce, Professor at Mary Washington College and also recently elected by a write-in vote to the City Council.

Charlottesville, Blacksburg, Fairfax County and Alexandria have all worked out a yearly schedule of fine programs, and Arlington has a new president in Mr. Stuart Broad a lawyer of Catholic Church relations, and all kinds of special committees have been appointed to bring Arlington into the camp with Alexandria and Fairfax County in our State work.

Financing:

We have had the best year financially in the history of VCHR.

Income:	Membership	Contributions	New South	SRC	Other
July	85.00	234.00	18.00		1770.00 * & 4575.00 **
August	170.00	197.50	38.00		
September	283.50	268.00	52.00	250.00	
Total	538.50	699.50	108.00	250.00	6345.00

Three months total 7,941.00

* Includes 1750.00 as second payment from Wm. C. Whitney Foundation
** Includes 3600.00 as matching fund from SRC and 975.00 as Quarterly gift

Disbursements: July, 1846.45; August, 806.63; September, 1503.88

Total Disbursements for Quarter.....	$4156.96
Bank Book Balance September 30, 1962.....	5878.23
Earmarked for Associate Director from Wm. C. Whitney.....	3500.00
Balance operating ~~business~~, September 30, 1962.....	2378.23

An appeal has been made to both the Old Dominion Foundation and the Field Foundation for financial support of a new project entitled "The Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Consulting Project". (Copies of this project are self-explanatory and are attached). (Also attached are copies of letters from the A.F.L.- C.I.O. regarding this project). We are greatly encouraged by the ramifications and far-reaching possibilities of this project. We also appreciate the cooperation which Southern Regional Council has rendered, and continues to give, concerning this project.

Auditing of books:

We have just had our financial records audited for the year 1961. Copies of this audit will be sent SRC as soon as these are received from the auditor. Since our fiscal year is now the calendar year, we felt that we would have the audit cover 1961, with another audit to be made following December 31, 1962.

Annual Meeting:

Our 1962 Annual Meeting will be held on November 23, 24, 1962 in the Hotel Roanoke in Roanoke, Virginia. The Roanoke, Lynchburg and Blacksburg local councils will serve as tri-hosts to this meeting. Girls from our co-operating group on Hollins College Campus will assist in registration and as usherettes. We expect around three hundred persons to be in attendance.

Entertaining Foreign Guests:

At the request of the U. S. State Department, we have acted as hosts to the following groups:

1. Mr. Oumar Sow, Ambassador to the U. S. from Mali, Africa, Mrs. Sow, and the wife of the Minister, were entertained in our home recently. The Governor of Virginia refused to cooperate with the State Department, therefore we were asked. We invited in several couples (one from Prince Edward County), and a nice time was had by all.

2. Also at the request of the U.S. Information Agency, I acted as host to seven Television Executives from Japan recently. I set up several scheduled filmings of programs which will be shown in Japan next Spring. Among these were: A program featuring our Junior (High School) Councils and our College Council; Filming of Richmond's integrated schools, including class-room and sports program; and a two-hour filming of representitives from five Colleges within the Richmond Area. We feel that at last, we have sold Japan something about Virginia other than Prince Edward County.

Inter-Agency Council:

I have called two meetings of the forty agencies who are cooperating with this new project. The Executives from Japanese Television were our guests on the first occasion and two spoke briefly. The second meeting featured as our speaker Dr. James McBride Dabbs, and this was a terrific meeting. Dr. Dabbs had substituted for me with an address in Powhatan County the day before. We wish to express appreciation to Paul Rilling for obtaining Dr. Dabbs for this occasion. Dr. Dabbs spent the night in our home and we all profited in Virginia by having him visit with us.

Workshops:

During this past quarter, we helped sponsor a workshop at Bluefield State College in Bluefield, West Virginia. Although it was poorly attended, the over-all measure of success was great. We appreciate SRC's help in allowing Paul Anthony and Dr. C. H. Parrish to participate in this event. I, personally, learned a great deal about workshops from this experience, and we expect to be in a much better position to sponsor and implement future projects along these lines to a much better degree.

Special Committee:

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland and I have agreed to serve on a special committee, under the auspicies of the State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. This special committee would make a study and report to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission within six months of the results to the social, economic, political and moral life of Prince Edward County as a result of the closing of public schools there for four years.

Prince Edward County:

Judge Oren Lewis has said that the State of Virginia cannot operate public schools anywhere in the State unless it does so everywhere. However, once again he delayed issuing a restraining order witholding all school funds until appeals can be made of his decision. Thus, the Courts continue to avoid a show-down on this issue.

Conditions within the County are restless. Some White children have been denied schooling this year because of failure to pay last year's tuition. This has brought forth the first real open attacks upon the local powers.(Enclosed are some materials which show some of the reaction.)

I spoke to the Prince Edward County NAACP Freedom Rally within Prince Edward on Labor Day. There were about 250 present. The press carried this across Virginia, and it was also carried in Farmville's Newspaper with no apparant reaction. (Enclosed are some material on VCHR's Board of Directors adopted resolution on P.E. situation).

Comments in General:

We are pushing the sale of Sarah Patton Boyle's book, THE DESEGREGATED HEART, which is just off the press. These books may be purchased for $3.00 each in lots of fifties, with five dollars per fifty for handling charges, by ordering directly from the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Allow three weeks for delivery.

We continue to be in the dark as to what is happening within Virginia in conjunction with SNC's activities in the Voter Registration Project. We haven't yet been able to know what we as SRC's affiliate can, or are supposed, to do. Copies of correspondence sent anywhere in Virginia would help.

We would be interested in knowing what became of the report on VCHR which was in the making, either as a New South or an L report.

I would appreciate any help in locating an Associate Director. We have decided to take the $10,500 grant from Wm. C. Whitney and make a two year project of it. This would mean we could pay $5,250 per year with the hopes that this could yet be supplemented some. I simply must let some things go unless help can be obtained.

Other pieces of material enclosed are simply for your information.

Sincerely,

Heslip M. Lee

THE VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY CONSULTING PROJECT

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

It is proposed to establish in Virginia, under professional direction, a non-profit consulting service for employers who are prepared to adopt or to implement a personnel policy based on equal opportunity without regard to race or color. It is expected that this project would become self-sustaining within a short time, but contributed funds are being sought to launch it. A responsible established organization, the Virginia Council on Human Relations (contributions to which are tax exempt) is prepared to sponsor this project and to provide general supervision with the assistance of an advisory committee of businessmen and others. Preliminary talks with a few key Virginia businessmen give reason to believe that the time is right for such a development.

THE NEED

Due in considerable part to the pressures being brought to bear by the Federal Government in requiring its contractors to adhere to a policy of non-discrimination, a large and steadily increasing number of employers are having to examine and revise nearly all aspects of their recruitment, training and promotion policies. There are in Virginia at least 175 prime contractors to the U.S. Government with establishments in 215 or more locations, each of these having a minimum of 50 employees and $50,000 in Government contracts. Some of these are the local installations of national firms which have adopted an overall policy of non-discrimination. In addition there are some firms taking similar steps as a result of local community initiative (especially in retail and service establishments and public utilities) and some as a result of the socially advanced position taken by their owners or executives. The proposed consulting service is being designed with the needs of all these categories in mind. It is expected that it would also prove useful to some other institutions and organizations, as noted later.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (of which Vice-President Lyndon Johnson is Chairman, and John Feild is Executive Director) has central responsibility for implementing Federal policy, though it works as far as possible through the contracting agencies of the Government. It can and does insist that an employer not only stop discriminatory practices but that he also take some positive steps to demonstrate his newly-adopted policy. The employer, however, may well ask in good faith questions which a Government agency is not equipped to answer, or may request assistance beyond what is appropriate for the Federal Government to give. "How can I find out what other employers have done and how they have brought about the changes you are asking me to make?" "Where can I get help with problems within my plant or in the local community which come up as a result of this new policy?" "Where can I turn to locate qualified Negro applicants for jobs which open up?" The employer is accustomed to turning to a professional or trade association or to a management service in connection with similar problems, and he is accustomed to paying for the assistance he receives. Following this pattern familiar to business firms, the proposed project would offer <u>three basic services</u>.

PROPOSED SERVICES

1. CONFERENCES. It would arrange an annual state-wide conference at which employers within Virginia could discuss problems and new developments confidentially and off-the-record. The gathering would compare in appeal to conferences such as those arranged by the American Management Association, running for 2 or 3 days at a suitable center such as Colonial Williamsburg. A group of men and women with practical and professional experience in the field of inter-group relations, especially in employment matters, would be available for consultation. A large firm might send several officers concerned with personnel and industrial relations; the head of a smaller business might attend himself. Some employers from other states would be invited because of their success in handling certain kinds of problems under conditions relevant to Virginia. Representatives of Federal and state agencies, colleges, labor unions, and other organizations might be invited as appropriate. Registration fees would be charged sufficient to cover all conference costs including the preliminary work of arranging the program. The state-wide conference might be supplemented by regional meetings within the state, or by conferences arranged for employers in certain industries or with certain common problems.

2. CONSULTING SERVICES. A business would be able to call upon the director of the project, a professionally qualified person, to spend one or more days at a time in the plant or in the local community as a consultant. The project organization would be adequately compensated for his time and reimbursed for his expenses. His work on such an assignment might include: reviewing personnel policies with top officials from the standpoint of their racial implications; training employment interviewers on conducting interviews so as to give no cause for complaint; leading a discussion with shop foremen or office supervisors on what happens when a Negro occupies a skilled or supervisory position for the first time; sitting down with community leaders - mayor, chamber of commerce president, banker, etc. - for a frank discussion of all the questions anyone wants to bring up. Although it may be possible as need arises to bring in additional qualified persons as consultants, it is obvious that the success of the program will depend in large part on the caliber of the person engaged as director. The right people are in demand and are already employed. It would not be desirable to bring the names of specific candidates into the discussion until the project is able to consider making a definite offer.

3. RECRUITING OF NEGROES. The third and perhaps in the long run the most valuable service involved in this project would be to have a staff person engaged in identifying Negro candidates at schools, colleges, and other locations and referring them to potential employers. In so doing he would be representing a cooperating group of such employers who would be sharing the cost of his salary and travel. Good faith compliance with a non-discrimination order is normally held to require some positive action toward the Negro job-seeking community, but it would clearly be impractical for each one of hundreds of companies to employ a qualified recruiter to beat the same bushes for the same prospects, who for many occupations are quite limited in number. Moreover if the flow of Negroes into new kinds of jobs is to be increased, there is a real need for educational, training and placement institutions which serve Negroes to have a better idea of what skills are in potential demand. Channelling a significant part of this information through

one man or agency on a state-wide basis (of course working in cooperation with the Richmond Urban League, the State Employment Service, and other agencies) could bring about better utilization of the trained people now available, and could also be the means of stimulating the oncoming generation to demand, and the institutions to offer, training in new fields. Fees for supporting this service would be based on the size of the cooperating company, and possibly on other factors as well. This activity should be self-supporting, and in fact would not be launched until the subscriptions came fairly close to equalling the budgeted costs. The person in charge of this work would in all probability be a Negro with experience in vocational guidance or psychology.

These same services, or extensions of them, are likely to prove useful to additional groups: labor unions, with an interest in the education of their own members and officials; Federal and state agencies, needing assistance with respect to their own civil service employment situations; educational institutions, looking for help in placing their graduates and improving their offerings; out-of-state companies which may want frank advice on the problems to be anticipated in opening a Virginia location; companies in near-by states with similar problems. As long as the primary objective of service to Virginia business is not lost sight of, any of these other groups could be served as well.

EVALUATION AND POTENTIAL EXPANSION

Professional assistance would be sought in keeping the workings of the project under continuing observation and evaluation. If the project is successful in Virginia, the experience would be shared with other states and it would very likely become a prototype for the whole Southern region. If it encounters unexpected difficulties, the history of the project would still be studied in order to make the experience as broadly useful as possible.

SPONSORSHIP

The experience of the Virginia Council on Human Relations gives support to the idea that Virginia is the logical Southern state to initiate this experiement. Founded in 1955, the VCHR is dedicated to applying the methods of fact-finding, education, and persuasion to the elimination of discrimination and the enhancement of opportunity for all people. It is one of eleven such councils in the South associated historically and through common purpose with the Southern Regional Council. Because of the more favorable social climate, the council in Virginia has been able to develop the largest and most active local membership, the largest number of affiliated local councils and the greatest amount of financial support of all the southern councils. Its Board of Directors includes distinguished clergymen, businessmen, educators, and civic leaders. The present project was initially proposed by a businessman who operates his own firm with a completely integrated staff and who serves as Finance Chairman for the VCHR.

Several prominent industrial leaders have been interviewed to determine their reaction to this project, with very favorable results. Among those who have authorized the use of their names for private circulation in this connection are Mr. Stuart Saunders, Roanoke, President of the Norfolk & Western Railway and Dr. Arthur W. Sloan, Alexandria, Executive Vice President of Atlantic Research, Inc.

Based on preliminary contacts it appears likely that there will be financial support for the organization, utilization of the services, and willingness of a representative group to serve on an advisory committee which would keep in close touch with the staff. The Board of Directors of the VCHR would have legal responsibility for the operation. The Executive Director of the VCHR, a full-time employee, would supervise the Director of the project.

In the development of this project the VCHR has had the advice of a number of experienced and key individuals including:

Harold Fleming, Executive Vice President, the Potomac Institute

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

Frederick Routh, Executive Vice President, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials

John Feild, Executive Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

With reference to the latter's participation, it should be stressed that what is proposed is a private operation not connected with the Federal or state government, and there has been no official approval by any government agency. On the other hand, this makes a logical and necessary private supplement to government activity and we have every reason to believe that there would be the best possible cooperation between the public and private efforts in this field.

BUDGET

A full year's operation would operate on a budget about as follows:

Director (consultant)	$14,000
Director's travel	3,000
Office & Secretarial	5,000
Conference expense, printing	1,000
Recruiting representative	6,000
Recruiting representative travel	2,000
	$31,000

The first year, an outside contribution of $15,000 should make it possible to get started, with subscriptions and consultant fees making up the difference. The first step would be the preparation for the initial conference and informal discussions with a wide selection of business leaders all over the state, other phases coming into operation as needed and as support developed. Payments for services rendered would be expected to increase the second and third years and make the operation entirely self-supporting the fourth year. On this basis a total of $30,000 is being sought to start the project:

First year	$15,000
Second year	10,000
Third year	5,000
	$30,000

Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia
Heslip Lee, Executive Director

approved unanimously
Executive Committee
Virginia Council on Human Relations
September 15, 1962

(Confidential)

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Quarterly Narrative Report
July-September 1962

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools

1. In registration for Dollarway District first-graders, no Negroes applied. Sarah Howard, tenth grade, daughter of NAACP attorney George Howard, asked for transfer from Townsend Park to Dollarway. The School Board rejected Sarah's request, thus leaving four Negro children eligible to attend, two in each of the third and second grades.

2. Two new districts voluntarily opened formerly white schools to Negro students - Mansfield with 14 Negro students among 700 whites of all grades and Gosnell with 12 students among 1400. Mansfield made the decision for economy reasons, saving a net of $5000. It at the same time integrated its football team. Gosnell student body comes largely from the Air Force Base near Blytheville. The threat of loss of federal funds caused the change.

3. Jacksonville, also an impacted military area, for the first time have Negroes ~~for~~ from the Air Force Base in its Junior and Senior high schools.

4. At Hot Springs the school board received from Negro parents letters requesting admission of four children to the elementary school. By registered letters the Board rejected the requests, stating it "was not in the public interest" to grant the requests at this time so near the opening of the schools. (See ACHR Activities, below)

B. In Politics

1. The reelection of Governor Faubus on July 31 was close. The final count gave him 52% of the total vote; but the Governor was so unsure of the outcome that he withheld his "victory statement" until August 1. (Or did he just want to sleep!) Those following the campaign from the angle of racial issues were not surprised at his statement's claim, "This vote indicates that the people do not wish to wander in the thickets of extremism, either to the right or to the left."

   In twenty-eight counties he did not receive a majority over his five opponents. In most counties there was a noticeable shift from Faubus as compared with the 1960 vote. The majority given him in Crittenden and Mississippi counties (Eastern Arkansas) account for his margin of victory. Mississippi County counted 2000 more votes than were counted in 1960. Sid McMath and Congressman Alford decided against contesting votes in certain counties.

   The leading candidate from the business world, Marvin Melton, withdrew early. Most pbservers make this the decisive factor in the results. The race issue was not a major issue in the campaign.

2. In the run-off primary Frank Mackey, Little Rock School Board member, defeated L. C. Young for sheriff of Pulaski County. Mr. Mackey's term on the Board expires in December.

3. On September 19 Ted Lamb, Little Rock School Board member, gave a cocktail party for "liberals" to meet Senator Fulbright who is campaigning for reelection. The Senator indicated to Mr. Lamb that many "liberals" were unhappy with him and he wished to meet with them face-to-face.

4. The Republican opponent of Fulbright is Dr. Ken Jones, local physician, who is "to the right of Marie Antoinette" to use ~~the~~ Harry Golden's phrase.

5. Little Rock will elect three members to its Board of Directors on November 6 and two members of its School Board on December 4. Dr. William H. Townsend, a Negro optometrist, backed by the substantial group, Council on Community Affairs, is standing for a position on the Board of Directors. The same group plans to have a Negro candidate for the School Board in December.

6. The Capitol Citizens Council abandoned Faubus in separate statements from its leaders, Amis Guthridge and Dr. Malcolm Taylor. They charged him with being a political opportunist and insincere in his support of segregation. They termed the Governor a "toothless tiger." Mr. Faubus replied by saying this proved that he had never been captive of any group, that "defending a position of reason and logic in the controversy" he was under attack from both the extreme segregationists and integrationists.

C. In the Courts.

1. On July 10, Municipal Judge Glover in Little Rock passed for the eighth time the cases of the six sit-in students charged under Arkansas Act 226. The Arkansas Supreme Court first received the case in the summer of 1960 and has not ruled on the constitutionality of ACt 226.

2. Attorney George Howard went back into Federal District Court in the Dollarway case. He asked for the transfer of Sarah Howard, his daughter, to the tenth grade and that the faculty at Dollarway be chosen without regard to race. The court refused to hear on its merit the matter of faculty discrimination, but will hear the case of the student transfer.

Judge Hensley raised again the question as to whether Dollarway needs a plan for controlling integration since there was no pressure for admission from Negro students. The Board asked for a continuance of its present plan.

3. On May 22 Wiley Branton, attorney for the Negro plaintiffs at Little Rock, announced he would go back into court and ask for relief from the discrimination by the school officials in the assignments, in time for the new school year. He has not carried out this announcement. No relief has been asked.

D. In the Communities

1. At its September meeting the Board of the Little Rock's Women's Emergency Committee for Education voted to "encourage" two candidates to run for the school board, Dr. John Harrell and Mrs. Sarah Murphy, against incumbents Everett Tucker and Frank Mackey. It was reported that the August meeting of the WEC had discussed fully the candidacy of Dr. Harrel, some members thinking the group endorsed his candidacy at that time. It seems these members felt the organization committed itself to support the doctor when he agreed to withdraw from the race in 1961.

Discussions in taking the above action had included consideration of the probability of a Negro candidate for the position proposed for Dr. Harrell. A number of the leaders of WEC had since 1959 professed their approval of a Negro candidate. In 1959 they persuaded and cajolled Dr. Jackson, Negro physician, not to stand for election "at this time."

This "corner" into which some WEC officials boxed themselves has resulted in highly organized behind the scene strategy as well as direct power pressure to prevent the candidacy of Dr. Jackson. There is open disagreement among WEC leaders in this matter. The Committee for Community Affairs definitely plans to have Dr. Jackson stand even against Dr. Harrell. Negro leaders seem strongly united behind his candidacy and that of Dr. Townsend for City Director.

2. The monthly meeting of Little Rock ministers for conversation resumed in September with Reverend William Gentry as chairman. This is the interracial group which has met regularly since the fall of 1960.

3. Negro leaders of Hot Springs have established monthly luncheon meetings to discuss issues and action in that city.

II. Activities of ACHR

A. In Relation to the Schools

1. Project "Bridges across the Barriers" has been launched again this year, a "bridge" consisting of linking a white family of Little Rock with one or two colored families who have children in formerly white schools. On September 14 the first get-to-gether of all involved was held at Dunbar Center with some 150 persons joining enthusiastically. In circles, by schools, the students recounted favorable and unfavorable experiences of the opening week. More than thirty white families from many community groups are participating. The Citizens Committee for Better Education, composed of colored patrons and students, are cooperating in the Bridges Project.

2. In regard to the rejection of the applicants for white schools in Hot Springs the staff of ACHR has been in touch with the school attorney and Negro leaders. The attorney disclosed that he was not consulted by the Board, but that it went to Little Rock and got the services of Mr. Friday and his firm which is retained by the Little Rock and Dollarway school boards. The attorney posed the question: Has the State Board of Education advised the school superintendents to use this firm exclusively? A knowledgeable newspaper reporter is undertaking to answer this question which has added significance since the State Board has funds to aid school districts in litigation over segregation.

3. At the request of the Institute of the Potomac in August the Director of ACHR sent letters to Arkansas school superintendents telling them of the new service by the U. S. Office of Education, making available printed materials and consultants to any school officials planning for desegregation.

4. At the request of Board members at Fayetteville ACHR sent the names of Negro students known to be enrolled at the university there on September 6.

4-a. In conversations across the "bridges" in September one issue recurred over and over: denial to Negro students opportunities to join in school activities - band, drill squads, athletics, clubs. Since ACHR through committees and individual members had "promising" conferences with Mr. Parsons, the Superintendent, last Spring, to follow up this matter seemed in order. Our plan was to wait until Negro parents could complain to Mr. Parsons and then seek a conference with a committee. The Citizens for Better Education drafted a letter to the School Board. We felt going directly to the Superintendent would be more fruitful. To check on this point Mrs. Arnold, program assistant, called Mr. Parsons with the following results:

a. Mr. Parsons has abandoned his privately stated educational principle that Negro children should participate fully in all "educational activities" which he interpreted to mean band, athletics, chorus, clubs.

b. Contrary to his sentiment of last Spring, Mr. Parsons was ready to join his Board and principals in defending the exclusion of Negro students from band and the other activities.

c. He concurred that legal action alone held promise for the students.

This "retreat" was one factor used in encouraging Attorney Wiley Branton to move immediately to the Court again. He has written the Board's attorney asking for a reply which will include plans for completing school desegregation.

5. ACHR became involved in a strange case at Jonesboro. The school officials there, intimidated by anonymous calls, seriously were considering rejection of a first grade child on the ground that she had Negro blood. The child, Angela Walker, and her mother are active members of a small Methodist church (white) and had complete acceptance. Her mother has Indian blood. Her father, divorced from the mother, was Indian. Strong protest and threat of a damage suit by a lawyer friend of ACHR in Jonesboro, beefing up the courage of the Methodist minister through his district superintendent, and consultation on the issue involved with the Secretary of the Arkansas Educational Association seemed to have helped swing the officials to accept the child with good grace on September 5.

B. In the Communities

1. The Associate Director gave much time for six weeks in August and September to the Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign, a joint project with the Urban League. A separate report of the details of this is being sent.

2. The Associate Director with a committee from the Council for Community Affairs had conferences with executive committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Little Rock Housing Authority, on August 16 and September 10. Subject of the conference with C. of C. was opening downtown facilities. With the Housing officials it was Negro representation on the Housing Commission. They learned from the Chamber that it had a committee "working" on the matter of desegregating facilities. (This information ACHR had from one of its members.) Personnel of this committee are unknown even to the members of the Chamber Board!

C. Mass Media and Public Relations

1. Efforts were made to alert influential business men and leaders to the serious threat to Little Rock of events like those at Albany if it continues the practice of refusal to deal voluntarily and affirmatively with the legitimate requests of Negro citizens, the certainty of "testing" in Little Rock by regional or national organizations unless something is done. Two business men helped in this effort. The publisher of the Gazette was consulted on the need for editorial comment on Albany pointing out consequences of failure of officials to confer with Negro leaders.

2. Materials were given to Gazette reporter Roy Reed on the trend in court decisions and actions by other school districts clearly indicating that assignment of students to schools must be made initially solely on the basis of residence. The intent is for a depth article on this topic at an appropriate time.

D. Organizational

1. On the strength of new doors for activities opening to ACHR an application was made to the Field Foundation for supplementary grant of funds on July 23.

2. The committee on revision of the constitution of ACHR reported its recommendations, September 13. The Executive Committee acted on the recommendations and authorized staff to redraft the constitution including the changes.

III. Interpretations

1. Failure of Arkansas Supreme Court to act on the sit-in cases testing Act 226, leaves the students convicted with the threat by the municipal and county court of contempt of court if the students join in sit-ins. If the students have ~~the~~ constitutional right of this kind of protest, then failure of the state Supreme Court to act makes it a party to violation of the civil rights of the students. Could this not furnish a legal basis for forcing the case into a federal court for action?

2. In Little Rock as well as across the South securing civil rights by litigation is at a new stage. In many areas - education, public facilities, voting, jury service - the law now is clear. This seems to satisfy many civil rights attorneys. This leads the general public and officials to complacency: "the rights have been secured." But the privileges made plain in law are not extended to the masses of disadvantaged Negro citizens. The questions are these: Could massive legal aid secure the opportunities for these citizens? How can it be provided? Or, does the remedy lie in national legislation, such as that in Title III of the 1957 Civil Rights Bill, or that requiring each school district to submit a plan, or that providing substantial financial aid to districts desegregating? Do these kind of questions now pressing justify a high level conference inspired by SRC?

3. While Governor Faubus won without a run-off, the vote was close county by county and represented drastic shifts in most counties. One can but wish contests had been instituted in certain counties, although likely it would not have altered the decision and undoubted would have led to such scandals and hassles as no politician would be a party to.

   The fact that Governor Faubus passed as a "moderate" gives Thomas Pettigrew a new juicy datum for his thesis "The Myth of the Moderates."

4. In Little Rock the repetition of the protests of "liberals" against a Negro candidate illustrates how far the liberals have to go, how limited is the interracial experience and resulting knowledge.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Financial Report
July-Aug-Sept, 1962

Checkbook balance brought forward June 30, 1962			$ 1,959.82
INCOME			
Quarterly Grant via SRC (July-Sept)			800.00
Quarterly Grant via SRC (Oct - Dec)			800.00
Local Income			
Contributions	928.55		
Memberships	60.00		
NEW SOUTH	34.00		1,022.55
		TOTAL	$ 4,582.37
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	2,751.10		
F.I.C.A. & Withholding Taxes	667.34		
Postage	35.00		
Rent	195.00		
Office Supplies	26.17		
Telephone	64.29		
Bank charges	2.98		
Audit	60.00		
Travel	278.59		
Program	82.07		
Literature	22.85		
NEW SOUTH	40.00		4,225.39
Checkbook balance September 30, 1962			$ 356.98

SBA FORM 574
(9-62)

SUGGESTED FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(This Form may require technical or formal changes in order to comply with requirements of State laws and State officials. Applicants should consult with their attorney to insure compliance with such requirements).

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

of

_____ Development Company

FIRST. The name of the corporation is _____ Development Company.

SECOND. Its principal office in the State of _____ is located at _____, in the City of _____ County of _____. The name and address of its resident agent is _____

THIRD. This corporation is organized and chartered for the purpose of furthering the economic development of _____
(area of operations)
and its environs, and promoting and assisting the growth and development of business concerns, including small-business concerns, in said area. The primary objective of this corporation shall be benefit to the community as measured by increased employment, payroll, business volume and corresponding factors rather than monetary profits to the shareholders. Any monetary profits or other benefits which flow to shareholders shall be merely incidental thereto.

FOURTH. The corporation is authorized and empowered to do all things necessary to carry on and accomplish the purpose for which it is organized and chartered, including authority and power:

To enter into, make and perform contracts of every kind and description.

To borrow or raise moneys for any of the purposes of the corporation and, from time to time without limit as to amount, to draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds, debentures and other negotiable or non-negotiable instruments and evidences of indebtedness, and to secure the payment of any thereof and of the interest thereon by mortgage upon or pledge, conveyance or assignment in trust of the whole or any part of the property of the corporation, whether at the time owned or thereafter acquired, and to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of such bonds or other obligations of the corporation for its corporate purposes.

To lend to any person, firm or corporation any of its funds, either with or without security.

To purchase, hold, sell and transfer the shares of its own capital stock.

To promote and assist the growth and development of small-business concerns and others.

To have one or more offices, to carry on all or any of its operations and business and without restriction or limit as to amount to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, convey or otherwise dispose of, real and personal property of every class and description.

To acquire, construct, convert, or expand plant facilities for lease or sale.

FIFTH. (CAPITALIZATION)

SIXTH. The minimum amount of capital with which the corporation will commence business is

SEVENTH. The stock of this corporation shall be owned principally at all times by local persons residing or doing business in its area of operation.

EIGHTH. The names and places of residence of the incorporators are as follows:

NAMES	RESIDENCES

NINTH. The corporation is to have perpetual existence.

TENTH. The board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal the bylaws of the corporation.

ELEVENTH. The corporation reserves the right to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this certificate of incorporation, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by statute, and all rights conferred upon stockholders herein are granted subject to this reservation.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date October 5, 1962

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, 1962

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	291.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	456.50	
Other (specify)		
		$1,697.50
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1,312.79	
Travel	74.91	
Rent	187.50	
~~xxxxxxxx~~ Office Machine Repairs	14.78	
Phone & Telegraph	106.94	
Postage	31.66	
Office Supplies	49.35	
Federal Taxes	371.58	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	190.00	
Other (specify)		
Memphis Chapter return	21.00	
Nashville Chapter return	59.00	
Subscriptions	6.00	
		$2,425.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	minus	$ 209.45
Income for Quarter		1,697.50
Total		1,488.05
Expenditures for Quarter		2,425.51
Balance	minus	937.46 **

** Bank balance for August 31 shows $272.25 because 3 checks totaling $1,207.71 have not be deposited plus $2.00 postage check which has not cleared the bank at this time.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Date October 5, 1962

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, 19 62

~~XXXXXXX~~ FUNDS AVAILABLE

~~From SRC~~ Checking Account	$ 766.60	
~~Membership~~ Savings Account	5,000.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions		
Other (specify)		
		$5,766.60

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 620.57	
Travel	216.38	
Rent	151.88	
Utilities	103.00	
Phone & Telegraph	4.06	
Postage	4.88	
Office Supplies		
New South Subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Memphis Chapter - meeting with U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	86.05	
		$1,288.82

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$5,766.60	
Income for Quarter Total		
Expenditures for Quarter	1,185.82	Savings Account balance is $4,000.00
Balance	$4,580.78	

MEMPHIS CHAPTER
of the
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Cordially invites you to participate in a workshop on

E Q U A L E M P L O Y M E N T O P P O R T U N I T Y

TIME: Friday, October 19 - 7:30 p.m.
Saturday, October 20 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Lindsley Hall, University of Tennessee
879 Madison Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

LEADER: Dr. Vivian Henderson, Economist, Fisk University, Nashville

LUNCHEON: October 20, University of Tennessee Campus in Memphis - $1.25

COSTS: No admission or registration charge

Reservations must be made by October 15

The workshop is open to all persons interested in promoting employment opportunities for all citizens on a basis of merit. All costs, except the luncheon, will be borne by the Memphis Chapter and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a voluntary interracial membership organization of 700 Tennessee citizens, is pleased to present Dr. Henderson as leader. Dr. Henderson, a native of Bristol, Tennessee, and a graduate of North Carolina College and the University of Iowa, is a economist and department head at Fisk University. He is author of numerous articles in professional and popular magazines related to the field of economics. He is active in the Civil Rights field, and an experienced leader in the area of merit employment.

Since admission is limited by number, you are requested to register as soon as possible.

Miss Ethel Niermeyer, Secy, Memphis Chapter
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1759 Vinton Avenue, Memphis 4, Tennessee

I plan to attend the workshop on "Equal Employment Opportunity", Memphis

_____ Friday night, October 19 - 7:30 p.m.

_____ Saturday, October 20 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

_____ Luncheon Reservation ($1.25)

Name _____

October 2, 1962 Address _____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To: Paul Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: June, July, August 1962

Council Board and Administration

There have been no board or executive committee meetings during this quarter. There was a plan to have an executive committee meeting concurrent with the local council presidents on the first Saturday after Labor Day, and invitations were issued to local councils. However, President Barrett became so involved with the vote fraud situation in Nashville that it was impossible to continue with plans. We tried later to have this meeting of local councils and the executive committee on September 15, but due to the short notice and an unbelievable number of personal disasters for executive committee members, we had representatives from only three local council groups, and less than a quorum of the executive committee. Our own by-laws, requiring 30 days notice for executive committee meetings, were ignored in the call.

With a local election (metropolitan government referendum) in Nashville and state-wide races for Congressional seats, governon, and state legislators, it seemed that all council members were busily engaged in promoting some political candidate or measure. The Nashville referendum was held on June 28, and the general election on August 2. With the vote fraud situation, this meant we had no access to the Council president until September. The Council staff engaged in a number of minor matters, but was not able to work toward some of the widely representative membership matters. We did start working on the annual meeting, but could not get Chattanooga leadership responsibility pinned down until September, and therefore the entire push for the annual meeting is coming a month late. Board meeting will follow the annual meeting, according to our by-laws, and board members have been so notified, via the NEWSLETTER.

Both Mrs. Webster and I have felt the frustration of lack of access to the elected leadership this summer. I was on vacation for nearly three weeks in this quarter, and Mrs. Webster was away one week.

The Council and Finances

We came to the September deadline for matching funds lacking $1,000.00 for our matching funds, and considerably in debt. Now, in late September we are still short about $450.00, but I think we will now reach it. This is largely due to the lethargy in Nashville and Memphis, where during the last year there has not been any continued program.

State Parks

The one state wide accomplishment during the summer was the opening of the state parks. Although this was a state wide activity, the actual negotiation was carried out by Nashville people, recruited by the staff. This was an undertaking which grew out of the 1961 annual meeting. There were many delays in obtaining an appointment, and then getting substitutes for the original negotiating team for the Council. The team of three who finally went did not include any of the original Council team. Although the Commissioner and other members of his staff were suspicious at first, if not openly hostile, they evidently mellowed considerably during the discussion. The end result was the full and immediate use of the parks except for swimming. There was the usual reluctance about

swimming, although not mentioned, plus a practical reason. The parks do not have a police compliment, and depend on the local sheriff for law enforcement. The Commissioner felt that they could not depend on this protection if there were an incident in the water or on the beaches. If the sheriff does not have adequate assistance he can call on state troopers, but they cannot go into provide protection unless first requested by the sheriff. I think they probably can go if so ordered by the Governor. The second restriction was that no public announcement would be made, but we were free to spread the news around, provided we did not make a broadside announcement. This precluded a straightforward announcement in the NEWSLETTER, although we tried to indicate a change in policy, and invited inquiry. Our team felt this was as good an agreement as we could obtain this summer, although some of our council members were dissatisfied with the restriction on swimming. It seemed to me that the strategy was to use the parks enough so that when the new administration took office in January 1963, we could go back to them and ask for the end of all restrictions and designations on literature, maps, place mats, etc. We did not try to restrict members from swimming, since this was their decision, but said that we could not protest bad faith if they were refused. When we used Montgomery Bell State Park in September, we were cordially received in the dining room, lodge, etc. One of the waiters said we were the first interracial group using the dining room. We know that there had been some interracial picnicing there, and at several other state parks. Except for swimming there has been no resistence, as far as we know.

Memphis

The Commission on Civil Rights met in Memphis on June 25 and 26. Prior to this time, I was in Memphis to assist in working out a plan for some recognition of their visit. The local council president was wholly engaged in managing the Congressional campaign of Ross Prichard, and with Mr. Lane's approval, the planning for a reception was left to other members of the local executive committee. Although the Civil Rights group was to be housed at a Holiday Inn, this motel was literally without accommodations for any entertainment, and the efforts of the manager there were unsuccessful in obtaining space at any of the other Holiday Inns. None of the hotels would take us except the King Cotton, a respectable hotel encrusted with tradition. Because of other committments, the Civil Rights Commission could make available to us only the hours of 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. This was a fine cocktail hour, but this is a dry state, so we agreed to settle for a fruit punch. A series of cliff hanger incidents followed: the Commission could not decide whether to come or not since the King Cotton had not been willing to accept them as guests of the hotel. (They had made their own arrangements, and we did not know this.) The Commission's staff was waiting to see what the Commissioners did, and were unwilling to commit themselves whether they would attend. We did not know until their arrival whether they would appear. Several hours before the reception there was a threat of a boycott by Negroes because the reception was at the King Cotton, but we later learned that there was no agreement on this, although undoubtedly some of this had filtered to the Commissioners. Invitations had gone from Nashville to a number of Memphis city officials and business people (names supplied by Memphis members) and the Memphis Council had notified their own members, except that they had changed the time to read from 8 to 10 p.m. This was discovered only a few hours before the reception. In consequence, several of us spent the remainder of the afternoon and early evening trying to reach members by telephone. How the whole matter came off as well as it did, I will never understand. Commissioners Hannah and Mr. Robinson did not come; the other Commissioners were there, with the staff remaining divided on attendance.

I could recognize the Commission's wanting to be consistent about their actions, but I could hardly understand their reasoning about the hotel. They were housed at a motel at which some of them would not be accommodated if they appeared there as tourists the following week. The accommodations which we had arranged were little different from the motel situation. As far as Memphis was concerned, it was the first time that any mid-town Memphis hotel had been available for a non-quota group, and in this case for a reception for a group to whom the Mayor was openly hostile. I believe we had about 80 people, and it was surprisingly gay and pleasant, despite the strained appearance of a number of the persons who were intimately concerned.

The Memphis council had a good meeting last spring on clerical and business training opportunities in Memphis, pointing up the poor training available to Negro youth, and the complete lack of it for adults. Unfortunately the workshop which Dr. Henderson was to lead soon afterwards could not be arranged for that time. It is now firmly set for October 19 and 20. All of this means that Memphis has had almost no program during the past year.

Nashville

The Council sponsored an arts and crafts class for 15 eight year old girls of all races and religions. This project grew out of concern for interracial understanding and association among children of this age and cultural level who have least opportunity for association. The class met once per week for 1½ hours. These sessions, six in all, were held to determine the effectiveness, and to give us some ideas for planning of future participation or sponsorship of such projects.

Miss Frances Thompson, Professor of Art, Tennessee A&I State University, conducted this class and was most effective in preparing for and working with the group. We are in agreement with replies to an evaluation survey sent to parents of participants which revealed that too little time was alotted for group participation and personal communication of the children. We will recognize this need in preparing for future children's projects.

The American Friends Service sponsored a 10 weeks' summer project in Nashville for "Internes in Community Service". This included 8 college age young people who worked throughout the city in social service agencies, and returned at night to an interracial living arrangement in a white neighborhood. The leadership was good, and the group had good experiences together, and in their work assignment. It was originally intended that the group be somewhat larger, but some last minute drop-outs, plus the decision of one member to leave after about two weeks meant that there were only 8 there full time. There was no community reaction as far as I know until the newspaper article of September 9 appeared. This was after the group had disbanded. Following the publication of this article there was some rather violent protest to the United Givers Fund, since some of their receiving agencies had been sponsors. There were accusations that they had sponsored a Communist group, etc. Whether this will have any real effect on the funds campaign this fall is not determined, although there have been threats.

Jackson

The Voter Registration Unit in Jackson was an altogether different kind of group. It was evident from the first that this group did not have adequate leadership. K. Jones and D. Webster both visited with this group at different times. When K. Jones saw them in late June, they were an entirely white group, all northerners - good Brooklyn accents abounded - all somewhat older than the

Nashville group, and all of strong personal conviction. I never was sure what these convictions were but it was obvious that they were strong. They had only a month to stimulate registrations for voting before the registration books closed preparatory to the August primary election. They set about getting Negroes registered with great enthusiasm, and counted it a day lost if they could not report a large number of scalps by nightfall. To their dismay, and frequent exasperation, they discovered that on checking back some of the citizens who had promised to register had not done so. When I talked with them, I proposed that they go at it more slowly and stay longer with the person to indicate some personal concern and interest in him. I was also concerned that this registration of persons without any voter education could well lead to domination by old-line political machines. The students were not sure they had time to talk to people - their job was to just get them registered. One girl frankly said that she "couldn't care less" about some of these citizens individually. Throughout the discussion there was no indication of leadership from the appointed leaders. The group was highly critical of all members of the white community, even over the protest of Mr. Albert Porter of Lane College who tried to point out that they were not in a position to judge from their limited knowledge. From reports that I received later, the group made a positive contribution in the Negro community, were well accepted, and undoubtedly did increase the number of registered Negro voters. After the registration books were closed, they participated in some voter registration workshops. I do not know any way to assess what contribution they made to the voting strength in Madison county. In the August primary, Mr. Z. Alexander Looby, respected Negro Nashville attorney ran as an independent for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Two white nominees were Democratic candidates. They (together) received 20,000 votes in Madison county, and Mr. Looby received 3,322. It can be assumed that very few of the Looby votes came from white persons in Madison county.

Just prior to the August primary this group attended a rally for one of the candidates for Governor. They had recruited to their group a number of Lane College students, and at the rally there was some display of interracial dating. Soon after this the group notified a white minister that they were coming to his church the following Sunday. When they arrived, in an interracial group they were seated, and the minister recognized the group. Evidently some of the congregation spoke of them warmly afterwards. However, there was deep reaction on the part of many of the very vocal members. As a result, both the minister and the usher who seated them (he has been active in the council) have come in for severe criticism and resentment. The usher is a physician and has lost a number of patients. As a result of this, the official boards of a number of churches have adopted some policy about seating guests, From reports I have from Jackson, the incident at the political rally and the church attendance coming so closely together were more than Jackson was prepared to swallow. The feeling was such that the Jackson Community Relations Council cancelled a proposed meeting with the Voter Registration group. The Council, feeling that it had goals and aims which extended beyond the summer and that it might get thoroughly engolfed in the controversy about the actions of the voter group. The Voter Registration group added fuel to the flame by condeming the council, and effected some breach between the Negro and white community. Ray Allen as chairman of the Council did go out and meet with them, and they evidently were bitterly critical of him. At this time things are calm within the Council, but some distrust has been built up which it will be hard to overcome.

Jackson did finally get an agreement to open the lunch counter at Woolworths, and by agreement the control period started in early September. It went smoothly. However, the white citizens council found out about it, so that currently they are picketing Woolworth's, carrying placards protesting the integration of the lunch counters.

Several children in primary grades are going to Alexandria School for the first time. Two of the three Negro children are back in the Jr. High school. The third child has moved out of the county. The school system, (at least one or more of the teachers at Tigrett Jr. High) has been counselling the white children against friendliness toward the Negro students. However, several of the Council members know this now, and are attempting to deal with the school about it. The Alexandria School children are well received.

Vivian Henderson conducted another workshop on employment in Jackson the first week-end in August. This was done in the same effective manner in which all other employment workshops have been handled under his guidance and supervision. This is the second one conducted in Tennessee. Participants from Jackson, Bolivar and Sommerville gained the necessary knowledge about the President's Committee on Equal Employment and the Executive Order 10925. One complaint was reported from Bolivar and has been filed with the Committee.

Knoxville

I really don't know what has happened to the Knox Area Council. I can get no replies from the president there, and when I was in Knoxville in August most of our members I tried to reach were out of the city. The hospital committee has been unsuccessful in getting the church related hospitals to accept Negro patients. The hospitals have resisted efforts of the Mayor and citizen groups. Picketing is planned, if this new effort of the Mayor is unsuccessful. By pure grapevine, I hear that the Knox Area Council is torn by dissention, and only rallies when another group attempts to move in. There is both acceptance and suspicion of the Highlander Center there.

Knoxville Vocational School has an open policy this year.

Other East Tennessee Areas

We have been in correspondence with Bristol which is trying to start a local council. The general problem there is apathy. Their schools desegregated voluntarily in lower grades this year, but not in reality, since no Negroes asked to enroll in previously white schools. The new council is starting out with some survey of the curriculum of the Negro high school in Bristol, Tennessee and Va. since neither of them is accredited by the Southern Association, and the curriculum is inadequate for college preparation. The leader in Johnson City has moved out of the state. Kingsport has evidently taken no group action. Maryville has an informal group with whom I met in August. They are working toward integration of the schools. (See August NEWSLETTER). It is these small beginning groups we especially want to get in on a state-wide meeting of local council leaders.

Lebanon

In July, CORE responded to the repeated requests of Lebanon Negroes for assistance by sending Miss Mary Hamilton to Lebanon. Miss Hamilton, 25 years old, originally from Colorado, former teacher in Los Angeles, veteran of the Mississippi freedom rides and the Hines County jail, has been involved in a

number of activities sponsored by CORE. She is making her home in Lebanon, although at the present time she is in New York. She is expected back in Lebanon by Mid October. Miss Hamilton is an attractive, bright competent young person with great zeal for the whole freedom movement. She believes that one of Lebanon's basic needs is to train the Negro citizens for leadership. This involves teaching some clerical skills such as operating a mimeograph machine, organizing and following through on demonstrations, etc. She feels they are not ready for negotiating, and will be easily overpowered by skillful white power structure persons. However, she has been cooperative with our efforts to enlist concern on the part of white citizens. Numerous trips have been made to Lebanon but with little success. (See August NEWSLETTER). Miss Hamilton and others from Lebanon CORE met with Dr. Hightower, leader in the Wilson County Youth Commission, the organization which is apparently endorsed by the U. S. Children's Bureau. Dr. Hightower asked their help in ascertaining juvenile delinquency information about Negroes, but did not promise any place on the Commission for Negroes in the policy making areas. The Negroes refused, and have written the U. S. Children's Bureau. While there are a few white persons with whom I can talk frankly, they are not really part of the power structure, and feel completely incapable of bringing about change. Although coverage in the Nashville TENNESSEAN has been requested, there has been no consistent news coverage. Two crosses were burned in Negro neighborhoods in Lebanon. On a smaller scale, this is the same situation as in Albany, Georgia. The two teachers who were fired last summer did not get their jobs back. One has left Tennessee, and the other is unemployed, although when school started this fall, one of the classrooms was without a teacher. The school superintendent would give no reason for the discharge of the teachers, and was technically protected in this because they did not have permanent status. The six Negro pickets who were arrested after 10 minutes in front of the one Lebanon movie house, stayed in jail two nights, and then went to trial where charges were dropped. It has been difficult to recruit Negroes for demonstrations, and there is undoubtedly fear of retailation from white employers. Lebanon also has several prosperous Negro citizens who have been considered the leaders by the white community, but are discredited by the protest group, and who are not helping in the current struggle. As far as can be discovered, there is no firm with federal contracts in Lebanon which also advertises itself as a non-union town. If there is one thing that Lebanon fears more than the Negro protest movement it is labor unions. The night the pickets were in jail I attended the rally of Negro citizens which was the largest they had been able to get out this summer. After the meeting, about 20 of the Negroes quietly went to the jail, sang one song and prayed, but were not molested by the police who quickly converged near the jail. Led by CORE, a group of Lebanon Negroes were refused admission to the swimming facilities of Cedars of Lebanon State Park but used the other facilities there without trouble.

Integration of Schools

Little additional comment is necessary about the schools. Southern School News gives an adequate account of desegregation this fall. One Negro student was admitted in the Murfreesboro schools. This county is adjacent to counties in which Lebanon and Nashville are located, and this token desegregation was voluntary, as was true in Williamson County which began a grade-a-year plan. Some of the most serious situations of inequality are in the eastern half of the state where the Negro population is small, and Negroes travel long distances by school buses to attend segregated schools. In Cookeville, Negroes come from nearby counties to attend the high school there. The Cookeville High School teachers are resistive toward desegregation for fear they would lose their jobs.

As nearly as I can determine, they probably would, because their preparation is such that they would not be incorporated into a desegregated school set-up.

When I was in East Tennessee in August I stopped and visited a number of our members in remote areas. In Cumberland County, there are no Negroes in the entire county, and there is a determination that there will not be. While the state park is open there, it has evidently not been used, and there was some uneasiness about any use which might be made of it. One of our members was sure that the local people would be hostile.

Annual Meeting

The Fifth Annual Meeting is set for Chattanooga on October 11 and 12. Since this is in the middle of the week, we recognize this will interfere with our attendance. Mrs. Ernest Silver of Oak Ridge is program chairman, and has worked diligently in the little time that she has had. Chattanooga board members invited the Council to Chattanooga for this meeting, but the most enthusiastic one then left Tennessee and it was difficult to get any commitments from them in regard to plans. We recognized that they were all so involved in the desegregation of the schools that they could not think ahead. We were prepared to move the meeting to Oak Ridge in the event the school desegregation caused too much tension. We were indeed grateful to Harold Fleming for accepting our invitiation to speak at the dinner meeting. No first class motel or hotel would take our council for housing, and all channels were pursued, including the Chamber of Commerce Convention Bureau. We settled for meetings at the Hotel Patten, with the conference motel being the Rosetta, a Negro motel, which will accommodate all members as far as there is room.

The Board meeting will follow the close of the annual meeting, and it is hoped that this meeting will cope realistically with the future of the Council, both in program and financing.

October 1, 1962

Mackenzie Jones

V.HENDERSON'S STATEMENT PREPARED FOR
PARTICIPANTS IN THE PANEL DISCUSSION SET
FOR ANNUAL MEETING, CHATTANOOGA, OCTOBER 12,'62

TRENDS IN MANPOWER DEMANDS AND COMMUNITY PREPARATION

Reorganization of the southern region from an economy highly dependent upon rural agriculture to one oriented toward an industrial-urban base has, in general been part of total change, expansion and growth in the national economy. The consequence has been a movement of the South away from its traditional economic backwardness toward closer conformity with the rest of the economy in terms of income, employment, urbanization and industrial structure.

Change in manpower demands has been one of the major developments in the national economy and it has become one of the significant outcomes of southern economic reorganization.

The purpose of this brief discussion is to reflect upon such changes, both current and projected, and to consider what significance these changes have in terms of community preparation and equal employment opportunity for all citizens.

II

Three changes in manpower requirements stand out:

1) Basically jobs in the economy have been shifting from the goods producing industries to the service industries. This means an expansion in manpower demands for services such as banking, insurance, real estate, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade and government services, including Federal, state and local governments. Meanwhile, in terms of the number of available jobs, manpower demands in agriculture and mining continue to decline, and the number of jobs in manufacturing and construction remain about the same.

2) On the other hand, the kinds of manpower needed by manufacturing, construction and the services have dramatically shifted to technically trained, skilled and semi-skilled persons with competency in basic and specialized skills obtained through basic education and technical training.

3) Within heavy manufacturing and industry, there has been a substantial shift of employment from plant to office, from blue collar to white collar jobs. For example, in 1962 manufacturing industries accounted for 1/3 of the total employees in non-agricultural establishments. This amounts to about 15 million persons, the same number of persons employed by these industries in 1947. However, there was a decline in the number of production workers utilized by manufacturers well in excess of one million. This decline in production workers was offset by a substantial increase in office workers in clerical, preprofessional and technical jobs.

III

All indications point to a continuance of these three trends throughout the current decade. Likewise indication suggest that these shifts are of particular significance to Negroes currently in the labor force, and those entering the labor market over the next several years.

In the first place, Negroes have traditionally been employed in the goods producing industries, particularly agriculture in the South. When Negroes moved out of agriculture they went into mining, manufacturing, and construction - all of which were expanding industries during World War II and the immediate post-war period. Indeed, the significant improvement in the

economic status between 1940 and 1957 was the result of the movement of Negroes into these areas of employment, and out of agriculture. But with the failure of these industries to increase their demand for employees during the past five years, with the demand of these industries for technically trained and skilled personnel; and with the shift of employment increase from plant to office, Negroes plagued by a persistent lag in manpower development face particularly troublesome problems relative to absorption into the mainstream of urban employment. Thus, community programs directed toward equal employment opportunities must face realistically the necessity for community action to meet this aspect of the problem. For example, the high employment rate among Negroes arises in great part from the three changes in manpower demand previously noted.

The point to be made is that not only must the problem of racial stratification and discrimination in employment be under constant attack at the community level but also specific programs directed toward stepping up the flow of manpower to meet urban job requirements must be recognized as part of the community's responsibility.

Thus community programs directed toward school board policy that perpetuates weak guidance and counselling in the schools and poor vocational and technical training programs must be stepped up. Community programs must insist that high school and college students take Federal service entrance examinations, and that programs directed toward increasing the flow of Negro applicants into Federal, local and state government agencies and firms holding contracts with the Federal government are at work in every school. (For a full discussion on these points see: Vivian W. Henderson's "Economic Opportunity and Negro Education", The American Teacher's Association Bulletin, March 1962).

Community involvement in manpower preparation and development is almost as essential as community involvement in opening the doors of employment opportunity. Churches, social agencies, Parent Teacher Associations, Civic clubs and action groups have excellent opportunity to become involved in this vital area. For example, "drop-outs" is a serious problem among high school youth today. Combined community efforts are necessary if this problem does not become more serious as time passes. Retraining programs sponsored by the Federal government are available and adult education programs and evening courses can meet the needs of persons who quit school because of early marriage.

The lesson for the present and the future is that a necessary qualification for a better job in the community is a good education for the young entering the labor force, and retraining and acquisition of new skills for the older workers.

IV

The future demand for skilled labor in Tennessee over the next few years appears as follows:

	Per cent increase or decrease
Clerical worker	25.6 - 30
Skilled worker	30 - 35.2
Semi-skilled worker	14 - 19.8
Professional and Managerial	21 - 27.3
Unskilled	-12.4 to -16.3 (decline)

Among the skilled occupations, the five categories with the largest anticipated increase in number of jobs are:

Skilled Occupational Category	Rate of Increase (Estimated)
Metal trades and Welding	61 per cent
Service (finance, real estate, banking)	52 " "
Skilled Crafts in Construction (air conditioning, refrigeration)	48 " "
Electricity	47 " "
Printing trades	25 " "

September 1962

Prepared by Dr. V. W. Henderson for
the 1962 Annual Meeting of the Tennessee
Council on Human Relations, October 12, 1962.

MEMPHIS CHAPTER
of the
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Cordially invites you to participate in a workshop on

E Q U A L E M P L O Y M E N T O P P O R T U N I T Y

TIME: Friday, October 19 - 7:30 p.m.
Saturday, October 20 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Lindsley Hall, University of Tennessee
879 Madison Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

LEADER: Dr. Vivian Henderson, Economist, Fisk University, Nashville

LUNCHEON: October 20, University of Tennessee Campus in Memphis - $1.25

COSTS: No admission or registration charge

Reservations must be made by October 15

The workshop is open to all persons interested in promoting employment opportunities for all citizens on a basis of merit. All costs, except the luncheon, will be borne by the Memphis Chapter and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a voluntary interracial membership organization of 700 Tennessee citizens, is pleased to present Dr. Henderson as leader. Dr. Henderson, a native of Bristol, Tennessee, and a graduate of North Carolina College and the University of Iowa, is a economist and department head at Fisk University. He is author of numerous articles in professional and popular magazines related to the field of economics. He is active in the Civil Rights field, and an experienced leader in the area of merit employment.

Since admission is limited by number, you are requested to register as soon as possible.

Miss Ethel Niermeyer, Secy, Memphis Chapter
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1759 Vinton Avenue, Memphis 4, Tennessee

I plan to attend the workshop on "Equal Employment Opportunity", Memphis

_____ Friday night, October 19 - 7:30 p.m.

_____ Saturday, October 20 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

_____ Luncheon Reservation ($1.25)

Name _____

October 2, 1962 Address _____

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date October 5, 1962

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, 1962

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	291.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	456.50	
Other (specify)		
		$1,697.50
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1,312.79	
Travel	74.91	
Rent	187.50	
~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Office Machine Repairs	14.78	
Phone & Telegraph	106.94	
Postage	31.66	
Office Supplies	49.35	
Federal Taxes	371.58	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	190.00	
Other (specify)		
Memphis Chapter return	21.00	
Nashville Chapter return	59.00	
Subscriptions	6.00	
		$2,425.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	minus	$ 209.45
		1,697.50
Income for Quarter Total		1,488.05
Expenditures for Quarter		2,425.51
Balance	minus	937.46 **

** Bank balance for August 31 shows $272.25 because 3 checks totaling $1,207.71 have not be deposited plus $2.00 postage check which has not cleared the bank at this time.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T

Date October 5, 1962

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, 19 62

FUNDS AVAILABLE

Checking Account	$ 766.60	
Savings Account	5,000.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions		
Other (specify)		
		$5,766.60

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 620.57	
Travel	216.38	
Rent	151.88	
Utilities	103.00	
Phone & Telegraph	4.06	
Postage	4.88	
Office Supplies		
New South Subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Memphis Chapter - meeting with U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	86.05	
		$1,288.82

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$5,766.60	
Income for Quarter Total		
Expenditures for Quarter	1,185.82	Savings Account balance is $4,000.00
Balance	$4,580.78	

WB-see 3 4 LWD SDB MM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To: Paul Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: June, July, August 1962

Council Board and Administration

There have been no board or executive committee meetings during this quarter. There was a plan to have an executive committee meeting concurrent with the local council presidents on the first Saturday after Labor Day, and invitations were issued to local councils. However, President Barrett became so involved with the vote fraud situation in Nashville that it was impossible to continue with plans. We tried later to have this meeting of local councils and the executive committee on September 15, but due to the short notice and an unbelievable number of personal disasters for executive committee members, we had representatives from only three local council groups, and less than a quorum of the executive committee. Our own by-laws, requiring 30 days notice for executive committee meetings, were ignored in the call.

With a local election (metropolitan government referendum) in Nashville and state-wide races for Congressional seats, governon, and state legislators, it seemed that all council members were busily engaged in promoting some political candidate or measure. The Nashville referendum was held on June 28, and the general election on August 2. With the vote fraud situation, this meant we had no access to the Council president until September. The Council staff engaged in a number of minor matters, but was not able to work toward some of the widely representative membership matters. We did start working on the annual meeting, but could not get Chattanooga leadership responsibility pinned down until September, and therefore the entire push for the annual meeting is coming a month late. Board meeting will follow the annual meeting, according to our by-laws, and board members have been so notified, via the NEWSLETTER.

Both Mrs. Webster and I have felt the frustration of lack of access to the elected leadership this summer. I was on vacation for nearly three weeks in this quarter, and Mrs. Webster was away one week.

The Council and Finances

We came to the September deadline for matching funds lacking $1,000.00 for our matching funds, and considerably in debt. Now, in late September we are still short about $450.00, but I think we will now reach it. This is largely due to the lethargy in Nashville and Memphis, where during the last year there has not been any continued program.

State Parks

The one state wide accomplishment during the summer was the opening of the state parks. Although this was a state wide activity, the actual negotiation was carried out by Nashville people, recruited by the staff. This was an undertaking which grew out of the 1961 annual meeting. There were many delays in obtaining an appointment, and then getting substitutes for the original negotiating team for the Council. The team of three who finally went did not include any of the original Council team. Although the Commissioner and other members of his staff were suspicious at first, if not openly hostile, they evidently mellowed considerably during the discussion. The end result was the full and immediate use of the parks except for swimming. There was the usual reluctance about

swimming, although not mentioned, plus a practical reason. The parks do not have a police compliment, and depend on the local sheriff for law enforcement. The Commissioner felt that they could not depend on this protection if there were an incident in the water or on the beaches. If the sheriff does not have adequate assistance he can call on state troopers, but they cannot go into provide protection unless first requested by the sheriff. I think they probably can go if so ordered by the Governor. The second restriction was that no public announcement would be made, but we were free to spread the news around, provided we did not make a broadside announcement. This precluded a straightforward announcement in the NEWSLETTER, although we tried to indicate a change in policy, and invited inquiry. Our team felt this was as good an agreement as we could obtain this summer, although some of our council members were dissatisfied with the restriction on swimming. It seemed to me that the strategy was to use the parks enough so that when the new administration took office in January 1963, we could go back to them and ask for the end of all restrictions and designations on literature, maps, place mats, etc. We did not try to restrict members from swimming, since this was their decision, but said that we could not protest bad faith if they were refused. When we used Montgomery Bell State Park in September, we were cordially received in the dining room, lodge, etc. One of the waiters said we were the first interracial group using the dining room. We know that there had been some interracial picnicing there, and at several other state parks. Except for swimming there has been no resistence, as far as we know.

Memphis

The Commission on Civil Rights met in Memphis on June 25 and 26. Prior to this time, I was in Memphis to assist in working out a plan for some recognition of their visit. The local council president was wholly engaged in managing the Congressional campaign of Ross Prichard, and with Mr. Lane's approval, the planning for a reception was left to other members of the local executive committee. Although the Civil Rights group was to be housed at a Holiday Inn, this motel was literally without accommodations for any entertainment, and the efforts of the manager there were unsuccessful in obtaining space at any of the other Holiday Inns. None of the hotels would take us except the King Cotton, a respectable hotel encrusted with tradition. Because of other committments, the Civil Rights Commission could make available to us only the hours of 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. This was a fine cocktail hour, but this is a dry state, so we agreed to settle for a fruit punch. A series of cliff hanger incidents followed: the Commission could not decide whether to come or not since the King Cotton had not been willing to accept them as guests of the hotel. (They had made their own arrangements, and we did not know this.) The Commission's staff was waiting to see what the Commissioners did, and were unwilling to commit themselves whether they would attend. We did not know until their arrival whether they would appear. Several hours before the reception there was a threat of a boycott by Negroes because the reception was at the King Cotton, but we later learned that there was no agreement on this, although undoubtedly some of this had filtered to the Commissioners. Invitations had gone from Nashville to a number of Memphis city officials and business people (names supplied by Memphis members) and the Memphis Council had notified their own members, except that they had changed the time to read from 8 to 10 p.m. This was discovered only a few hours before the reception. In consequence, several of us spent the remainder of the afternoon and early evening trying to reach members by telephone. How the whole matter came off as well as it did, I will never understand. Commissioners Hannah and Mr. Robinson did not come; the other Commissioners were there, with the staff remaining divided on attendance.

I could recognize the Commission's wanting to be consistent about their actions, but I could hardly understand their reasoning about the hotel. They were housed at a motel at which some of them would not be accommodated if they appeared there as tourists the following week. The accommodations which we had arranged were little different from the motel situation. As far as Memphis was concerned, it was the first time that any mid-town Memphis hotel had been available for a non-quota group, and in this case for a reception for a group to whom the Mayor was openly hostile. I believe we had about 80 people, and it was surprisingly gay and pleasant, despite the strained appearance of a number of the persons who were intimately concerned.

The Memphis council had a good meeting last spring on clerical and business training opportunities in Memphis, pointing up the poor training available to Negro youth, and the complete lack of it for adults. Unfortunately the workshop which Dr. Henderson was to lead soon afterwards could not be arranged for that time. It is now firmly set for October 19 and 20. All of this means that Memphis has had almost no program during the past year.

Nashville

The Council sponsored an arts and crafts class for 15 eight year old girls of all races and religions. This project grew out of concern for interracial understanding and association among children of this age and cultural level who have least opportunity for association. The class met once per week for 1½ hours. These sessions, six in all, were held to determine the effectiveness, and to give us some ideas for planning of future participation or sponsorship of such projects.

Miss Frances Thompson, Professor of Art, Tennessee A&I State University, conducted this class and was most effective in preparing for and working with the group. We are in agreement with replies to an evaluation survey sent to parents of participants which revealed that too little time was alotted for group participation and personal communication of the children. We will recognize this need in preparing for future children's projects.

The American Friends Service sponsored a 10 weeks' summer project in Nashville for "Internes in Community Service". This included 8 college age young people who worked throughout the city in social service agencies, and returned at night to an interracial living arrangement in a white neighborhood. The leadership was good, and the group had good experiences together, and in their work assignment. It was originally intended that the group be somewhat larger, but some last minute drop-outs, plus the decision of one member to leave after about two weeks meant that there were only 8 there full time. There was no community reaction as far as I know until the newspaper article of September 9 appeared. This was after the group had disbanded. Following the publication of this article there was some rather violent protest to the United Givers Fund, since some of their receiving agencies had been sponsors. There were accusations that they had sponsored a Communist group, etc. Whether this will have any real effect on the funds campaign this fall is not determined, although there have been threats.

Jackson

The Voter Registration Unit in Jackson was an altogether different kind of group. It was evident from the first that this group did not have adequate leadership. K. Jones and D. Webster both visited with this group at different times. When K. Jones saw them in late June, they were an entirely white group, all northerners - good Brooklyn accents abounded - all somewhat older than the

Nashville group, and all of strong personal conviction. I never was sure what these convictions were but it was obvious that they were strong. They had only a month to stimulate registrations for voting before the registration books closed preparatory to the August primary election. They set about getting Negroes registered with great enthusiasm, and counted it a day lost if they could not report a large number of scalps by nightfall. To their dismay, and frequent exasperation, they discovered that on checking back some of the citizens who had promised to register had not done so. When I talked with them, I proposed that they go at it more slowly and stay longer with the person to indicate some personal concern and interest in him. I was also concerned that this registration of persons without any voter education could well lead to domination by old-line political machines. The students were not sure they had time to talk to people - their job was to just get them registered. One girl frankly said that she "couldn't care less" about some of these citizens individually. Throughout the discussion there was no indication of leadership from the appointed leaders. The group was highly critical of all members of the white community, even over the protest of Mr. Albert Porter of Lane College who tried to point out that they were not in a position to judge from their limited knowledge. From reports that I received later, the group made a positive contribution in the Negro community, were well accepted, and undoubtedly did increase the number of registered Negro voters. After the registration books were closed, they participated in some voter registration workshops. I do not know any way to assess what contribution they made to the voting strength in Madison county. In the August primary, Mr. Z. Alexander Looby, respected Negro Nashville attorney ran as an independent for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Two white nominees were Democratic candidates. They (together) received 20,000 votes in Madison county, and Mr. Looby received 3,322. It can be assumed that very few of the Looby votes came from white persons in Madison county.

Just prior to the August primary this group attended a rally for one of the candidates for Governor. They had recruited to their group a number of Lane College students, and at the rally there was some display of interracial dating. Soon after this the group notified a white minister that they were coming to his church the following Sunday. When they arrived, in an interracial group they were seated, and the minister recognized the group. Evidently some of the congregation spoke of them warmly afterwards. However, there was deep reaction on the part of many of the very vocal members. As a result, both the minister and the usher who seated them (he has been active in the council) have come in for severe criticism and resentment. The usher is a physician and has lost a number of patients. As a result of this, the official boards of a number of churches have adopted some policy about seating guests, From reports I have from Jackson, the incident at the political rally and the church attendance coming so closely together were more than Jackson was prepared to swallow. The feeling was such that the Jackson Community Relations Council cancelled a proposed meeting with the Voter Registration group. The Council, feeling that it had goals and aims which extended beyond the summer and that it might get thoroughly engolfed in the controversy about the actions of the voter group. The Voter Registration group added fuel to the flame by condeming the council, and effected some breach between the Negro and white community. Ray Allen as chairman of the Council did go out and meet with them, and they evidently were bitterly critical of him. At this time things are calm within the Council, but some distrust has been built up which it will be hard to overcome.

Jackson did finally get an agreement to open the lunch counter at Woolworths, and by agreement the control period started in early September. It went smoothly. However, the white citizens council found out about it, so that currently they are picketing Woolworth's, carrying placards protesting the integration of the lunch counters.

Several children in primary grades are going to Alexandria School for the first time. Two of the three Negro children are back in the Jr. High school. The third child has moved out of the county. The school system, (at least one or more of the teachers at Tigrett Jr. High) has been counselling the white children against friendliness toward the Negro students. However, several of the Council members know this now, and are attempting to deal with the school about it. The Alexandria School children are well received.

Vivian Henderson conducted another workshop on employment in Jackson the first week-end in August. This was done in the same effective manner in which all other employment workshops have been handled under his guidance and supervision. This is the second one conducted in Tennessee. Participants from Jackson, Bolivar and Sommerville gained the necessary knowledge about the President's Committee on Equal Employment and the Executive Order 10925. One complaint was reported from Bolivar and has been filed with the Committee.

Knoxville

I really don't know what has happened to the Knox Area Council. I can get no replies from the president there, and when I was in Knoxville in August most of our members I tried to reach were out of the city. The hospital committee has been unsuccessful in getting the church related hospitals to accept Negro patients. The hospitals have resisted efforts of the Mayor and citizen groups. Picketing is planned, if this new effort of the Mayor is unsuccessful. By pure grapevine, I hear that the Knox Area Council is torn by dissention, and only rallies when another group attempts to move in. There is both acceptance and suspicion of the Highlander Center there.

Knoxville Vocational School has an open policy this year.

Other East Tennessee Areas

We have been in correspondence with Bristol which is trying to start a local council. The general problem there is apathy. Their schools desegregated voluntarily in lower grades this year, but not in reality, since no Negroes asked to enroll in previously white schools. The new council is starting out with some survey of the curriculum of the Negro high school in Bristol, Tennessee and Va. since neither of them is accredited by the Southern Association, and the curriculum is inadequate for college preparation. The leader in Johnson City has moved out of the state. Kingsport has evidently taken no group action. Maryville has an informal group with whom I met in August. They are working toward integration of the schools. (See August NEWSLETTER). It is these small beginning groups we especially want to get in on a state-wide meeting of local council leaders.

Lebanon

In July, CORE responded to the repeated requests of Lebanon Negroes for assistance by sending Miss Mary Hamilton to Lebanon. Miss Hamilton, 25 years old, originally from Colorado, former teacher in Los Angeles, veteran of the Mississippi freedom rides and the Hines County jail, has been involved in a

number of activities sponsored by CORE. She is making her home in Lebanon, although at the present time she is in New York. She is expected back in Lebanon by Mid October. Miss Hamilton is an attractive, bright competent young person with great zeal for the whole freedom movement. She believes that one of Lebanon's basic needs is to train the Negro citizens for leadership. This involves teaching some clerical skills such as operating a mimeograph machine, organizing and following through on demonstrations, etc. She feels they are not ready for negotiating, and will be easily overpowered by skillful white power structure persons. However, she has been cooperative with our efforts to enlist concern on the part of white citizens. Numerous trips have been made to Lebanon but with little success. (See August NEWSLETTER). Miss Hamilton and others from Lebanon CORE met with Dr. Hightower, leader in the Wilson County Youth Commission, the organization which is apparently endorsed by the U. S. Children's Bureau. Dr. Hightower asked their help in ascertaining juvenile delinquency information about Negroes, but did not promise any place on the Commission for Negroes in the policy making areas. The Negroes refused, and have written the U. S. Children's Bureau. While there are a few white persons with whom I can talk frankly, they are not really part of the power structure, and feel completely incapable of bringing about change. Although coverage in the Nashville TENNESSEAN has been requested, there has been no consistent news coverage. Two crosses were burned in Negro neighborhoods in Lebanon. On a smaller scale, this is the same situation as in Albany, Georgia. The two teachers who were fired last summer did not get their jobs back. One has left Tennessee, and the other is unemployed, although when school started this fall, one of the classrooms was without a teacher. The school superintendent would give no reason for the discharge of the teachers, and was technically protected in this because they did not have permanent status. The six Negro pickets who were arrested after 10 minutes in front of the one Lebanon movie house, stayed in jail two nights, and then went to trial where charges were dropped. It has been difficult to recruit Negroes for demonstrations, and there is undoubtedly fear of retailation from white employers. Lebanon also has several prosperous Negro citizens who have been considered the leaders by the white community, but are discredited by the protest group, and who are not helping in the current struggle. As far as can be discovered, there is no firm with federal contracts in Lebanon which also advertises itself as a non-union town. If there is one thing that Lebanon fears more than the Negro protest movement it is labor unions. The night the pickets were in jail I attended the rally of Negro citizens which was the largest they had been able to get out this summer. After the meeting, about 20 of the Negroes quietly went to the jail, sang one song and prayed, but were not molested by the police who quickly converged near the jail. Led by CORE, a group of Lebanon Negroes were refused admission to the swimming facilities of Cedars of Lebanon State Park but used the other facilities there without trouble.

Integration of Schools

Little additional comment is necessary about the schools. Southern School News gives an adequate account of desegregation this fall. One Negro student was admitted in the Murfreesboro schools. This county is adjacent to counties in which Lebanon and Nashville are located, and this token desegregation was voluntary, as was true in Williamson County which began a grade-a-year plan. Some of the most serious situations of inequality are in the eastern half of the state where the Negro population is small, and Negroes travel long distances by school buses to attend segregated schools. In Cookeville, Negroes come from nearby counties to attend the high school there. The Cookeville High School teachers are resistive toward desegregation for fear they would lose their jobs.

As nearly as I can determine, they probably would, because their preparation is such that they would not be incorporated into a desegregated school set-up.

When I was in East Tennessee in August I stopped and visited a number of our members in remote areas. In Cumberland County, there are no Negroes in the entire county, and there is a determination that there will not be. While the state park is open there, it has evidently hot been used, and there was some uneasiness about any use which might be made of it. One of our members was sure that the local people would be hostile.

Annual Meeting

The Fifth Annual Meeting is set for Chattanooga on October 11 and 12. Since this is in the middle of the week, we recognize this will interfere with our attendance. Mrs. Ernest Silver of Oak Ridge is program chairman, and has worked diligently in the little time that she has had. Chattanooga board members invited the Council to Chattanooga for this meeting, but the most enthusiastic one then left Tennessee and it was difficult to get any commitments from them in regard to plans. We recognized that they were all so involved in the desegregation of the schools that they could not think ahead. We were prepared to move the meeting to Oak Ridge in the event the school desegregation caused too much tension. We were indeed grateful to Harold Fleming for accepting our invitiation to speak at the dinner meeting. No first class motel or hotel would take our council for housing, and all channels were pursued, including the Chamber of Commerce Convention Bureau. We settled for meetings at the Hotel Patten, with the conference motel being the Rosetta, a Negro motel, which will accommodate all members as far as there is room.

The Board meeting will follow the close of the annual meeting, and it is hoped that this meeting will cope realistically with the future of the Council, both in program and financing.

October 1, 1962

Katherine Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

LWD✓
SDB✓
MM

PROGRAM REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, 1962

1. Information-Education Mail Program

Our September Human Relations Bulletin was mailed to 1290 people, including members and VIPs.

In October preparations were made to mail the Raleigh Council statement to mayors in the state but this was postponed until the executive committee could discuss the matter in January.

Our November Bulletin was mailed to members and contributors, and a selected VIP list - total 660. (We did not have the funds for a large mailing).

2. Raleigh Council

The statement referred to above was presented to the Raleigh City Council on October 15. It received full publicity in both Raleigh newspapers, and editorial support from one of them. In November the Raleigh Ministerial Association came out with a statement of their own, asking for desegregation of all public facilities. The mayor has agreed to appoint an interracial advisory committee to deal with the problem.

3. Charlotte Council

Two public forums were planned for October and November. In October Dr. Howard Zinn spoke at a dinner meeting on Albany, Georgia. Fifty people were present.

In November, by way of contrast, we were to hear Dr. Thomas Henderson speak on racial progress in Richmond, Virginia. Unfortunately, Dr. Henderson had to cancel his appearance at the last moment due to the sudden death of a faculty member at Virginia Union University. It is hoped that he can fill the engagement in January.

The forum topic for November was changed to "Recent Developments in Race Relations," and reports were given on Oxford, Albany and Durham.

In October word was received from John Wheeler that Vice President Lyndon Johnson wanted to speak to a group of Charlotte businessmen on equal opportunity in employment during his visit to Charlotte for a political rally. I got in touch with Charles M. Lowe, the chairman of the Mayor's sub-committee on employment, and he and the Mayor and I put together a list of 50 key persons to be invited and we were ready to get out the invitations for the Mayor. Unfortunately, the Vice President's office never did clear the matter with the local committee in charge of Johnson's itinerary, so

the meeting was never held. However, we hope to catch the Vice President sometime later when he is in the area or passing through, and set up another meeting.

In September a letter was sent from the Charlotte Council to thirty leading restaurants in Charlotte offering to help on a planned program of desegregation. Two replies were received. One owner, who operates a combination drive-in and inside restaurant, offered to help persuade drive-in people to desegregate. Twelve drive-in operators were contacted and ten of them agreed to come to a meeting to discuss the matter. However only four showed up at the meeting. It was agreed that we would ask the Mayor's committee to ask all the operators of drive-in restaurants to another meeting.

The chairman of the Mayor's sub-committee on restaurants contended that downtown restaurants and hotels should desegregate first, and he agreed to call a meeting of these operators in mid-November. The latest word is that this meeting is now set for sometime after Christmas.

In the meantime, students at Johnson C. Smith are getting ready to start another round of picketing at Howard Johnson restaurants.

4. Monroe

During September and October I had several talks with the Mayor of Monroe about his appointing an interracial advisory committee. I also talked with the Monroe ministers on the subject. Research

The advisory committee consisting of four whites andfour Negroes was appointed in November. I was invited to this first meeting and heard the Mayor tell the committee that discrimination and segregation must be done away with. I suggested that the committee needed both a long-range and a short-range program; that some constructive changes need to be made now if the committee was to have the confidence and support of the Negro community.

I had recommended a larger committee and the Mayor said that he would leave this matter up to the committee itself. It was agreed that other members would be added. The committee agreed to have one meeting in December, and in January to begin meeting every other week.

5. Contacts with Governor

I have contacted the Governor's office once a month and talked with Joel Fleishman, his assistant who is working on plans for the Governor's conference on employment. The Governor has called in the head of the School of Business Administration at UNC for talks about the conference, and he has conferred with a number of Negro leaders. However, the date of the conference has not yet been announced. I presume it will be set for sometime in January.

6. Greensboro Dinner

A dinner meeting, at $5 per plate, was held at the Holiday Inn in Greensboro on November 12, with Harry Golden as speaker. It drew 75 people and was a very enjoyable occasion for all present. It netted the Council about $200.

7. NAIRO Conference

I attended the annual conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials which met in Washington, D. C., Nov. 28-Dec. 1.

This organization of professional intergroup relations personnel now has over a thousand members, and about half of them were in attendance at the conference. Most of these people are employed by official intergroup or anti-discrimination agencies of local, state of the federal government.

Some of the topics discussed were: The Changing Characters of Intergroup Relations Practice; Utilizing Power for Civil Rights Tools; The New Housing Order; Urban Planning and Intergroup Relations; and Southern Voter Registration. Two of the main speakers were from North Carolina: Marion Wright of Linville Falls and John H. Wheeler of Durham.

8. Membership and Finance

No special efforts were made in membership recruitment during the quarter, but 14 new members were added to our rolls.

The deficit of $81.45 shown on our financial sheet is not a true picture for salaries and travel expenses amounting to $441.42 were unpaid at the end of the month.

Several possible sources of income have failed to materialize, including the Charlotte Council which is $420 in arrears in their pledge.

Thirteen executive committee members have sent in contributions amounting to $435 during the quarter. This has been a big help.

We borrowed $500 from SRC on November 1st but remember that on October 1st we had to pay back $450 borrowed from SRC last year.

If the Charlotte Council comes through with what they owe us this month, we will be able to get by without borrowing more money at least another month.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

Perhaps the most significant development in the state was the ruling of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in the Durham case. It was reported in our November Bulletin.

September saw a round of picketing with many arrests in Howard Johnson restaurants in Charlotte, Statesville and Durham, and in cafeterias in Greensboro. Picketing was resumed in Greensboro in October, and again in November. Sixty-seven pickets were arrested on Thanksgiving Day.

An attempt was made to organize a Citizens Council in Charlotte in September. About 175 people, many of them curiosity seekers, heard Dr. Medford Evans read a long and boring speech about race and communism. An organizing meeting was to have been held within a month, but nothing more has been heard of the group.

About 60 Negroes walked out of the Unity High School in Statesville when Governor Sanford began to speak on September 26. About 600 remained. The walk-out was said to be in protest against segregated schools.

Memorial Hospital has a Negro doctor on its medical staff for the first time. He is Dr. Warren Williams. Williams was censored last May by the all-Negro Charlotte Medical Society for accepting a limited "scientific" membership in the North Carolina Medical Society. Research

An anti-picketing ordinance in Edenton was reported in our November Bulletin. Negroes have continued to defy the ordinance and on November 27 that part of the ordinance which required a $10 fee for picketing was declared unconstitutional by Superior Judge William J. Bundy. However, picketing and arrests continue as Negroes continue to test the remaining portion of the ordinance which requires 24 hours notice, walking more than five feet from the curb and carrying a sign less than 2 feet square.

A group of Negro parents in Reidsville have brought suit in the U. S. Middle District Court asking that all public schools in Reidsville be desegregated. They claim that the school assignment act has been used to maintain segregation.

Federal Judge Stanley has ruled in Greensboro that local hospitals receiving Hill-Burton funds are not required to integrate their facilities. The case was instituted last spring by nine Negro doctors and dentists. It will be appealed and the final decision will be an important one in the South.

Governor Sanford announced plans in September to appoint a "Good Neighbor Council" to work in the field of race relations and economic opportunities. As of this date, no further word has been heard about this council.

Respectfully submitted

Harry S Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1962

Balance forward, September 1, 1962			$ 32.54
INCOME:	Contributions	1,027.00	
	Membership Fees	629.00	
	New South Subscriptions	112.00	
	Greensboro Dinner	376.50	
	Annual Dinner	72.00	
	Charlotte Council	20.00	
		2,236.50	
	Southern Regional Council, Grant-In-Aid	450.00	
	Loan	500.00	3,186.50
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 3,219.04
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	150.00	
	Telephone	98.24	
	Office Supplies	103.24	
	Postage	164.80	
	Newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc.	10.90	
	Travel	134.12	
	Greensboro Dinner	180.00	
	Retirement	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	112.00	
	Hospitalization	62.85	
	FICA Contribution	43.59	
	Miscellaneous	9.25	
		1,122.99	
	Salaries	2,177.50	3,300.49
DEFICIT AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1962			$ -81.45

A CITY COUNCIL

IS ASKED

"TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS"

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

OF THE CITY

A report by

The North Carolina Council On Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

October 1962

INTRODUCTION

On October 15, 1962, a group of Raleigh citizens, representing the Raleigh Council on Human Relations, appeared before the City Council of Raleigh to make a plea for an orderly plan or program to achieve the goal of equal justice and human dignity for all of its citizens.

The statement of the Raleigh group would apply equally well to many other communities in North Carolina. It is an unusually clear and concise statement of the problems facing these communities, and a call for positive action to meet these problems.

We present below the full text of the Raleigh Council statement.

A RECOMMENDATION TO THE RALEIGH CITY COUNCIL

The Raleigh Council on Human Relations is an inter-racial, non-political group of Raleigh citizens working toward the effective solution of community problems of human relations of all sorts.

The Steering Committee of the Raleigh Council on Human Relations takes this opportunity to express its concern over the series of events occurring in Raleigh this past summer connected with efforts to desegregate certain publicly owned and privately owned facilities.

Although the closing of the pools at Pullen Park and at Chavis Park is, in our judgment, a denial of the rights of Raleigh citizens, our major concerns are the long-range implications of the effort of Negro citizens to achieve justice in areas of basic human dignity. Raleigh must make an accurate and sound judgment of this movement and plan the conduct of our community affairs accordingly, before incidents arise, or we may find ourselves in serious difficulty.

For many years Negro citizens in Raleigh patiently waited for equal rights and opportunities in all fields. Those rights and opportunities were not forthcoming until the Negroes themselves took affirmative action to secure them. Their struggle has been long and difficult and their progress slow. In almost every instance Raleigh Negroes have approached their objective with restraint and consideration. The position of the community has been initially resistant in almost every case--in school desegregation, in lunch counters, in employment opportunity, and now in the desegregation of public swimming pools, access to restaurants, hotels, motels, and motion picture theaters.

While patient restraint has been the pattern among Negroes in the past, Raleigh cannot expect it to remain so indefinitely. As Negro citizens have carried on their fight for equal citizenship, they have gained confidence and strength. Negroes are firmly convinced of the moral and legal rightness of their position. Raleigh can expect their patience to grow shorter and their demands to increase as younger leadership emerges. Raleigh cannot expect Negroes to continue, as they have in the past, to accept patiently the injustice of segregation and racial discrimination.

It should be the function of the government of Raleigh to secure the rights of its citizens, white and Negro alike. While it may be unwise in

the face of history and custom to call for immediate and total desegregation, the time has certainly come for the development of an orderly plan or program in Raleigh which will achieve the goal of equal justice and human dignity for all citizens with deliberate speed and with consideration for the attitudes of all citizens.

One of the fundamental problems in race relations in the City of Raleigh is the apparent assumption by the white community and the city government that the rights sought by Negroes are theirs to grant and for the Negroes to beg. On the basis of law and moral consideration, this is a false assumption which has made it necessary for Negroes always to be placed in the inferior position. By all basic American principles the right of equal access to public facilities is inherent in the citizen and is not subject to granting or withholding by any part of the community.

With due respect the Raleigh Council on Human Relations recommends the formation of a Mayor's Committee on Human Relations to advise and assist the Mayor and the City Council on the event of incidents such as those occurring recently and in the implementation of the following proposals in the field of publicly owned facilities and public employment:

1. That the City of Raleigh reopen its swimming pools next summer and in addition prepare a plan for the desegregation of all publicly owned facilities which will result in their continued usage, not in their being closed.

2. That the City Council enforce its announced policy of non-discrimination in the hiring of City employees, securing an amendment to the City Charter, if necessary.

In the field of privately owned facilities serving the public, while recognizing that there is no legal right to be served in such places under North Carolina law, the Council is nevertheless deeply concerned about the lack of public eating and lodging accommodations for our Negro citizens. in Raleigh, and about the blatant injustice of refusing a person service solely because of his color. This concern is intensified by our observation of the ease with which such facilities in our neighboring cities of Richmond, Norfolk, Charlotte and Greensboro have been desegregated.

We further recognize the understandable fear of owners of such facilities that desegregation of their place of business alone, without corresponding desegregation by their competitors, might result in a loss of customers and profits.

The Council therefore recommends that the Mayor's Committee seek a voluntary agreement among restaurant and lodging establishments that each will accept or reject prospective customers on the basis of individual appearance and demeanor rather than on a basis of race.

We further urge the citizens of Raleigh and the City Council in particular to adopt the role of defender <u>and</u> advancer of the rights and dignity of all individual citizens. We believe that such a process must begin now and that the steps outlined above will lead to a more effective and equitable solution of racial and human problems in our City.

GA. Quar Rept.

LWD.
SDB.
MM

Confidential Report to Southern Regional Council
Quarter-Sept., Oct., Nov., 1962

September 1st found us still struggling with the Albany trouble. Vacations had been interrupted and both Mr. Holmes and I had spent long hot days to no avail. The KKK was meeting in the cow pasture, political activities surrounding the governor's race were at their heighth. Fear had increased in many areas in the state.

With the election of Mr. Sanders, things began to get back to normal and our councils began to get underway with fall programs.

The Annual Meeting was held October 27th. The list of new Board members is attached. It was exciting in many ways. The three newest councils, Brunswick, Rome and Albany were there with reports that were amazing. It is gratifying to know that our methods of work are being effective. The Brunswick progress shows how much it means when our organization works closely with other organizations in the field. The NAACP and the Brunswick Council have cooperated from the beginning. The staff members of the two groups have coordinated efforts at all times. We have received the maximum success from the minimum effort.

In some places this has not been possible. In Rome we are the only organization working. There is no local MOVEMENT and no NAACP. Work here is going on in a fine way. The Council sent a group to the City Commission expressing the grievances. The Chamber of Commerce has invited the same group to meet with them and discuss these grievances. There are no professional Negroes except school teachers in Rome. There is no experience in crossing the gulf of segregation and having real conversation between races. The Negro has no trust in the white man's word - the white merchants are afraid of outside agitators. But a beginning has been made. One of the local projects is trying to desegregate the new trade school that opened this fall for white's only. About 20 Negroes have tried to register. We believe a court case will be necessary to break this pattern. Since so many new segregated schools are being built all over the state, we hope some action will be taken. Although the NAACP has offered full advice and support, no Negroes (in Rome) have been willing to undertake legal action. There is too much sympathy among the leadership of Negro teachers for seperate but equal. They are so afraid of token integration and see the need for the schools before employment can improve.

Albany is still a question mark. We have had successful monthly meetings of the council. Successful in that we met without harrassment with white and Negroes present. There is still no sound program under way. But there are indications that we may get off the ground with a decent program soon. We are working on employment and education. Our personal harrassment from the area has ceased.

On one recent trip the program committee, not being able to get any information from Turner Air Force Base concerning civilian employees, asked me to contact the Deputy Employment Service Officer. I really did not believe that it was impossible to get the information. I found the Negroes were correct - in fact ~~they had~~ so called no information concerning what jobs were available or when and where applications could be made. Although I knew there were at least 500 civilian jobs on that post. Washington has promised a thorough investigation.

There is so much distrust in the whole community --- between Negro and Negro --- Negro and white. We still think it not a waste of time and money to continue working in Albany. Martin Luther King and the NAACP are all out. A few SNCC kids are still there. Charlie Jones is still in Mexico - we're happy to report. It means much to the local Negroes and the concerned whites that we are willing to continue to struggle with them.

It was amazing recently to find that the atmosphere had not penetrated too deeply into the surrounding areas. We answered a call to Tifton. The Negroes were organizing and making some demonstrations. We found several very fine white people and some sound Negro leadership. Those people had never met. We hope through getting them together some solution to the local problems will be made. We also hope to organize a small Council before summer. The strange thing was the seemingly absence of fear in a community so close to Albany where fear has been rampant.

Savannah, our oldest 'new' council is at a slight stand still after a strenuous program. We hope to help them overcome their discouragement and move ahead.

Columbus and Augusta likewise could use new life. Both need new white members. Macon is working at top speed at the moment. They are very thrilled and delighted with the employment campaign. The Council has been working in close cooperation with the local NAACP and other local Negro leaders. Much of the same leadership is in various groups - ours included. Between three to four hundred Negroes will have jobs of checkers and sales clerks in downtown stores by January 1st - 1963.

Both Mr. Holmes and I attended the NAIRO meeting in Washington. We found this very helpful and stimulating. Even though many of the problems discussed were more germane to Northern cities, much of the conference gave us new information and ideas.

I spent one week in October in Washington and New York looking for money. Although we found friends and made contacts which we believe will be useful in the future, we have received to date only two rather small donations from the trip. But we do have at least one more very good prospect.

We have been running a hand to mouth existence financially all fall. We received a grant of $2500 this month from the Norman Foundation which gave us new courage and a temporary relief from the strain. We plan to make some careful plans for fund raising during the first three months of the year so that we will be able to concentrate on program for the other nine months.

We are particularly interested in helping local councils have a more successful program in Employment. It is such a very complicated field - so difficult to break the circle --- no job --- no incentive --- poor training --- no job. We also hope to have influence with the new state administration. Several indications point that way. We have the cooperation of the new Democratic Chairman, Mr. Fuqua. We are trying to have Vandiver remove the discriminatory signs as a parting gift. There is tension about the new Senator --- whether he will or will not attend the social functions of the governor. Peter Zack says he plans to be a gentleman. But --- . We hope any open policy in the gallery will be the policy of the new government and have some reason to believe it will --- Mr. Sanders feels he has a mandate from the people to avoid trouble --- even at the cost of giving in to the inevitable. Mr. Fuqua also believes in a large and inclusive registration list.

Southwest Georgia is the big problem. We are going to give at least one of Baker, Terrell or Lee a try and see what we can do. Give us any advice as to methods. Granny Fauley may just blunder on in and talk with a few people --- so get the bail money ready.

F. Fauley
Dec. 26, 1962

GEORGIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

BOARD of DIRECTORS

Officers

Chairman	* The Reverend Charles C. Demere
Vice-Chairman	* Mr. A. J. McClung
Vice-Chairman	* Dr. Lionel Newsom
Treasurer	* Mr. Johnny Glustrom
Secretary	* Mrs. Harry V. Richardson

Terms to Expire in 1963

Dr. Thomas Altizer, Atlanta
Reverend Austin Ford, Atlanta
Mr. R. L. Foreman, Sr., Atlanta
*Miss Rosetta Gardner, Atlanta
Dr. W. L. Graham, Augusta
Mr. Donald Hollowell, Atlanta
Mr. Sinclair Jacobs, Atlanta
Mr. Gordon Kitchen, Columbus
Mrs. Stephen May, Atlanta
Mr. A. J. McClung, Columbus
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Decatur
Reverend Lester Rumble, Atlanta
Dr. Lynette Saine, Atlanta
Dr. Edward K. Weaver, Atlanta
Reverend Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta
Mrs. Prentis Q. Yancey, Atlanta

Terms to Expire in 1964

Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, Augusta
Dr. George E. Clary, Atlanta
Reverend Walter Cowart, Atlanta
Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta
Mrs. J. Watkins Dimon, Columbus
Mr. E. H. Gadsden, Columbus
*Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta
Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta
Dr. E. A. Manley, Atlanta
Mr. L. D. Milton, Atlanta
Reverend John A. Middleton, Atlanta
Mr. Lester H. Porsells, Atlanta
Mr. William Randall, Macon
*Mrs. Frederick Robin, Atlanta
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta
Mr. Q. V. Williamson, Atlanta
Dr. Guy Wells, Statesboro

Terms to Expire in 1965

Mr. Harry Adley, Atlanta
*Mr. C. W. Aycock, Rome
Mrs. C. E. Blythe, Albany
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Dan Hollums, Atlanta
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Macon
Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Macon
Mrs. Addie Powell, Augusta
Mr. Vincent Harding, Atlanta
Mrs. John Shields, Glynn County
Captain Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon
*Mr. Albert W. Thompson, Columbus
Mrs. J. C. Wilkes, Glynn County
Dr. R. B. Young, Milledgeville
Mrs. Sujette Crank, Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta

CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL COUNCILS - EX-OFFICIO BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Atlanta
Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Augusta
Mr. Albert Thompson, Columbus
Mrs. Arnett Waters, Savannah
Reverend T. P. Martin, Brunswick
Dr. E. D. Hamilton, Albany
Dr. Joseph Hendricks, Macon
Reverend J. A. Holman, Macon
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Reverend Clarence Tuggle, Rome
Miss Emmett Johnson, Brunswick
Mr. Philip A. Payne, Albany
Mr. John Ralston, Savannah

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

*Mrs. Prentiss Q. Yancey, Chairman
Miss Ruth Gogel
Mrs. Sujette Crank
Mr. Robert Thompson

Finance Chairmen
*Mr. Q. V. Williamson
*Mr. Harry Adley

Membership Chairmen
*Mrs. Noyes Collinson
*Mrs. Lottie Watkins

Public Relations Chairman
*Mr. James Wood

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Quarterly Financial Report for Southern Regional Council
Sept., Oct., Nov., 1962

General Fund		
On hand September 1, 1962		274.44
Income		
S. R. C.	$1150.00	
Board Meeting	71.50	
New South	74.00	
Donations	1082.50	
Memberships	815.00	31.93.00
		$3467.44
Expenditures		
Salaries	2187.50	
Pay Roll Taxes	58.92	
Refund to Locals	290.00	
Printing	134.81	
Office Supplies	245.81	
Postage	102.50	
Meeting	62.50	
Rent	300.00	
Travel	424.94	
Books and Subscriptions	58.50	
Telephone and Tel	169.42	
New South	92.00	
Legal and Accounting	37.50	
Equipment Repairs	44.24	
Miscellaneous	278.60	
	4487.24	
Field Fund Overhead	744.59	3742.65
Overdraft, December 1, 1962		$-275.21
Field Fund		
On Hand, September 1, 1962		3351.90
Expenditures		
Salary	1383.34	
Pay Roll Tax	43.23	
Travel	437.24	
NAIRO Conference	27.50	
% of Overhead	744.59	2635.90
		716.00
1963 Grant		5000.00
On Hand, December 1, 1962		$5716.00

74
1082
815
1971

mm (Field Activities

Quarterly Program Report to Southern Regional Council from Alabama Council on Human Relations. For the Months, September, October and November, 1962.

Springhill College, a Catholic Institution, remains the only desegregated school in the State of Alabama. As schools opened in Alabama, there were attempts in two cities to desegregate public schools. The 26 Negroes were turned away from the all white Gadsden high school. City School Superintendant I. J. Browder said that Negroes were told that classes were filled and that they should return to the all Negro Carver High School. Mr. Browder stated that the Negroes said they were acting on their own and were not attempting to integrate on behalf of any group. Mr/ Browder said that this was apparently a publicity stunt. A Negro minister in Gadsden told the Executive Director that the students had talked with adults prior to going to the school and that they were very much in earnest in trying to desegregate the public schools. On September 4th Mrs. Marvin Burnette, wife of an army sargeant stationed at Redstone Arsenal, sought to enroll herdaughter in an all white elementary school. The Madison Pike School referred Mrs. Barnette to Dr. Richard Christian, the Superintendant of Schools of Huntsville. He told her on September 4th that there would be a hearing before the School Board of Huntsville within thirty days. The hearing was held on September 27th. The Executive Director met with Dr. Christian before the hearing and was invited by the Board to attend the hearing (September 27, 1962). At this hearing Mrs. Burnette stated that the school that her daughter was assigned to was outside of the school district and that her daughter would have to leave home a half hour earlier every morning and return home a half hour later each afternoon in order to attend the all Negro school. She also stated too the School Board that they had made a statement that no child would receive credits for any work done in a school outside of their own school district and pointed out that this decision was in conflict with their decision to transfer her daughter to Carver School. The Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations wrote letters to the Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, and Mr. Gerhard A. Gessell of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces and to the U. S. Commissioner on Civil Rights. Mrs. Burnette had told Mr. Jimerson that her husband, Sgt. Burnette, had been called in by his superiors and told that he would be unwise to try to enter his daughter in a white school because they feared for his daughter's safety and added that the Army should not be involved in local politics or put the Army in an embarrassing position. This was reported to U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Later a letter was received from the Commission on Civil Rights stating that the Army had conducted an investigation, that a hearing conducted in Huntsville and it was stated that Mr. and Mrs. Burnette denied that the Army or anyone in the Army had attempted to influence them not to attempt to enroll their daughter in a white school.

Events outside of the State of Mississippi have had an influence on Alabama in this quarter. The Birmingham News on Friday, September 14th, pointed out that Carl Sanders' victory over former Governor Marvin Griffin for Governor of Georgia indicated that the Georgians have not become integrationists but that they have decided to put rabid racism behind them. The Birmingham News continued to point out that Alabama should be able to profit from the lesson that racism was no longer politically popular to the voters in Georgia. The Birmingham News also pointed out that the race issue was kept out of a hot senatorial-gubernatorial campaign a few months before in South Carolina and that race was no issue in "recent Tennessee voting", also pointed out that race was played down in Arkansas. There have been some indications that people in Alabama have realized the futility of actions by the segregationists in Albany, Georgia, and businessmen in Alabama have said that they would hope there would be no "Albany" in Alabama.

Events in Oxford, Mississippi, including the calling out of U. S. Army to

enroll Meredith at the University of Mississippi has had a sobering effect on many people in Alabama. Governor Patterson and other politicians in Alabama were supporting Barnett in his resistance and have since declared that he was right. However, it is to be noted that industrialists have been speaking out for law and order in Alabama. Many groups in various parts of the state have been making pleas for law and order including Southern Baptist Ministers Association of Montgomery, the President of the Alabama Baptist Association, the Birmingham Ministerial Association. Newspapers who had supported Wallace in his campaign for governor have since been editorializing for law and order and urging Governor-Elect George Wallace to maintain law and order. Incoming Lt. Governor James B. Allen has said that violence which attended entrance of a Negro to the University of Mississippi "must not be allowed to happen in Alabama. Also Richmond Flowers, incoming State Attorney General, has made pleas for law and order. The response of Governor-Elect George Wallace is that these pleas for law and order being sent to him are going to the wrong people. They should be sent to "Ben Bella, Castro, Martin Luther King, and that crowd in Washington rather than him because if there is any breakdown in law and order it will not be caused by Alabamians but from thoses outside our state".

Need in stuff to Sylvan Meyer

On October 8th Norman C. Jimerson, Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations was in State Circuit Court in Talladega to resist efforts of the State Attorney General to gain a permanent injunction against him. On April 28th State Attorney General MacDonald Gallion had issued an injunction against the students of Talladega College, the President of the College, Dean of the Chapel, two reporters and Norman C. Jimerson. In April, Mr. Jimerson had goneto Talladega to encourage local people to support the Mayor's suggestion that there be a bi-racial committee in Talladega to discuss the greivances discussed by Negroes in their demonstrations. The trial went at a snail's pace and after four days there were only 4 witnesses called by the state out of some 60 that they planned to call. The trials was postponed until October 22nd and continued for 4 days and then was postponed until February 5th of 1963.

Very important indication that the climate is changing in Alabama is the fact that the campaign to change the form of city government of Birmingham was successful. Mr. Eugene Connor, police commissioner of Birmingham, made it very clear that a vote for changing form of city government would be a vote against him personally and a vote for integration. By a narrow margin of 700 votes the people of Birmingham voted against the commission form of government and for the Mayor-Council Plan. Since November 6th many of the leading citizens of Birmingham have been attempting to develop a strong slate of candidates for Mayor and councilmen. At the present time Attorney Tom King, Commissioner Eugene Connor and Albert Boutwell have decided to run for Mayor. In the first primary in May of 1961, Attorney Tom King received more votes than the other candidates for Mayor of Birmingham. He was defeated in the run-off by Arthur Hanes who had the support of Bull Connor. It is to be remembered that the run-off was held two weeks after the riots at the bus station in Birmingham. Albert Boutwell has had many years of political activity in the state and has been Lt. Governor. He was running for Governor last May but withdrew from the campaign because of ill health. In August many of the power structure of Birmingham became aware of the fact that Martin Luther King was planning to come to Birmingham on September 25th for the annual convention of Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Early in September they had organized what is now known as the Senior Citizens Committee. Eighty people were controlling 80% of the wealth and 80% of the jobs in Birmingham decided that they had to take some positive actions in order to forestall demonstrations during the SCLS Convention. The sub-committee of this group had discussions with Negro leaders. They were encouraging merchants to remove discriminatory signs at drinking fountains and restrooms, seeking to correct abusives on buses and claimed to be interested in promoting employment opportunities for Negroes. It is most likely that they talked about employment was the result of action by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to investigate complaints that had been

filed at Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Hayes Aircraft Company and Southern Research Institute, all in Birmingham. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, President of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights was included in some of these bi-racials meetings because it was realized that he was the one who would decided whether there would be demonstrations in Birmingham during the SCLC Conference in September. Since then the Senior Citizens Committee has apparently slowed down and Negroes have assumed that they did not keep their promises. At this point students at Miles College have been attempting to reactivate Selective Buying Campaign that was started last spring. At this point the Selective Buying Campaign is only partially successful in keeping Negroes out of downtown stores. Hearing of suits to desegregate Birmingham schools began October 3rd in the U. S. District Court in Birmingham and the case has been continued until the first of the year, 1963. It is anticipated that this spring there will be a decision by the courts that Birmingham must have a plan for desegregation to be put into effect by September of 1963.

Gadsden was again the scene of Negro activity on October 25th when 25 Negro teenagers were arrested after refusing a police officer's request to leave City Hall. The Birmingham News reports "the police said the group entered City Hall with a request for a tour of the building. They were told that all tours had to be arranged in advance and these Negroes were asked to leave and when they failed to do so they were arrested". On October 24th three Negroes were arrested and jailed when they tried twice to get service in City Hall Coffee Shop.

Alabama is in a state of flux. According to Alabama standards, things are relatively quiet now. Between now and March 5th will be a hot political campaign in Birmingham to elect a Mayor. Several Negroes have applied for admission to the University of Alabama. Some of these have withdrawn their applications. On December 4th President Rose of the University of Alabama announced that all applications for the Spring semester which had not been completed would not be considered. This move would mean that no Negro would be admitted for the spring semester to the University. Governor-Elect George Wallace has said that he will put more resistance than Barnett and on one occasion in November the newspapers quoted Mr. Wallace as saying that he would seek to organize a state militia to prevent desegregation of any schools in Alabama. In September Ku Klux Klan had meetings in Tuscaloosa and the White Citizens Council had a big rally in Montgomery. Governor's Wallace's unbending attitude and his pronouncements that there will be no desegregation in Alabama is arrousing responsible people throughout the state calling for law and order. The administration of the University of Alabama, the Board of Trustees, the faculty, businessmen in Tuscaloosa, ministerial association in Huntsville, newspapers which had supported Governor Wallace in his campaign for governor are all urging law and order. It has just been learned recently that the Rubber Workers Union in Tuscaloosa, a hotbed of the Klan, has issued a statement for law and order. Judge Mayhall, State Democratic Chairman, has stated that as far as he is concerned people in Alabama must abide by court decisions and that if Negroes who qualify apply for admission to the University of Alabama "they're already in as far as I'm concerned". He made this statement to the Young Men's Business Club. Mr. Frank Mizzell, Montgomery attorney and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee,

The Alabama Council on Human Relations is actively engaged in promoting communications and has a very important role in assisting responsible people in the state to meet the challenges that face us with realism and responsible constructive action.

Respectfully submitted,

Norman C. Jimerson (Rev.)
Executive Director

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS * QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT TO SRC

For The Months September, October, November, 1962

INCOME

Due to the fact that our records are out of the office I have no way of breaking this down into exact amounts for contributions, memberships and grants from SRC. However, of this amount I believe that SRC has contributed around $2,975. I will send a breakdown on this amount at such time records are back in the State Office.

$ $ 8,327.44
3,375.
4952

3,375

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2,065.02
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	23.70
Travel	481.82
Rent	246.00
Office Supplies	70.43
Telephone	229.31
New South	0
Miscellaneous (including attorney's fee)	2,604.36
TOTAL	$ 6,170.64

- * * -

Office Balance on Hand September 1, 1962	$ 2,035.69
Income During Months Sept., Oct., November, 1962	8,327.44
Total Funds Available	10,363.13
Expenditures for Months of Sept., Oct., Nov., 1962	6,170.64
Office Balance, Nov. 30, 1962 (Funds in both accounts)	4,192.49
Balance in Savings Account	1,705.69
Net Balance in Checking Account	$ 2,486.80

975
2,400
3,375

Mr. Dunbar: Return? MM

We paid the amounts shown on the statements dated 9/17/62; 10/3/62; 10/11/62 – a total of $5,562.16.

We still owe the balance of $1,081.53, plus an additional $50.00.

Mrs. Cox

LAW OFFICES
OF
CHARLES MORGAN, JR.
SEVENTH FLOOR · BANK FOR SAVINGS BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

TELEPHONE FA 2-2642

Ala Council

October 31, 1962

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

STATEMENT

Four Days in Court at $250.00 per day	$1,000.00
Three round trips to Talladega, Alabama 474 miles at $.10 per mile	47.40
One round trip to Oxford, Alabama 40 miles at $.10 per mile	4.00
15 Miscellaneous Miles at $.10 per mile	1.50
Motel Room - 1 night, Oxford, Alabam	13.63
Miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses. Meals, etc.	15.00
	$1,081.53

LAW OFFICES
OF
CHARLES MORGAN, JR.
15TH FLOOR - COMER BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

TELEPHONE FA 2-2642

October 3, 1962

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

STATEMENT

Legal Services Rendered
April 28, 1962 to September 17, 1962

Retainer Fee	$1,000.00
9 Days out of court at $150.00 per day	1,350.00
1 day in Court at $250.00	250.00
Travel Expenses	12.00
Copying machine services	20.00
TOTAL:	$2,632.00
PAID:	2,500.00
Unpaid	$ 132.00
Additional Legal Services	875.00
BALANCE DUE AND PAYABLE:	$1,007.00

September 17, 1962

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

STATEMENT

Legal Services Rendered
April 28, 1962 to September 17, 1962

Retainer Fee	$1,000.00
9 Days out of court at $150.00 per day	1,350.00
1 day in Court at $250.00	250.00
Travel Expenses	12.00
Copying machine services	20.00
TOTAL:	$2,632.00
PAID	2,500.00
BALANCE DUE.	$ 132.00

Feb 14 $500.00

Oct 31, 1961 - 60.00
Telephone 1.87
Reimbursed Expense 1.70
6357

October 11, 1962

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

S T A T E M E N T

Two days out of court at $150.00 per day	$300.00
Four days in Court at $250.00 per day	1,000.00
Out of Pocket Expenses	
Mileage 280 miles at 10 cents per mile	28.00
Telephone Expenses	85.05
Motel Room and meals	68.54
Miscellaneous	10.00
TOTAL:	$ 1,491.59

PA -

MM: would you please check this -

does attorney's fee item check with statements sent us earlier?

2632
1491.59
875

2500
1007
1491.59

4998.59
1081.53

6080.12

4998.59
563 57

5562.16

(No duplicate) PCL

LWD ✓
SDB ✓
MM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1962 - NOVEMBER 1962

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
September 1962 - November 1962

Student-Staff Project Ended September 15

Freddie Williams completed his internship with SCCHR after a unique and valuable service of three and a half months. During this period, he made direct and personal contacts with all of the most significant programs being conducted at the state and federal levels which are designed to raise the economic level of South Carolinians. Further, he established rapport with numerous individuals who function at the state level in all of the major areas of interest with which SCCHR concerns itself.

Visits and key contacts were made with administrative and faculty staff at all of the Negro colleges in South Carolina, and with outstanding Negro leaders in the communities where these colleges are located. An effort was made to get suggestions as to what projects students might undertake in 1962-63 which would have value for the respective colleges and communities.

Since Mr. Williams' home is in Florence and that city is the trade center for Congressional District VI, an informal study of community resources, potential allies, and attitudes toward the status of Negro citizens was undertaken there with some success. Organizational efforts centered on youth groups in Darlington and Florence, and on the Florence Committee on Negro Affairs. Mr. Williams was helpful in drawing into membership in the Committee numerous persons from "grass roots" groups such as the labor movement.

Information was disseminated widely concerning available resources, and persons from five counties were recruited for attendance at the Citizenship Education Teacher Training Workshops at Dorchester Center, McIntosh, Georgia.

Considerable time was spent in Columbia, after the lunch counters were voluntarily desegregated there, in encouraging Negroes to make use of the newly opened services.

The experience and training which Mr. Williams received are proving to be valuable, not only to him as the president of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, but also in a project being conducted by Morris College just outside the Sumter city limits. A SCCHR Board member, who is also a member of the Sumter Council on Human Relations, is helping with this project. Efforts are being made to assist members of the community in self-help.

Lunch Counters in Columbia Voluntarily Desegregated

Student sit-ins in Columbia seemed to end in a degree of frustration after the mass arrests which followed the March 15, 1961 march around the State House. Numerous student and adult contacts with the merchants and with the Mayor and members of the city council were also discouraging. However, in the spring of 1962 a more unified approach to the Mayor was made by Negro leaders. As a result, a plan was worked out whereby all variety stores, drug stores and the like agreed to try-out providing desegregated service for a period of two weeks. Shopping centers as well as the down-town area were included in the plan. In the effort

to make the plan work, all of the SCCHR staff assisted. One merchant threatened to withdraw. Mrs. Charlotte Hickman, more than anyone else, is believed to have been responsible for securing enough customers for his store to have changed his mind. Almost daily contacts were had by the staff with all of the merchants, so that a mutually helpful relationship was established. Excellent cooperation by officers, members and friends was given also.

Program Workshop and Board Meeting, September 29

Approximately 90 persons participated in the annual program workshop which was held at the Esso Community Center in Columbia. A keynote address was presented by Dr. Leslie Dunbar, director of the Southern Regional Council. Much interest centered around recent events in Mississippi and an appraisal of responses by public figures in South Carolina.

The program committees brought reports of recent happenings in South Carolina, of study and action programs developed in response by the respective committees, and secured further suggestions and advice from the workshop participants.

Committees

The Citizenship committee has stimulated interest in expressing opinions to mayors, editors, the governor and governor-elect concerning positions taken by them on current issues of vital concern. A letter-writing campaign was conducted in Greenville to Donald Russell concerning his negative position on the University of Mississippi tragedy; similarly, letters have been written to him and to other key figures from throughout South Carolina but on a less organized basis. This committee has met once this quarter and is being assisted by Gil Rowland and others in assembling materials for a report which will be presented to Donald Russell soon after he takes office as Governor of South Carolina in January 1963.

The project conducted by Ira Kaye, chairman of the Citizenship Committee, under the direction of the SRC research staff has been completed and hopefully will show the effect of economic and other factors upon the registration and voting habits of farmers in nine of the twenty-three counties of S.C. which have been declared eligible for area redevelopment.

A report on registration and votins in the 1958, 1960, and 1962 elections has been prepared by the staff and given wide distribution at the program workshop, in local council on human relations and numerous other meetings, through the mails, and in other ways.

The Community Affairs committee has distributed materials designed to step up efforts to desegregate libraries and parks. Information on the status of the court case against the State of South Carolina concerning use of state parks was prepared by Gil Rowland.

The committee continues to work closely through its chairman, Mrs. T.B. Stackhouse and the SCCHR executive director with the S.C. Federation of Women's Clubs which is focussing on community projects of a sound and practical nature. Assistance was given by Mrs. Stackhouse in the publication of THE PALMETTOEAN, an outstanding organ of the Federation. Both Mrs. Stackhouse and the executive director of SCCHR have participated in some of the district conferences held by the Federation.

The committee on Education and the Schools has distributed timely information on such matters as school drop-outs, the technical education program of S.C., amount of illiteracy existing in each county in S.C., status of school cases before the courts, etc.

It plans to focus on assisting in the desegregation of Clemson and of public schools which may be ordered to do so by the courts.

The committee on Economics and Employment is trying to keep in touch with the steps being taken to comply with the President's exacutive order against discrimination in employment in government and in firms having government contracts. Progress is being made but all too slowly. The Social Security office has recently employed a Mr. Robinson who taught political science at Claflin College last year. The technical education program trained Negro and white workers together in Orangeburg, as operators, and they are working together in a new plant there.

The SCCHR staff keeps in close touch with all of the offices, state and federal, which have to do with programs designed to advance training and other aspects of economic development. Negro leaders in several of the communities where technical education centers are being built are also alerted and active. The Greenville Council on Human Relations has been very active in following through on at least two significant applications, one for admission to the T.E. Center, which has opened there and the other for work at the local post office. Results to date are uncertain.

In line with the committee's concern for development of economically backward areas of South Carolina, the executive director has worked closely with the National Sharecroppers Fund and along with the chairman of the SCCHR economics and employment committees gave leadership to the recent conference held on A Better Life for Farm Families on November 14-16 at Franklinton Center, Bricks, N.C. Approximately 20 persons from S.C. attended the conference, who set in motion a committee to plan and hold a similar conference in South Carolina on February 13-15. SCCHR, Penn Center, the United Presbyterian Church and CORE will work jointly in setting up the conference.

On October 6, the chairman of the economics and employment committee, the president of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations and the executive director gave joint leadership to an all-day conference at Kingstree for leaders from throughout Williamsburg County. Of major interest were citizenship, and economics--in specific terms.

Mr. Gil Rowland, employed through the Field Foundation grant, has added much to the work in this area of concern and has collected specific information especially concerning workers being employed by industries over the state. Also, he attended the important conference called by the National Council of Churches on the Church and Economic Life which was held in Pittsburg November 8-10.

A summary of the work of the committee on The Church and Human Relations was attached to the report last quarter. It has continued to move forward as follows:

Womens Interdenominational Study Group, set-up and planned by this committee began its study program on October 5 and continued weekly for six sessions, using as the basis for study "The Nature and Mission of the Church." The Committee considered this as a pilot project for the Columbia area, which can be recommended

to other communities in the state. The study met with enthusiastic response on the part of the 35 women who participated. The group is planning to continue on a permanent basis and hopefully set up additional small groups for in various areas in the city for study, worship and work together.

This group met a definite need since there are no ecumenical channels in the city and few in the state which bring church people together across denominational or racial lines.

Two other sub-committees have met and are now in process of projecting "the ecumenical encounter" on a broader base. One of these is setting up open meetings for Churchmen and is to begin by inviting lay leaders to meet with a group of ministers for conversation on pressing problems of concern to Christian leaders in the state. Again Columbia will be used as the pilot project area for these meetings.

A state-wide committee has held one meeting and will hold another planning session on January 3 to set up a state conference for churchmen. The focus in this conference will be "The Role of the Church in Human Relations."

A request has come from high school students for an interracial youth group in the community. The Committee acted favorably on this request and is now in the process of securing adult advisors to work with such a high school group.

During this quarter the Student Program of the Council has received major emphasis and a large block of time from staff members. The situation in the colleges is maturing rapidly in S.C. and there is general belief that a legal break-through is immanent. Most knowledgeable persons in the state agree that a court order will come in time for Harvey Gantt, the first Negro applicant to pursue his case through the courts, to be admitted to Clemson College for second semester.

With this fact in mind and after the tragic events in Mississippi there was a new sense of urgency in the colleges, among both faculty and students. This has meant that interest in the program of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, the only bi-racial student group in S.C., has increased. Communication and close contact between the Council, faculty, and students has been maintained during the fall months, especially at Clemson College and the University of S.C.

The Student Steering Committee of the SCSCHR, meeting in Columbia on September 23 set up plans for a week-end Student Conference. During this quarter the more detailed planning for this meeting has been carried out and publicity and conference promotion are complete. The Conference, which is to be held December 7-9 at Penn Center, will focus on "The Student's Involvement in the Crisis of the South." The three areas of involvement for special workshop discussions will be academic freedom, preparation for desegregation, and politics and community affairs. The initial response to this meeting has been excellent. It is hoped that this will be a significant and meaningful meeting at this crucial time in the colleges.

The Committee on Student Relationships has corresponded with students from each college and has encouraged exchange programs, campus visitations and deputations. Regular visits between Clemson and Claflin Colleges are continuing. An accelerated program with the Columbia Intercollegiate Group this fall has increased opportunities for honest communication.

We are not unaware of the forces of reaction at work nor of the potentially explosive situations which may possibly develop during this transition period. There are, however, at present encouraging positive factors. Mong these is the attitude of a small but influential minority among the Clemson students, who welcome the possible desegregation of the college as right and good, a move which is long overdue. Many of these students have participated actively in our student program for two years and have, as long ago as last summer, been in communication, personally and by correspondence, with Mr. Gantt. This should mean that Clemson may be able soon to move beyond mere legal desegregation.

1962 Annual Meeting

This meeting was held at Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., November 8 from 9:30 - 4:30, was well attended and enthusiastically participated in.

The morning session focused on reports and discussion of new patterns for achieving human relations goals. The panel which made the presentation was composed of Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia; George Butler, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; William Marsh, Director of Urban Rehabilitation, Columbia; Charles Dixon, Public Relations officer, S.C. State Development Board; Matthew Perry, NAACP attorney for the Harvey Gantt case; assisted by Mrs. T. J. Ledeen and Gil Rowland of the SCCHR staff and moderated by the executive director. Representatives of the local councils on human relations formed a reactor pabel. Paul Rilling summarized.

Addresses were brought in the afternoon by Margaret McCulloch, human and community relations consultant of Memphis, and by Vernon Jordan, NAACP executive director for Georgia.

Other Conferences Attended

Two members of the staff attended the second conference on Social Action held by the Presbyterians at Montreat over the Labor Day weekend.

The executive director participated in the annual conference of the Adult Education Association of the USA held in Detroit, Michigan, October 30 - November 1, and she and Gil Rowland attended the NAIRO conference in Washington, November 28 - December 1.

Field Trips and Local Councils

Clemson, Aiken, Florence, Sumter, Beaufort, Frogmore, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, Greenville, Dorchester Center, Kingstree, Denmark and Anderson are places visited by the staff during this quarter. Gil Rowland has enriched and enlivened the programs of several of the local councils with encouraging reports of the progress he has discovered that South Carolinians are making quietly, though slowly, in adapting to the demands for changes which confront them. Besides speaking at local councils, he has assisted with a Christian Action Workshop on Public Morals, spoken before the Aiken Unitarian Fellowship and the AAUP at Clemson.

Rowland Up-grades and Up-dates the News

With the skilled selectivity of the newsman, Gil Rowland has issued to a sizeable mailing list reprints of encouraging editorials which are appearing in S.C. dailies, weeklies and in the college student press. See enclosed copy of PROGRESS.

Omission from Last Report

SCCHR recruited Gwendolyn Sellers for participation in the 1962 Encampment for Citizenship in New York, where the staff reports she did well.

Elizabeth Ledeen

Alice N. Spearman

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Sept.-Oct.-Nov., 1962

Balance on Hand Sept. 1		$ 318.19
Income:		
SRC	$ 944.00	
Memberships	320.00	
New South Subscriptions	98.00	
Contributions	13.00	
Other (Bldg. & Loan)	4,500.00	
Total Income	$ 5,875.00	
Plus unpaid taxes	812.31	
	6,687.31	
Less Amt. added to Bank Bal. in error	- 15.00	
	$ 6,672.31	
		$ 6,990.50
Expenditures:		
Rent	$ 126.00	
Tel. & Tel.	16.74	
Postage	111.50	
Office Supplies	89.47	
New South Subscriptions	68.00	
Salaries	4,623.10	
Travel	864.53	
Other (Distribution)	39.20	
Third Quarterly Taxes Paid	1,016.70	
	6,955.24	6,955.24
Balance on Hand Nov. 30, 1962		$ 35.26

320
98
13
431

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Ave.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

LWD
SDB
MM

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones

QUARTERLY REPORT: September, October, November 1962

Council Administration

On November 26, the run-off election for city council in Nashville was held. The newly elected metropolitan government council will take office in April 1963. The newly elected state government will be sworn in during January while the Legislature is in session. It is devoutly hoped by TCHR staff that no political campaigns will engage our officers and members within the coming year. In Nashville, the population has been under seige of political campaigns since early last spring. While the heightened interest in political issues and representation reflect the increased political sophistication of Negro citizens, political candidates, and our membership, it has resulted in reduced council program.

Our state president, George Barrett, has returned to the Council after more than 6 months in the political arena, and we look forward to having his enthusiastic leadership again. We need some real shakedown in goals and program. President Barrett has appointed a strong committee to consider long-time goals of the Council, and its method of operation. This was announced at the Annual Meeting in Chattanooga but appointments were not made until this week. They are: Herman Long, Chairman; Will Campbell; Lewis Sinclair (vice-president of TCHR and TVA employee of Knoxville); William Willis (president-elect of TCHR and Nashville attorney); Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville; and Dr. Charlotte Allen, college professor of Murfreesboro. We do not yet know whether they will serve.

Although we eventually made our goal for matching funds ($4600), we lost the additional $200 since we did not have it in the extended time allotted. Perhaps this has had a saluatory effect since the president is already working on the financial drive for 1963, and Jack May, board member of Nashville has agreed to serve.

Annual Meeting - Chattanooga, October 11 and 12

The October NEWSLETTER (copy enclosed), carried a full account of the general sessions of the meeting. The sessions moved along on schedule throughout October 11, but started late on October 12, because of tardy food service at motel where most of us stayed. The membership meeting and board meeting were somewhat disorganized due to inadequate planning. The full planning of the conference fell to the staff and Mrs. Silver as program chairman. Chattanooga, although it began late, did an excellent job of local arrangements. One hundred person registered for the full conference; 130 attended the dinner and 200 participated in one or more sessions. No city or date was designated for the 1963 meeting; this is usually determined at spring Board meeting.

Memphis

The long delayed Employment Opportunity Workshop was held in Memphis on October 19 and 20, and led by Dr. V. W. Henderson. Lindsley Hall on the University of Tennessee Medical School campus was used for all three sessions. The enclosed minutes describes the meeting and were sent to participants. An additional 50 copies were sent to Memphis for distribution to vocational guidance counsellors and others. The Memphis Chapter was disappointed with the attendance which averaged about 30 persons per session, but incompassed some 65 participants. K. Jones attended from TCHR staff and considered the participation as expected. There was noted disappointment that vocational guidance counsellors had not attended and some frank resentment

at this absence. This may be a good thing, and produce more critical judgment of their performance. Mrs. Coe, school board member attended, and noted their absence.

The leadership representation, mentioned in closing paragraphs, has since decided to work through the Memphis Community Relations Council, an ~~affirmative~~ power structure group which is persuasive. Carl Carson, member of that group and our Council is a highly effective person, and should be able to carry this off; Hunter Lane, our chapter president is now being requested to work with the MCRC. Plans for workshop were made by Memphis members with one day-long visit from me on October 1. This was at the time of the Mississippi crisis, and while there was interest in hourly broadcasts from Oxford, the Memphis Community was generally going about business as usual. Memphis State University president had issued an ultimatum to students promising expulsion if they went to Oxford, only 80 miles away. Memphis editorials were positive in proclaiming for law and order.

Bristol

A Bristol (Tennessee) Council on Human Relations has been organized and has voted to affiliate as a chapter of TCHR on January 1. I have been invited to their January meeting. Sidney Berman, social worker and former member of Nashville Community Relations Council, is president. Bristol is bisected by the Tennessee-Virginia state line, and chapter includes members residing in both states, but is affiliating with Tennessee. Heslip Lee has been informed by TCHR of development.

Jackson

The Jackson Community Relations Council had an open meeting on December 6 in Jackson City Hall, with Paul Rilling as speaker. Paul gave excellent and forthright address which was enthusiastically received. Meeting was preceeded by newspaper advertisement, which ran twice, and news story. Speech was taped for radio broadcast following night. One hundred persons attended - about 75 Negroes and 25 whites. Conflicts of date and hour included Republican meeting and reception for Senator Kefauver. The desire for publicity was inspired by Citizens Council which has used open meeting and radio broadcasts. Jackson Community Relations Council picked up 19 new members that evening. Jackson Negro citizens are daily requesting food service at Jackson Hospital cafeteria. Hospital cares for Negro patients, but refuses food service to guests. No attempts made to sit-in. Picket has been removed from Woolworth's. This was the picket who was hired by Citizens Council to protest integrated service at the lunch counter.

Nashville Community Relations Council

NCRC held its annual membership meeting on December 4 at Albert Pick Motel, with Mr. Donald Gunn as speaker. Mr. Gunn is an excellent speaker and should be persuasive with business groups. He is practicing attorney, former president of St. Louis Board of Aldermen, and leading Catholic layman. He was instrumental in bringing about St. Louis' public accommodations ordinance, and this was subject of his address - newly elected vice mayor introduced him and 6 city councilmen elect were in attendance as guests of NCRC. Total of 135 attended. The Nashville Christian Leadership Council continues to work for public accommodations by ordinance, negotiation and demonstration. There has been a recurrance of sit-ins for past 3 week-ends - beginning when SNCC was here over Thanksgiving. News coverage has improved, but no success yet in restaurants which are targets of demonstrators. While students have been arrested along with their hecklers, they have not been fined. Hoodlums persist in heckling and attacking demonstrators but adults are likely to voice dympathetic statements.

Other Activity

TCHR organized delegation to see Governor Ellington on November 5 in regard to education for Negro blind. Negro division school did not open in September because girls' dormitory termed unsafe trap by Fire Marshall. Delegation represented United Church Women, Council of Negro Women, National Council of Jewish Women, American Association of University Women and TCHR. Governor promised (1) reopening in January, recommendation to new Governor and 1963 Legislature of funds for new dormitory on white campus for integration of both divisions and (2) admittance of 6 Negro girls to white campus within two weeks. Only 3 were admitted by December 3, but they are now enrolled as boarding students with plans for them to remain even when other school reopens. In line with Governor Ellington's other steps, he insisted that this be done quietly without any publicity. The six vacancies to which he referred are all that exist on white campus at present.

Local arrangements for the consultation sponsored by SRC and Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, December 27 and 29, have been made by this office. Separation of living and meeting facilities is regrettable, but unavoidable. K. Jones will be here for meeting; D. Webster will be away from Nashville.

Council has made several arrangements for integrated housing in motels, and state parks not previously so used. We assisted local National Student Association to lease Montgomery-Bell State Park for their November 2 day meeting. Accommodations at Holiday Inn obtained for John Hope II and staff. This is same motel which will be used for December Consultation.

We have not been successful in organizing local councils in small towns in Tennessee, with a few exceptions. Some of these towns and counties have accomplished desegregation of schools without violence, but we have no real access to communities and are not informed about real communication across racial lines. Citizens of other towns, where inquiry has been made, have not desired assistance, preferring to accomplish their school changes by power structure prestige or personal negotiation.

The State Advisory Committee to U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has continued to meet, with TCHR furnishing clerical services.

Participation in Tennessee Council of Churches meeting, November 26 and 27. A strong statement on church responsibility for inclusiveness was drawn up by subcommittee, but rejected by larger group who felt it would not be helpful in bringing local congregation to desegregate.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

December 10, 1962

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 4, 1963

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING - November 30, 1962

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 3,250.00	
Memberships	364.00	
Contributions	729.60	($509 was from annual meeting and immediately expended)
	-509 220.60	
Other - Interest on Savings	72.15	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 4,415.75	

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	1,207.71
Federal Taxes	339.15
Rent	187.50
Travel - Staff	48.14
Telephone & Telegraph	155.09
Postage	58.74
New South Subscriptions	12.00
Office Supplies	39.59
Memphis Chapter Returns	
Nashville Chapter Returns	37.00
Subscriptions	2.00
Typewriter Repairs	32.10
Annual Meeting	528.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,647.03

364.00
220.60
72.15
$ 656.75

Balance on Hand	- 937.46 (deficit)
Income for Quarter	4,415.75
TOTAL	$ 3,478.29
Expenditures for Quarter	2,647.03
BALANCE	$ 831.26

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATE

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 4, 1963

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING - November 30, 1962

FUNDS AVAILABLE	
On Hand	$ 4,580.78
Received	7,500.00
TOTAL	$12,080.78

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$ 739.89
Federal Taxes	188.25
Nominating Committee - Travel	65.99
Annual Meeting - Travel & Preparation	288.51
" " Speakers	155.12
Local Presidents' Meeting	97.11
Memphis Workshop on Employment	239.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,774.75

Balance on Hand Beginning of Quarter	$ 4,580.78
Field Foundation Grant	7,500.00
TOTAL	$12,080.78
Expenditures for Quarter	1,774.75
BALANCE	$10,306.03

$9,500.00 - Savings Account

806.03 - Checking Account

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY WORKSHOP
Jackson, Tennessee, August 3 and 4, 1962

SPONSOR: Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Leader: Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Economist

HOST: Jackson Community Relations Council

FRIDAY NIGHT ADDRESS - DR. HENDERSON

This is a workshop designed to develop a systematic program for bringing about change by action.

In 1939, Negro maleshad an income that was 37 per cent of the average income of the rest of the nation. That is, for every $1 others earned, the Negro earned 37 cents. Eighty per cent of the Negroes lived in the South; eighty per cent of them were in agriculture.

In 1958, Negroes were 58 per cent as well off as the rest of the nation. In the meantime, World War II had set off an economic expansion. Migration from south to north and from rural to urban areas had started in full measure. Occupational changes - materials handler had become operator instead of a laborer.

Since 1958, the trend has reversed due to automation and technology. Negro function has not changed so much as technology has changed things. There is a 40 per income gap for Negroes in the south and the nation as a whole.

Southern states are concerned about a program to attract industry and are beginning to do something about this. The South recognizes what poor race relations can do to the total economy. The incentive to move from rural to urban and from south to north is an outgrowth of new job opportunity created by national economic expansion. The whole area of job opportunity and employment has become a major concern to all.

Then, the question arises - How can a community organize to attack the problem of employment?

1. Guidance and counselling programs in the high schools. Too often counsellors are concerned with the wrong approach; how many scholarships do we have for students? Instead, concern should be - how much advantages are these students taking of the Federal Service Entrance Examination or Civil Service Examination. Counsellors should get acquainted with the President's Executive Order 10925 and explain to students. Let them in on what's happening in the area of employment.

2. Organize and execute action programs.

3. Develop specifics.

We should concern ourselves with:
1. Know-how
2. Manual and mental ability
3. Negotiation and influence
4. Fear of failure

For effective change:
1. Executive Order 10925
   Equal Employment Opportunity
2. Advancement of Negroes in politics
   Voting, etc.
3. Economic status
   Negro purchasing power in 1935 -$ 3 billion
   and in 1961 - $28 billion
4. Education
   (the Negro's average years in school: 8.3)

SATURDAY WORKSHOP

Firms with Federal Contracts

Jackson, Tennessee-Consolidated Aluminum: 6/8/62-$39,525 Government Contract

President's Order #10925

Structure of committee is important because federal money is spent by a number of Federal Departments whose heads are represented on the committee. They include Secretary of Defense McNamara; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Celebreeze; Secretary of Labor Wirtz. There are 18 million government contracts.

Teams from local communities where contractors operate must compile evidence and get complaints started. (Some examples distributed). President's Order affects not only large contractors, but sub-contractors and suppliers to government facilities as well; such as, V. A. Hospitals, bread company, soft drink distributor. Order provides for cancellation of contracts (Part III, Section 6), and for publication of names of contractors of unions (Subject D, Section 312) who fail to comply.

For notice of Government contracts in your area, request Tennessee Industrial Development News, Cordell Hull Building, Nashville 3. In addition, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations will assist you in obtaining information.

Local Group Action

Push for two-year vocational school open to all applicants. None are planned in the state at present. Press for upgrading vocational training for employment with a future. Basic education plus general knowledge in science more important than specific training for a particular job. Encourage high school students to take all Civil Service examinations for which they can qualify.

Bring this whole matter to the attention of the community by use of films, mimeographing significant documents and explanatory sessions.

The community must have some definite organizational plans. Interracial groups should get together to map out plans to visit firms and federal installations to determine opportunities in employment. Exchange information monthly or at other specific times.

Questions for Local Group Discussion

1. What organization or structure do you already have organized?

2. What can you do to strengthen it?

3. Who can do fact-finding?

4. What help or follow-up can Tennessee Council on Human Relations give to further employment opportunities?

It was unanimously adopted by all present that the Jackson area would work extremely hard to carry out the points discussed in this workshop.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations appreciates the opportunity to hold this workshop in the Jackson area. We have confidence that these services in fostering improved human relations will be helpful.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

November 20, 1962

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

LWD ✓
SDB ✓
JS
Return to MM

December 13, 1962

TO: Participants in the Jackson and Memphis Workshops on Employment Opportunity

Enclosed is a summary on the workshop held by Dr. Vivian Henderson in your community. (If you wish additional copies of these notes, please let us know.) We hope that the discussions will prove helpful in stimulating local committees, organizations and individual citizens to work toward increased merit employment and upgrading.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations invites your participation in its programs. Membership is open to all Tennesseans who subscribe to its objectives as outlined in the enclosed brochure. If you are now a member, may we remind you that 1963 dues are payable on January first.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Barrett

George E. Barrett
President

GEB/dw
Enclosures

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

December 12, 1962

TO: Herman Long, Chairman
Will Campbell
Lewis Sinclair
William Willis
Mrs. Martha Ragland
Dr. Charlotte Allen

FROM: George E. Barrett, President

I am asking you to serve as a select committee to determine the aims, objectives and future structure of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. In light of current developments in Tennessee, what should be the role of the Council? Are there long-term objectives which can be established? What is the best structure for accomplishing these matters?

State Councils throughout the south have varying structures tailored to meet the needs and practical operation for the individual state. Should the Tennessee Council continue to operate, and how should it be financed?

The Council has funds to pay for travel and overnight accommodations as needed. Arrangements for a meeting can be made in our office or elsewhere in accordance with your suggestions. I suggest that you may wish to set this early in the month of January. A week-end, Saturday or Sunday, may be preferable to a mid-week date.

Will you please let me know if you can serve, and the date that is most convenient for you.

GEB/dw
Enclosure (a card for your convenience)

A N N U A L M E E T I N G

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

Tuesday, December 4, 1962 at 6:30 p.m.

Albert Pick Motel, 320 Murfreesboro Road
Pickwick Room (Swimming Pool Level)

"TODAY'S TWO WORLDS - The Real Meaning of Segregation"

Speaker: DONALD GUNN, Attorney, St. Louis, Missouri

The matter of a public accommodations ordinance for Nashville is being promoted by several groups and will come before the new Metro Council. What would it mean for Nashville? What are the problems and possibilities in its passage and implementation?

Mr. Gunn, a practicing attorney in St. Louis, is former chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and was instrumental in the passage of the St. Louis public accommodations ordinance.

OTHER BUSINESS

Election of new members of the Board of Directors and proposed changes in the By-laws. See attached page.

THIS IS AN OPEN MEETING - - - ALL PERSONS ARE WELCOME

RESERVATIONS

Deadline - December 1, 1962

Please telephone the Tennessee Council on Human Relations CY 1-7544
or
Mail the attached form. DO NOT SEND MONEY.

- -

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
2011 Grand Avenue

Please make _____ reservations for the Annual Dinner Meeting, December 4, 1962 at 6:30 p.m., Albert Pick Motel.

COST: $3.00 (includes tax and tips)

_____
NAME

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WORKSHOP
Lindsley Hall, University of Tennessee

Memphis, Tennessee - October 19-20, 1962

SPONSOR: Memphis Chapter, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

LEADER: Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Economist

FRIDAY NIGHT

Address by Dr. Henderson

There is a sense of urgency about current situation of employment for Negroes. Council of Economic Advisors to President Kennedy reported that $15 billion was lost in national income because of discrimination in employment of Negroes. National economic expansion accounts for growth of Gross National Product for $100 billion in 1940 to $520 billion in 1962, and a labor force of 45 million people in 1940 to 75 million people in 1962. Can our economy generate employment for this growing labor force?

There has been a continuing revolution in the character, economy and social structure of the nation. Race relations is not just a matter of violence or no violence; tension or no tension. "It involves all elements of human behavior and movement of people among other people; in this situation, working together side by side."

Forward and Retreat

Negroes receive (current estimate) 6 per cent of the nation's income, in some cities it goes up to 23 per cent. This is worth competing for by business. The expanded ecomony of the war years and defense industry shortage in manpower brought changes. Those forces are not operative in today's society.

Today's technological changes are working to the disadvantage of Negroes - Negro traditionally, and at present, a materials handler in the labor force. For example, brick layer, construction worker, automobile assembly line, etc.

In 1940 Negroes were 37 per cent as well off as whites
1955 Negroes were 51 per cent as well off as whites
1962 Whites are increasing their income position so that gap between Negro and white income is widening. Detroit currently wants one million jobs for Negroes. Because of technology and racial discrimination, there are 3½ Negroes to every white unemployed. Technological changes so swift that requirements and skills of painters in automobile factories are not the same as they were one year ago. In the South, the average income is only 73 per cent of the national income. The South's ability to close that gap depends on better utilization of Negroes.

In 1960 66 per cent of all Negro women employed in unskilled jobs
23 per cent of all white women employed in unskilled jobs
18 per cent of all Negro employed women in technical, clerical and professional jobs (Mostly in Washington, D. C.)
61 per cent of all white employed women in technical, clerical and professional jobs.

Economics as a force has, of itself, played a great role in shaping human behavior. In the South, we have not yet seen the positive impact of race relations. The businessman is no longer oblivious to the economic consequences of poor race relations. He has learned that poor race relations and economic development are no longer compatible.

In the South, during the past two decades we have changed from an economy oriented toward agriculture to one oriented toward industry. At present, 51 per cent of the Negro population live in the South, with continuing movement of urban areas. Events have drawn Negroes into the economic life of the community, and the influence of mass communications media.

Strategy for Progress

1) Community must give leadership in approaching school boards about guidance and counselling personnel. Must be knowledgeable of technological changes in employment. Career days serve as a public relations device for the school, but are no substitute for year 'round guidance program, especially for non-college bound student. Ninety-two per cent of white youth and 95 per cent of Negro youth will not go to college.

2) Develop criteria for judging effectiveness of guidance and counselling, not how many college scholarships won by students. How many students take the Federal Entrance Examination? How many pass? How many obtain jobs in industry? How many in retail trades?

3) Vocational programs of schools still geared to agriculture which has not served the whole south, Negro or white to advantage. School boards and educators must face responsibilities of economic implications of poor use of Negro manpower.

4) Remove stigma of vocational and technical education, which has equated it with slow learners. Students need training in operating IBM data processing machines, and ability to "read, write and make responsible decisions."

5) Interracial groups, in interest of entire community should embark on program of non-discriminatory employment. (Thereby lessening need for public welfare assistance and other subsidies). Current inequities of education and training are obvious in schools, apprenticeship and industry training and in unions.

6) Human Relations Councils should remind business leaders to employ Negroes on merit and in better paying jobs. It is bad for business to force Negro boycott to gain economic advantage.

SATURDAY MORNING

Panel: Employment Opportunities in Memphis

Miss Lois Holloman, Director of E. H. Crump School of Nursing (RN Program)

Employment of Negro R. N. not a problem because of shortage of nurses. Pressure will result in use of Negro nurses in Memphis hospitals. Problem is lack of qualifications of nursing student applicants. Best qualified candidates come from Memphis. Rural area candidates frequently have such poor educational background cannot be considered; sometime with only 7 high school credits in basic

subjects. Nursing school requirement include 4 years of English plus credits in mathematics and science.

Mrs. Jeanette Spann, Medical Technology:

Wide range of specialty for technology applicants. Physician's office assistant especially suitable for high school graduate with some knowledge of science. There are 7 grades in technology specialty. Medical technologist requires 3 years of college. Write to Miss Sarah Grace Richmond, University of Tennessee Medical School.

Mrs. Gladys Dempster, Medical Records Librarian, John Gaston Hospital:

Required for entrance to medical science in an approved hospital - 60 college semester hours or RN diploma. Accuracy and detail are important, plus team work, leadership and initiative. Excellent salary prospects. Closest school at St. Louis University. Medical record technician requires background of LPN or high school graduation. Madison College (Seventh Day Adventist) near Nashville only Tennessee training available. Salary starts at $290.00.

Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Urban League:

Mallory Air Force Base, next to Post Office had best record for Negro employment. Kennedy General Hospital employs Negroes only at lowest grades - Other Federal agencies have made no change. Part of problem is getting Negroes to take examinations. Negro youth need motivation and inspiration. Their families are frequently unable to provide it, and therefore teachers must do this. In building trades only 1 per cent of carpenters, brick layers, and sheet metal workers in Memphis are Negro. There is 1 Negro apprentice. No Negro painters, steamfitters and electricians. Large number of Negro laborers in Memphis area who will not qualify for training for skilled jobs.

Mr. W. A. McGinnis, Director of Vocational Education, Memphis City Schools:

"Occupational Outlook Handbook published by Federal Government" should be in hands of all counsellors.

Practical Nursing - two months in classroom, 11 months more in hospital. Computer Program is open to Memphis Negro students (in segregated schools) but only 3 applied and one qualified.

Mr. Fred Sain, Deputy Employment Officer, U. S. Post Office:

Federal Civil Service now requires combining civil service registers for men and women and all races - 2000 clerk carrier applicants took recent exam; 500 passed. Those who passed are registered in numerical order including their V.A. preference points. Department head must document reason for passing over an applicant whose name is among three top he must consider. Memphis Post Office has 2100 employees; 700 are Negro. Problem in Post Office is upgrading.

Mrs. Vasco Smith, Memphis Branch NAACP:

Receive numerous complaints about refusal to upgrade Negro employees at Firestone, International Harvester, etc. Negroes usually start with different job classifications and there is limit to progressive advancement. Negro employees frequently train whites who are later advanced. Retail trades - merchants

have not complied with agreement for employment opportunities. In meeting with Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph, Negro negotiators were told that Negroes would not be considered for jobs beyond maintenance. Tennessee Employment Security Office - following complaint and investigation, offices are currently organized by job classification, rather than by race. Negroes are still shuttled to former Negro office on Main Street where many of the better jobs are not listed. Unless Negro applicant makes determined effort, his application will not be accepted at Poplar Avenue Office.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Employment Opportunities: Industrial firms with government contracts
Federal Agencies in Memphis
City and County Government
State Government
Distributive trades, such as milk and soft drink routes
Wholesale and retail trades
Public utilities

Pressures may be exerted: Economic leverage
Political power
Executive Order 10925
Personal negotiation

Areas of special need: Education and vocational training
Promotion on merit
Labor union acceptance and recognition of merit progress

There was recognition that Federal agencies had not made satisfactory progress in "affirmative action" as called for in Executive Order. School programs in vocational training leave it to students to decide on vocational courses they wish. "Why should students be final authority any more than deciding whether they will have English or history courses?" Students are without knowledge of future employment opportunities and lack parental support for changed curricula.

Focus: Urgency of employment opportunities
Need for specialized and systematic community action.
Education and training responsibilities; motivation and guidance.

Action: It was informal consensus of those present at closing session that: Jesse Turner, NAACP; Carl Carson, MCRC; J. A. McDaniel, Urban League; and Hunter Lane, Jr., TCHR, meet to form a coordinating group for work in this area. Each agency to keep own identity. Hunter Lane will convene group. Later, teams to be formed to work with specific firms in listed areas above, a follow-up on this meeting with emphasis on techniques for negotiation, etc. should be planned. Dr. Herman Long suggested as leader. Regret was expressed that guidance counsellors from the schools were invited but none participated.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations appreciates the opportunity to present this workshop in Memphis and hopes its effects will be far-reaching. We are grateful to Dr. Diggs and the University of Tennessee for the very pleasant accommodations.

Hunter Lane, Jr., President
Memphis Chapter, TCHR

December 10, 1962

OCTOBER 1962 Vol. 4, Number 10

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

ANNUAL MEETING, CHATTANOOGA, OCTOBER 11 and 12

Panel members at the opening session, "Round-Up Across the State", spilled off both ends of the platform. It was a long, platform, but Bristol and Memphis representatives are separated by 534 highly diverse miles. Mrs. Ernest Silver, program chairman asked two questions: What important human relations advances have taken place during the past year? What are the major problems facing your community?

MEMPHIS - Hunter Lane, Jr.

The second year of school integration has started without violence; 44 Negro children enrolled in seven formerly white schools. Taxicabs voluntarily serve all. Lunch counters desegregated. Court decree opened muncipal auditorium for all public functions. Negotiations under way for movies. Hearings in June conducted by U. S. Commission on Civil Rights made some impact. Workshop to be led by Dr. V. W. Henderson on employment opportunity slated for October 19 and 20. Some uneasiness in Memphis area which is less that 100 miles from Oxford, Mississippi.

JACKSON - Mrs. Ray Allen

Jackson's council is two years old, and first year developed ground work and improved communication. Voluntary, but token, desegregation in junior high school and one elementary school plus parochial school. Lunch counter in variety store reopened and desegregated without incident. One existing industry agreed to hire on merit. Jackson anticipates three new industries with merit policy on employment. Negro poll watchers during August primary. American Friends Service Committee had internes working with Voter Registration project resulting in 900 Negroes being added to registration rolls. Problem remains merit employment with improvements in hospital service.

LEBANON - Mary Hamilton

Population of 13,000 with 2,000 Negroes, averaging 3rd and 4th grade education. Dissatisfied with token desegregation in Wilson county schools and resent insulting interrogation of Negro parents who attempt to register their children. Negroes are paid at lower wage scale than whites. CORE Chapter seeking to develop local leadership and canvass every Negro home for educational program; major drive set for Thanksgiving. Need is for white support in Lebanon and across the state.

CLEVELAND - Harriet Smith

Working through the United Church Women, an integrated ministerial group has been formed and this group is working toward an integrated Thanksgiving program at Lee College. Up-grading of employment is the important thing.

CHATTANOOGA - Mrs. Seamour Shavin

School desegregation, county and city, achieved without incident in September with enrollment of 45 Negro pupils in formerly white schools. Preparation was effective. School staff and Citizens Committee did admirable job, while being apologetic for it. Beginning to look into facets of human relations in community. Some employment of clerks in grocery stores in Negro residential areas. Retail merchants have begun study of upgrading.

Problems - Employment - expecting assistance from Tennessee Advisory Commission of U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Theatre desegregation. "Are we ready to tackle integrated housing or must we continue to work on inadequacy of housing?" Negroes are not participants in policy making decisions in Chattanooga. Therefore, local Council listens to Negro leadership and tries to convey this to power structure.

BRISTOL - Rev. Dogan Williams

In process of organizing a Council to include residents of both Virginia and Tennessee. Negro community is complacent and forms less than 10 per cent of population. Elementary schools desegregated this year, but school zones resulted in eligibility of only four Negro children for white schools. Parents in low economic bracket are afraid of economic retaliation. No school integration achieved. Five Negroes at Sperry Plant, with government contract, placed in "on the job training", personnel and purchasing. Three church related colleges are segregated. Negroes serve on Urban Renewal Committee. Need is employment and preparation for jobs as they become available.

KNOXVILLE - Rev. W. T. Crutcher

Twenty-six eating places open to all, in addition to cafeterias on University of Tennessee campus. Four Negroes elected to membership in Chamber of Commerce. Mayor is member of TCHR. Bus company has agreed to employ Negro drivers. Negotiations with hospitals continue. Two movie theatres open; three downtown segregated. New Coliseum and golf course open to all. Negro employed in office of county trustee, registrar of deeds.

OAK RIDGE - William Ramsay

Job opportunities are for trained only. No estimate available on numbers handicapped by lack of opportunity for equal education. Oak Ridge schools open to all for seven years, but residential patterns restrict inclusiveness. One house in white neighborhood occupied by Negro family without incident, but not without comment. Theatres open. Bowling alleys open to teams but not individual Negroes. Automatic laundries segregated. City goverment integrated. Negro public health nurse serves all. Mayor has appointed Committee on Human Relations which is discussing housing and legislation. Oak Ridge recognizing that it will lose programs if cannot accommodate all participants. Need and hope is for change in general climate.

NASHVILLE - Gideon Fryer

Local Council has completed first year as a chapter after five years of independent organization. Fewer members but equal amount of income. A committee for an "Open City" has been organized with representatives from seven organizations. Pre-Christmas employment was available to Negroes last year, but has not continued throughout year. Many changes awaiting outcome of metropolitan election contest. Candidates more inclined to recognize importance of human relations. Day long, three session, workshop in housing held in May. Summer crafts group for 7 and 8 year old girls recruited across racial and religious lines met during summer. American Friends Service internes in community service brought interracial living to Nashville last summer.

FAYETTE COUNTY - Lewis W. Jones (not present; written report)

The West Tennessee Development Corporation announced from its headquarters in Somerville that stock would soon go on sale to raise $50,000, ten per cent of the capital needed to finance an industrial plant that will locate in Fayette County.

The successful negotiations for the location of the plant in this area where employment is desperately needed by tenants displaced from farms were discussed at a mass meeting at Somerville, October 5th. Speaking at the mass meeting were representatives of the Area Redevelopment Administration, Rural Areas Development, The National Sharecroppers Fund, and the Memphis Urban League who had worked with the directors of the West Tennessee Development Corporation to bring the plant to Fayette County. A requirement to be met in order to secure federal funds is that ten per cent of the capital be raised in the local area which will require a vigorous effort in West Tennessee.

GREENEVILLE - Georgia Farnsworth (not present; written report)

Magnavox Company, with two plants in Greeneville, employed no Negroes until last February when four Negro women were employed. Local complaints had resulted in threat to lift government contract. An additional 10 Negro women now employed. Two large restaurants serve interracial groups. Hotel refuses any service. Problem: Employment with adequate wages, especially for Negro men who are currently dependent on janitorial and domestic employment.

THE STATE - George Barrett

All state parks are open to all with exception of waterfront activities. All candidates for Governor met with Negroes; agreed to State Commission on Human Relations. Voluntary school desegregation in Henry, Williamson, Dickson and several other counties. Humphreys County has 78 Negro students in desegregated schools, representing grades 1 through 12; no incidents. All state supported colleges except TPI have Negroes enrolled.

THE SOUTH - Paul Rilling

There is a growing diversity within the South. Mississippi is not typical of the South in 1962. Business and civic leadership have learned that they have a stake in stability and compliance with the law. The silent moderate of 1954-56 left leadership vacuum and irresponsible stepped in. This has changed. Change itself is becoming routine. End of extremists is in sight except in Alabama and Mississippi. Executive branch of Federal Government has given constructive leadership new power in President's Committee on Equal Employment. Negro voting is important.

Problems - Bring Mississippi and Alabama back into the main stream of the south. Comparatively few Negroes are voting as yet even in Atlanta. Employment needs a stronger federal order. Housing - as long as housing remains segregated, the use of facilities will not be fully enjoyed. After facilities are opened with effort, the free use of these falls off. This pattern must be reversed, and we must discover the way to make the symbolic change real and meaningful to the average Negro of the South. Most of the South has avoided defiance of the law and followed the minimum letter of the law. There are more paper gains than real gains. The lives of most Negroes have not been touched. There are fewer resources and allies to broaden the change than there are to avoid closing schools and other facilities. We must go beyond what the court requires and give support to the less dramatic, we must make change more significant for the average Negro.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SIXTIES

Under the able guidance of Mr. Philip Winkfield, Director of Student Employment and Graduate Placement, Fisk University, this was a practical session dealing with employment patterns, potentials and problems. A film excerpt pointed up the pattern of employment practices set by industrial leadership. Dr. V. W. Henderson, economist, then traced the rise of employment during the past two decades, and the recent decline related to industrial change and automation. Based on statistical data, and broad knowledge, he proposed that communities and human relations councils consider:

1) Need of education (especially Negro) to meet current manpower challenge. Science, Mathematics, industrial chemistry, computing machine operation and special skills. "We need stimulation of "Future Chemists of America, rather than future farmers". School boards must comprehend current opportunities (i.e. Executive Order 10925) and future manpower needs (service and technical expansion).

2) School guidance and councelling evaluation of success must be based on extent of success on civil service examinations, local employment placement in urban industrial and commercial jobs, local and state government positions. Career Day not substitute for year 'round competent counselling. Number of college scholarships not criteria for success when 95 per cent of Negroes and 90 per cent of white do not attend college.

3) Community concern for drop-outs, adult retraining in evening schools. Removal of stigma from non-professional employment. Labor unions frequently exclude Negroes despite national organization statements. Demand trade school courses geared to need. Human relations councils should re-enforce other organizations - publish facts to increase community awareness.

Employment projections through 1970 are: professional and technical - 40 per cent expansion; clerical 28 per cent expansion; skilled trades, 20 per cent expansion; semi-skilled, 10 per cent expansion. In unskilled jobs no expansion, and in laborer classification a decline.

Panel members: Hunter Lane, Jr. of Memphis; Mrs. James Todd, Nashville; Rev. M. J. Jones, Chattanooga; and Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville. To consume space, their statements are summarized without individual credit:

1) Resist tokenism in employment. Retail stores believe Negroes will be satisfied with one or two clerks.

2) Courtesy has replaced rudeness in meeting with groups but has not overcome resistence to merit employment.

3) Guidance now mostly in area of problem solving.

4) Create incentive to make use of opportunities.

5) In up-grading jobs insist on appropriate visual immage; regular business clothes and classification.

6) In building trades whites are taking jobs formerly held by Negroes, such as carpenters. Unions frequently segregated. Apprenticeships for Negroes rare.

7) Government contractors ask what Negro applicant can do, rather than offering training-on-the-job.

8) Segregated employment offices - totally or partially result in lack of full opportunity for Negroes. Jobs frequently sorted into Negro or white employment. Memphis has private employment agency as source of qualified Negroes for pilot jobs.

Employment in the Sixties continued -

9) Guidance counselling should be extended to junior high school before drop-outs occur.

10) Determine real amount of vocational training in a school, excluding home economics, agriculture and shop courses, need for wide training for mobile population.

11) Let Federal offices in Washington know about any segregated practices in your local employment office.

12) Create awareness of over-all community loss of changes in employment patterns not forthcoming. Compile documented facts to present employer. Try to get employers to initiate equal employment simultaneously, removing individual treat of retaliation.

MEMBERSHIP AND BOARD MEETING

The by-laws were revised in accordance with the changes proposed in the September NEWSLETTER, providing for a vice president who will be president-elect. Albert Porter nominated William Willis, Nashville attorney, for this position. Willis and the slate of officers and board members already proposed by the Nominating Committee were elected. George Barrett was unanimously chosen to serve another term as president. Next NEWSLETTER will carry full roster of officers and board. ---- Treasurer's report shows we are $236 in debt; some checks have been drawn but not cashed in order to prevent an overdraft at the bank. ---- President Barrett forcefully reminded membership of necessity for state council support if it is to continue. Budget of $11,600 adopted; this is $3,000 less than last year's budget, but $1,500 less than currently anticipated income for 1962. Treasurer's report and budget will be forwarded on request.

Resolution adopted, requesting Governor Ellington to provide education for Negro blind children, currently without state supported facilities since the Nashville School for the Blind, Colored Division, did not reopen in September. Membership voted to send messages of support to James Meredith and to President Kennedy for Federal assistance in the Mississippi crisis. Letters affirming their stand would also go to an Oxford clergyman and the student editor at Ole Miss.

Board meeting asked nominating committee to propose board members for executive committee. Six members were nominated from the floor for the three positions, and the resultant parliamentary tangle became so severe that all were withdrawn! ---- Meeting welcomed back Louise Young who had just returned that week from six months in Europe. ---- Acknowledged superb leadership given by Mrs. Ernest Silver of Oak Ridge who lined up excellent program for annual meeting in less than two months. She does not recommend this time-table to her successor. ---- Our thanks to Reg Stagmaier and all the Chattanooga people who served so competently. Next NEWSLETTER will carry the workshop reports and the general session on "A State Commission on Human Relations". We are grateful to Galen Martin, executive director of the Kentucky Commission for giving us pointers from his highly successful experience.

Turn the page for the last report for this issue of the NEWSLETTER. It is an all too brief condensation of Harold Fleming excellent address at the dinner meeting.

"Southern Politics and National Policy"

Harold Fleming, as dinner speaker, stressed the need for minority groups to make themselves heard throughout the nation if equal opportunities are to be achieved by positive action. He proposed the following ways in which councils may assist minority groups in achieving their goals:

1) Rapid action on situations about to change, advance preparation, through research and study leads to awareness of impending change.

2) Develop better communication techniques to reach the mass media.

3) Develop better methods of gaining access to decision makers.

Problems related to desegregation and equal opportunity have become a vicious circle. "It is as if a totally illiterate man is given the opportunity of going to a public library to look at books he cannot read." Education, equal job opportunity, and better housing have reached a point where they are achievable by law but not in reality. "Equal opportunity is offered by an employer to those qualified by education. Better housing is offered to those who have the money. But how can a man who has not the properly paying job afford a better house? And so the dilemma of racial improvement goes."

Mr. Seamour Shavin, president of the Chattanooga Community Relations Council, welcomed the Tennessee Council members from across the state in behalf of the sizable Chattanooga attendance. One hundred thirty persons attended the dinner meeting at the Patten Hotel which cordially accommodated the conference. In closing, Mr. Fleming urged the Council not to fix blame on one or a few individuals. All of us are culpable.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
VOID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn

See PAGE 2

November and December 1962

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND - NASHVILLE

State supported education for blind children is provided at the Tennessee School for the Blind in Nashville. The school for white children is located in Donelson, a Nashville suburb, in a modern plant constructed about ten years ago. The school serving Negro blind children is located on Hermitage Avenue in the buildings formerly used by the white school. This property is now in an urban renewal area, is heavily industrialized and is adjacent to the new inter-state highway, and other main traffic arteries. In August 1962, the State Fire Marshall reported that the girls' dormitory was unsafe, and the gasoline storage tanks located on the adjoining lot increased the hazard, especially for blind children. Therefore, the school was not reopened in September 1962, although the teachers remain under contract. School was scheduled to reopen on October 1st. It is still closed.

At the instigation of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a group of Nashville citizens representing the American Association of University Women, the National Council of Negro Women, United Church Women, National Council of Jewish Women, and TCHR met with Governor Ellington to inquire about education for Negro blind children. They were told that temporary repairs are under way on the present school buildings, and the school will reopen in January 1963. It was recognized that the present location is entirely unsuitable for a boarding school, especially for 48 visually handicapped children.

The only reasonable solution is additional dormitory facilities on the Donalson campus, and integration of faculties and students there. A Legislative appropriation will be required for the necessary additional buildings, as the Donalson school is operating at near capacity. If you wish to see the state assume its responsibility for the education of this especially handicapped group, get in touch immediately with your legislators and advise them of the need for additional dormitories at the school located on Stewart's Ferry Pike, Donelson (Nashville 14, Tennessee). Also write to Governor-Elect Clement advising him of your concern.

We're Cooperating----
with the Post Office which asked that
no third class mail be posted from
December 1, until after Christmas.
This Newsletter is being written
in mid-December.

BRISTOL

The Bristol Council on Human Relations is underway with a program geared to broadened employment opportunities, and support and encouragement of school integration. While Bristol schools are technically desegregated, subtle pressures and redistricting have resulted in no actual desegregation of the schools.

The Bristol Council has voted to become a chapter of the Tennessee Council in January 1963. We extend a warm welcome to this newest member of the family! The Bristol Council's address is P. O. Box 51, Bristol, Tennessee; Sidney A. Berman is Chairman; Rev. Dogan Williams is vice chairman. Katherine Jones will be going to Bristol to meet with the Council on January 21; if you have missions for her in East Tennessee following the Bristol meeting, let her know.

JACKSON

Preceded by newspaper advertisements and a news story in the local press, the Jackson Community Relations Council held an open meeting on December 6 in the auditorium of the Jackson City Hall. Paul Rilling spoke on "The Changing South" to more than 100 persons who attended despite of two contending and concurrent political meetings. Mr. Rilling's address was taped for broadcast the following evening over a Jackson radio station.

Tracing the reactions in the South since 1954, Mr. Rilling reviewed the early years of massive resistence and the silence of the moderates. This was followed (1959-62) by "token adjustment and creeping realism." He asked, "Are we changing from open and frank segregation to one of subtle and gentle segregation but of equal strength?" Avoidance of violence does not necessarily mean that progress is taking place; "court decisions do not of themselves eliminate discrimination, but they make it possible." Business leadership which has accepted some change to avoid violence is likely to resist further change for fear of breaking the calm.

The Jackson Council is especially grateful to Mr. Rilling for filling this engagement on the eve of his departure for a new position. On December 10 he became Director, Commissioner's Council on Human Relations, government of the District of Columbia.

NASHVILLE

The Nashville Community Relations Council held its annual membership meeting on December 4 with a dinner at the Albert Pick Motel. Mr. Donald Gunn, practicing attorney and past president of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen, addressed the meeting, describing the St. Louis Public Accommodations Ordinance which became effective on July 1, 1962. Mr. Gunn, an effective and persuasive speaker, stated that "our basic freedoms did not come from government, but from God."

He said that the St. Louis law has been artfully drafted to stress efforts at obtaining compliance rather than punishment for noncompliance. Enforcement makes use of the Council on Human Relations, an official body of the city which was also created by city ordinance. Compliance begins with

(continued on page 3)

an informal conference between the alleged violator and a council staff member; if this is unsuccessful, a hearing by the council takes place, followed by a cease and desist order. Next step is a formal court charge with maximum penalty of $500 fine. Of the 90 complaints filed, all but 5 per cent have been fully resolved through the conference procedure.

The Nashville Council's meeting was attended by 135 persons including six city councilmen-elect; the vice-mayor-elect who will head Nashville's new metropolitan city government introduced Mr. Gunn.

##

POST-SCRIPTS FROM THE STATE MEETING

In our October NEWSLETTER, we promised you a digest of the three brief workshop sessions, omitted then because of space limitations. Here they are:

HOUSING - Segregated housing contributes to segregated education, and social and cultural activities. Minority groups are usually restricted to less desirable areas and are limited in choice of housing and choice of location. Builders and property owners are beset by fears of loss of property values, loss of social status and violence if Negroes buy in predominantly white neighborhoods. Solution lies in federal housing order, neighborhood organizations to overcome fears and prejudices, and local church leadership in line with already stated national pronouncements. Community action is required to prevent urban renewal projects from increasing segregated housing patterns.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS - Many Tennessee hospitals have been erected, enlarged and remodeled by the use of Hill-Burton funds from the Federal Government. Federal administrators have, until the present, accepted "separate but equal terms"; a court suit is now pending. However, many hospitals have not provided even separate facilities. In seeking hospital inclusiveness, do so in name of serving all of our citizens rather than a special request to accept Negroes. Hospitals in Cleveland, Oak Ridge, Bristol and Jefferson City are totally desegregated. Church related hospitals, although requesting funds from voluntary and government sources seem the most reluctant to provide integrated service. Pediatrics frequently first department integrated.

Knoxville has worked toward full service in local hospitals since 1957, and Knoxville Council members are especially knowledgeable about problems involved and can give sound advice. This workshop recommended that the State Council accept as part of its state program the desegregation of hospital facilities - staff, patients, services, and the recruitment of Negro medical students for the state university.

EDUCATION - Local school board is major key to intelligent and constructive desegregation. Board should be responsive to educational and cultural needs of all children and should have Negro representation on it. School curriculum should be re-examined in terms of meeting minority group needs. Culturally deprived children, regardless of race, require special attention if education is to be effective for them. Remedial reading is essential ingredient of educational program. Vocational courses and enrichment programs frequently not offered to Negro students. When desegregation is attempted, include review of school administrative procedures and rezoning. Chattanooga's present transfer provision for students thwarts integration. Recommended that all local councils examine their school programs and propose revisions and solutions to school board.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1962 - 63

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Nashville
Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
William R. Willis, Nashville
President Elect

BOARD MEMBERS

TERM ENDING 1963

Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
M. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville

TERM ENDING 1964

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Joseph L. May, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

TERM ENDING 1965

Carl Carson, Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
David Crane, Jackson
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. R. Donigan, Memphis
Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Chattanooga
Mrs. James Todd, Nashville
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
M. D. Merriwether

On the facing page, is current listing of Board members and officers. In accordance with the requirements of our by-laws, the Nominating Committee consists of three members elected by the membership at the annual meeting (they are the ones listed on the facing sheet) and two appointed by the president. The appointed members are Rev. W. T. Crutcher of Knoxville, and Mr. M. D. Merriwether of Jackson. Will you add them to this list?

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

If you have made it this far through the NEWSLETTER, you know that Paul Rilling, our very able consultant from Southern Regional Council is now coping with problems in the District of Columbia.

We are pleased to let you know that Paul Anthony is the new director of Field Activities for SRC, and we are looking forward to his visits to Tennessee. Mr. Anthony is an old hand with SRC, having served as Executive Assistant. He has met with the Oak Ridge Council, and was a panel participant at a teachers' meeting in Nashville two years ago. In our best royalist (though unfamiliar) manner we say, "The King is dead; long live the King."

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP FOR 1963

The fiscal year of the Council follows the calendar year, so your annual dues are due and payable as of now. The exception is for members who joined for the first time in September, October, November or December 1962, and are thereby considered fully paid members for the following calendar year.

The Southern Regional Council is again offering us partial support. We will receive from them $3800 as a basic grant, in four quarterly installments. SRC will, in addition, match funds raised locally by our council after we reach $2300; for the next $2500 they will match dollar for dollar until we reach $4800. We have until June 1, 1963 to meet this matching quota of $4800. This is such a cheerful prospect, we know that members will want to meet this challenge and opportunity right away. This will also save us considerable money in time and postage if you use this blank for your renewal:

Membership Dues - 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue, Nashville 12, Tennessee

_____ Annual Membership ($5.00) _____ Contributing Membership ($10.00)

_____ Joint Membership ($7.00) _____ Sustaining Membership ($25 and up)

$2.00 of your membership goes for your subscription to the magazine "New South." If you are not getting "New South" check here _____.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____

THE PROBLEM OF SEGREGATED RESTAURANTS

There is a problem on both sides. Traveling Negroes are hard-pressed to find convenient and suitable places to sleep and eat. Private businesses fear the loss of white patronage and hesitate to knock down established practices.

It is not, however, a problem the businesses are going to solve by locking their doors in the hope that it will go away. This seems a time for calm, undramatic transition to a policy of equal treatment of all patrons who conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

We are convinced there would be far fewer problems involved than these businesses seem to fear.

from an Editorial in The Charlotte Observer

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn.

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Minutes of Meeting held on November 18, 1962

The meeting was called to order on the 18th of November, 1962 at Gatlinburg, Tennessee at 9:30 a.m. Present were: Chairman Forgy, Mrs. Martha Ragland, Mr. Seamour Shavin, Mr. John R. Jones, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Senator Hobart Atkins, Secretary George Barrett and Mr. Philip Hammer from the Civil Rights Commission in Washington.

Minutes from the previous meeting were read and approved. The Chairman read the resignation of Mr. William Henry who was appointed as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. He announced that the Commission was considering the appointment of another person who was recommended by Mr. Henry.

The Chairman appointed Mr. George Barrett, Dr. Vivian Henderson and Mrs. Martha Ragland to make appropriate plans for the celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1963.

Mr. Forgy reported on the questionnaire which was proposed at the last meeting and which was subsequently submitted to the Civil Rights Commission. The Bureau of the Budget in Washington refused to approve the questionnaire since it was the same as the one being submitted by the President's Committee to Contractors under the Executive Order 10925. Mr. Hammer reported on a meeting between the Civil Rights Commission and the President's Committee dealing with the proposed questionnaire.

Mr. Henderson questioned as to whether or not the President's Committee would make known to the S.A.C. government contractors in the area and their status in relation to Executive Order 10925.

Discussion followed as to the use of federal funds in Tennessee and various facets of their use. Dr. Henderson reported that the NAACP was making a survey of state employment and would have the report ready in December. Such would be available to the State Advisory Committee if desired.

Mrs. Ragland reported on the heavy use of federal funds by state agencies in Tennessee, and in particular in such agencies as vocational rehabilitation, welfare, public health, mental health, etc., and the practice of discrimination of such agencies and the use of such funds in employment, etc.

Discussion followed. Dr. Henderson proposed that the existing subcommittee, Mr. Shavin, Dr. Henderson and Mr. Lynch, meet for the purpose of developing a prospectus for the study of education and employment in Tennessee. Mrs. Ragland moved the adoption of the same and Senator Atkins seconded; vote was unanimous. Dr. Henderson promised to provide a curriculum of such within three weeks.

The Chairman requested that Mr. Barrett secure from the federal government the study of the civil service done by the federal agencies in the State of Tennessee at the request of the President's Committee in accordance with Executive Order 10925.

Dr. Henderson reported on the meeting in Chattanooga with Mr. Lynch and Mr. Shavin wherein they agreed that they would have a meeting with the employers of the Chattanooga areas; this has not yet taken place.

Dr. Henderson queried the advisability of both meetings in both cities being included in the prospectus.

Discussion followed as to the meeting and to the various programs. Mr. Barrett raised the question of the Clear Channel Broadcasting Company's request for an increase in their broadcasting power from 50,000 watts to 750,000 now pending before the FCC. His interest was the news coverage given civil rights matters and the employment practice of these stations.

Dr. Henderson moved that Mr. Barrett be directed to draft a letter to the Civil Rights Commission raising these questions and asking the Commission to query the FCC as to the policies of these broadcasting companies. Mrs. Ragland seconded, vote unanimous.

ADJOURNED FOR LUNCH

Following lunch, Senator Atkins reported on the administration of justice in Tennessee and promised to provide a written report which will be made part of the minutes. His report dealt with the State Legislature and reapportionment. Dr. Henderson moved that the report of Senator Atkins be accepted as a part of the minutes. Mrs. Ragland seconded, the vote unanimous.

Mr. Barrett questioned Senator Atkins about the possibility of formation of a State Commission on Human Relations, whether it would be advisable to effectuate such by legislation act or under Executive Order. Mr. Atkins said he felt that an Executive Order would be the best means of creating such a committee which could possibly put under the Department of Welfare.

Discussion followed with Mr. Hammer suggesting Tennessee Advisory Committee's report pointed out that there was no legal structure in Tennessee for such a committee at this time.

Mr. Forgy raised the possibility of the extension of Executive Order 10925 to cover Interstate Commerce, i.e., and FEPC, and the possibility of recommendation of such by the Tennessee State Advisory Committee to Congress for action in this field. It was framed in the following questions: "Is there a means of reaching business where no government contracts exists, but where such business uses interstate commerce, so as to eliminate discriminatory practices?" Discussion followed with no conclusion.

It was moved that the next meeting be held in Nashville, Tennessee, possibly on December 15 or 17 at which time an attempt would be made to secure an appointment with the Governor and ask him to proclaim January 1, 1963 as Emancipation Proclamation Day in the observance of the 100th anniversary of the effectiveness of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln.

Mr. Barrett was to contact the Governor's office to see if an appointment could be made and to notify the members of the committee when such appointment could be made.

The meeting stood adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Barrett, Secretary

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Minutes of Meeting held on September 16, 1962

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. H. O. Forgy, on September 16, 1962, at the Holiday Inn in Nashville, Tennessee.

Present were Chairman Forgy, Mr. Seamour Shavin, Dr. David Rogers, Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Mrs. Martha Ragland, Mr. Russell Sugarman, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Mr. Mathew Lynch and George Barrett, Secretary.

Mr. Forgy read a request from the U. S. Commission in Washington that it desired copies of the minutes to be sent to the Washington office, and to Mr. Siceloff in South Carolina.

The agenda proposed by Mr. Forgy was: 1) presentation of reports previously called for; 2) U. S. Commission's request for participation in Emancipation Proclamation Celebrations; 3) participation in a survey of hospital facilities and civil rights; 4) report of the Chairman, request from S.A.C. an inquiry of college participation in N. D. E. A. i.e., language and guidance counsel; 5) a proposed survey on the impact of Executive Order 10925 on Tennessee Industry; and 6) news releases and news coverage of the S.A.C.

Dr. Henderson raised a question of the alleged vote fraud in the Second Ward and that any report of the 1962-63 S.A.C. should take note of such.

Mr. Forgy called for the following reports:

Mr. Sugarman on voting in 1961. Mr. Sugarman asked to be able to report at the following meeting.

Mrs. Ragland, education 1961. Mrs. Ragland said all data needed could be obtained from the Southern School Reporting Service, and that as a group, we could make observations and practical recommendations.

She felt that no one touched on the use of Federal monies in the field of education and that perhaps the State Advisory Committee should make a recommendation to the U. S. Commission that it study the utilization of Federal funds in the field of education. Mr. Forgy pointed out to Mrs. Ragland the existence of a handbook of Federal Agencies Aid for Communities.

Mrs. Ragland suggested that S. A. C. look into the federal grants to the local agencies to see if all of them are being administered on a non-discriminatory basis.

Mr. Forgy asked Mrs. Ragland to look into the use of federal funds in Tennessee and possible procedure for the State Advisory Committee.

Dr. Rogers suggested that the areas using federal subsidies would be a good place to begin an inquiry.

Mr. Barrett raised the question of the treatment of racial news by television and radio and that it was impossible to get information from the stations in regards to their policy in handling such news.

Dr. Henderson stated that the whole question of housing and the use of FHA and urban renewal funds causing to be created by the use of federal funds. The whole housing question was a question of continuous violation of civil rights by urban renewal programs.

Mr. Forgy suggested the idea of a public meeting in Oak Ridge with the possibility of appointing a sub-committee to study such.

Discussion followed on housing with the suggestion that the SAC use this as a major field of emphasis for the following year with the possibility of securing funds for such study from foundations.

Dr. Henderson was called upon to report on employment. He suggested a fact finding study based on the following: 1) vocational and technical training in Tennessee because of manpower needs and desegregation plans in the state on a grade-a-year basis which would include (a) the curriculum; (b) enrollment; (c) the role of the union; (d) funds from sources and etc.; 2) registered apprenticeship training programs with the U. S. Department of Labor, make up Advisory Board, etc., and recruiting aspect of the program; 3) vocational rehabilitation program with training and re-training of the handicapped; 4) placement and job referrals of the Department of Employment Security; 5) a re-training program in A.R.A. and depressed areas; 6) training in federal agencies; 7) impact of the unions on employment which would include i.e., membership data in craft unions, seniority, grievances, officers of unions, racial representation on negotiating committees; and 8) public utilities, i.e., Southern Bell, etc.

Such provided a basis for discussion and a possible basis for study on a state-wide basis. A general discussion followed with Mr. Shavin suggestion that Chattanooga had shown some success with the Council for Cooperative Action and possibility of a sub-committee of the State Advisory Committee coming to Chattanooga to interview employees, etc.

Discussion followed as to the method of approach; either that suggested by Dr. Henderson in his outline above or that of Mr. Shavin as noted above, that is going into an area and talking with employers.

Mr. Shavin moved the State Advisory Committee send a sub-committee to Chattanooga for the purpose of obtaining information on the civil rights implications as complied to employment opportunities. Seconded by Dr. Henderson. Discussion followed. The vote was unanimous.

Dr. Henderson moved that we proceed with development of procedure to implement a state-wide fact finding along the lines previously suggested as outlined above. Seconded by Mr. Lynch. Vote unanimous.

Mr. Forgy read a communication from the Commission on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. Barrett moves that the Chairman appoint a sub-committee to draw a resolution on the Emancipation Proclamation and seek an appointment with the Vovernor asking him to declare January 1, 1963 as Emancipation Proclamation Day. Seconded by Dr. Henderson. Vote unanimous.

All committee members were asked to check on the observance of the Emancipation Proclamation in their respective areas.

The Chairman read a memorandum from Mr. Courtney Nelson, staff member of the Commission in Washington, proposing a survey of hospital facilities. Mr. Barrett moved that a hospital study of civil rights commission be done as per their request.

Mr. Henderson seconded. Discussion followed. The vote was unanimous.

Mr. Forgy read a letter from Mr. Phil Hammer, an attorney for the State Advisory Committee of the Commission in Washington, advising of the National Defense Educational Act and Language Guidance Counseling Institutes as available under the Act, and further advised that the Civil Rights Commission staff was studying the use of funds and facilities under this Act. The letter requested that the State Advisory Committee write the University of Tennessee and Vanderbilt asking information as to the operation of such institutions. Mr. Forgy said he wrote the two schools earlier in September, 1962 and has not received a reply.

Mr. Forgy suggested a direct mail survey of Tennessee industries along the lines of the questions distributed to all members.

Discussion followed as to the merits of the questionnaires and whether or not two sets of questionnaires sent out, (one for those having contracts with the government and one for those not) would be valuable. Discussion followed wherein Mr. Forgy inquired as to whether or not the State Labor Council or Tennessee Manufactures Associations would be interested in such.

Mrs. Ragland moved to authorize the Chairman to pursue the question and seek approval of the Civil Rights Commission, Mr. Sugarman seconded and the vote was unanimous.

Mr. Shavin suggested that the employment sub-committee meet in Chattanooga and talk with those who made the employment study and discuss the same.

The question of news releases was raised by Mr. Forgy, Mrs. Ragland suggested the Chairman to to the publishers of the newspapers in city before we meet.

Mrs. Ragland moved that Dr. Henderson be given the authority to bring in a proposition on housing, possible field of study for the State Advisory Committee. Mr. Shavin seconded, it passed unanimous.

Discussion then assumed around the October meeting and it was moved that the October meeting be held on October 21st at Gatlinburg. Senator Atkins would be asked to make arrangements.

The meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Barrett, Secretary

FOR FULL

INFORMATION

AND

ASSISTANCE

Contact

ST. LOUIS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Room 200, Municipal Courts Building

1320 Market Street MA 1-5560 - Station 301

78

ST. LOUIS

Public Accommodations Policy

Ordinance 50553

The Law:

Board Bill 18, establishing a public accommodations policy, was passed by the St. Louis Board of Aldermen on May 19, 1961, and signed by Mayor Raymond R. Tucker on June 1, 1961, to become effective on July 1, 1961.

Purpose:

"To insure that there be no discriminatory practices in places of public accommodations on account of race, color, religious beliefs, ancestory, or national origin."

Places of Public Accommodation:

All places and businesses offering service to the general public, including, but not limited to places providing food, shelter, recreation and amusement.

Provisions:

Places serving the public shall not deny service, privileges or equal accommodation advantages to any person on account of race, color or religion; nor post or circulate discriminatory information or advertisement.

Administration:

The Anti-Discrimination Division of the St. Louis Council on Human Relations shall have full administration responsibility.

Enforcement:

The administrative body shall have power to initiate on its own or receive, investigate and seek to adjust all complaints or discriminatory practices; and, to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance.

Prosecution:

Refusal to comply with this ordinance may result in the case being referred to the City Counselor for appropriate action. Any persons found to be in violation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined from $25.00 to $500.00.

Display of Ordinance:

A copy of Board Bill No. 18 shall be kept conspicuously posted in all places of public accommodation.

STATEMENT

Florida Council on Human Relations

Sept. 1, 1962 - December 14, 1962

Income

(Deposited by Mabel Norris Chesley	$ 138.50)
(Deposited by Ralph Mason Dreger	2228.36)
(Awaiting Deposit	468.50)
(	$ 2835.36)

Contributions or memberships unaccounted for*	$ 104.50	
Contributions	1550.50	
Memberships:		
FCHR	190.00	
Local Councils	146.00	
New South subscriptions	190.00	
Southern Regional Council	425.00	
Bal. from 1st Natl. Bank, Miami	229.36	
		$ 2835.36

(*Received prior to RMD's taking over books)

Expenditures

Office supplies	57.23	
Phone	5.88	
Rent	-------	
Postage	121.48	
Payroll	-------	
Travel	103.00	
Printing	63.30	
Payroll taxes	-------	
New South subscriptions	162.00	
Local Councils	61.00	
		$ 573.89
		$ 2261.47
Plus Petty Cash on hand		8.21
Balance on hand December 14, 1962		$2269.68

Outstanding Bills

~~CX~~ Due Local Councils	$ 85.00
Postage	1.98
Phone (estimate)	5.00
New South subscriptions	28.00
Bank charges**	? **

(**No statements yet received in state office from Fla. Bank & Trust Company, Daytona.)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1962
Florida Council on Human Relations

	Jan. 1 - June 30[a]		July 1 - Aug. 31		Sept. 1 - Dec. 31		Yearly
	Items	Totals	Items	Totals	Items	Totals	Totals
Beginning Balance		21.92		(464.19)		(229.36)	
Income							
Memberships							
Local Councils)					177.00		
State Council)	523.00				212.00		912.00
New South	316.00				212.00		528.00
Contributions	1,421.63		64.00		1,766.50		3,252.13
S.R.C. Grants	3,040.97				425.00		3,465.97
Annual Meeting	214.00						214.00
Total Income		5,515.60		64.00		2,792.50	8,372.10
							+ 21.92
To account for		5,537.52		528.19		3,021.86	8,394.02
Expenditures							
Payroll	2,533.32						2,533.32
Payroll Taxes	423.45		240.29				663.74
Travel	889.19		19.04		103.00		1,011.23
Office Rent	75.00						75.00
Office Supplies	96.36				69.19		165.55
Printing	53.57				63.30		116.87
Postage	45.00				116.18		161.18
Telephone	300.06				4.98		305.64
Refunds Local Cncls					61.00		61.00
To New South	382.00				162.00		544.00
Annual Meeting	236.00						236.00
Bank Charges	16.28		4.50[b]				20.78
Miscellaneous	22.50		35.00[c]		3.10		60.60
Total Expenditures		5,073.33		298.83		582.75	5,954.91
Closing Balance		464.19		229.36		2,439.11	
			Less checks awaiting deposit 12/31/62			51.50	
			Bank Balance carried forward to 1963			$2,387.61	

a. Figures from Auditor's report
b. Assumed: Difference between closing balance and available figures
c. Check # 725, July 26. To auditor.

Field Activities

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Quarterly Narrative Report
October-December 15, 1962

I. Significant Events

A. In the Communities

1. In Little Rock three organizations of Negro citizens bent on increasing opportunities and participation continued to function: (a) the Committee for Better Education, principally patrons involved in desegregation of schools; (b) the Council on Community Affairs (COCA), avowedly an action group; (c) Informational Fellowship, more inclusive of college and public school administrators.

2. Activities of (a) above resulted in a protest letter from Attorney Wiley Branton to the School Board attorney on October 15 asking about participation of Negro students in non-academic school activities and about the Board's plan for completing desegregation.

3. Activities of group (b) above included active sponsorship of Negro candidates, Dr. W. H. Townsend for the City Manager Board and Dr. M. A. Jackson for the School Board. This group also served as the nucleus of support for the negotiations of the protesting students. Also a member of this group, with inside information, prompted the Urban League to request and secure complete hospitality at the Marion Hotel for its dinner speaker on November 27.

4. On November 7, the day after the General Election, local students began a sit-in demonstration at Woolworth's lunch counter. No arrests were made during the three days following. The willingness of the business leaders to negotiate desegregation of downtown facilities was relayed to the student leaders over the week-end. The negotiating committee of two students and two Negro adults of their selection with a like number of strong business men met first on November 14.

Because the white members of this committee were either unwilling or not empowered to negotiate "early dates" the students sat-in at Walgreen's November 28. The counter was closed "in the interest of public safety." When two student leaders returned to the closed counter and sat the manager asked for their arrest under Arkansas Act #14 of 1959, refusal to leave a place of business when requested to do so by the management.

The student accepted bail on November 30 made by individuals in the Council on Community Affairs. After considerable delay (see below II) negotiations began again on December 12 with real promise of a happy conclusion by January 2.

5. Little Rock was host to the famous Schola Cantorum, singing group of the University of Arkansas, on November 16 in the municipal auditorium. The Chamber of Commerce joined in the sponsorship. Tickets were sold to all without distinction. Other years this group has had Negro vocalists in it.

6. Local reactions to events at the University of Mississippi were interesting. Hall High School, Little Rock, according to student reports from class discussions, was solid in condemning the action of Governor Barnett

and the racists, "If any one agreed with them he was too timid to say so." Central High School, on the other hand, had sympathy demonstrations by some one hundred students.

State political figures agreed with the stand of the Mississippians. Governor Faubus, freshly returned from being elected chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, expressed sympathy for Barnett and castigated the federal administration. He did say he doubted that Barnett "could get away with it."

School officials and business leaders in Little Rock took the occasion for self-congratulation for the "solution" Little Rock found. Mr. Bowen of the Chamber of Commerce in a prepared statement said, "we find ourselves with this social revolution largely surmounted..."

B. Events in the Schools

1. In response to a letter from Attorney Wiley Branton to Herschel Friday, attorney for the Little Rock School Board, Superintendent of Schools Parsons' reply to the press was only that the Board would discuss the matter of Negro students participating in school athletics, clubs, etc. He indicated the school had no official policy on this matter but might have to establish one.

2. A news story (Arkansas Gazette, December 16) on projected enrollment figures for the Little Rock schools as related to building needs gives Superintendent Parsons as the authority for this part of the story: "The trend is toward empty classrooms in the white schools (in certain areas) and overcrowded classrooms in the Negro schools. The Board probably will be faced with three solutions, according to Parsons. It can build more Negro schools and let the white classrooms remain empty, increase integration, or consolidate some of the enrollment and convert more white schools to Negro use. The chances are the answer will be a combination of more schools for the Negroes and the conversion of traditionally white schools (to Negro use), though there is no official position."

3. Related to item #2 above was the announcement by Little Rock school officials of progress on the "J. R. Booker Junior High School" building in the estreme eastern section of the city to cost 1¼ million dollars. J. R. Booker is a recently deceased Negro attorney of Little Rock.

4. Arkansas school authorities and eleven school districts received letters in November from the federal government reminding them of the policy that segregated schools will not be accepted as a basis of receiving federal aid for educating children living on federal installations beginning in 1963. The Arkansas Department of Education said that only three Arkansas schools were in a position to be affected by the new policy and that all three had already desegregated. The department did not explain how the other eight schools happen not to come under the new policy.

5. Two of the four Negro children in Dollarway School withdrew in November because of change of residence.

C. In the Courts

1. Little Rock municipal judge postponed until January 17 hearing for

William Hansen and Worth Long arrested in sit-in demonstrations.

2. Federal District Court of Little Rock (Henley's) ordered the Dollarway School District to admit Sarah Howard to the tenth grade. Sarah is the daughter of Attorney George Howard, President of Arkansas Conference of NAACP. Previously Dollarway has admitted only those in the first grades.

Judge Henley again posed the question as to the need for a plan of desegregation at Dollarway in the absence of any real demand for admission by Negro students. However, he granted the School Board's request for another year's use of its plan.

D. In Politics

1. Dr. William H. Townsend on November 6 ran second in a three-man race for Director of the City Manager Board. He received a total of 5,800 votes which was 31% of the total. The race issue was at no time injected in the campaign. He conducted an aggressive campaign with newspaper advertisements and public appearances.

2. On December 4 Dr. M. A. Jackson ran ~~1st~~ second in a three man race for membership on the Little Rock School Board, receiving around 4000 votes out of a 12700 total cast. He received actually 31% of the votes cast. Negro electors constitute about 18 % of the qualified electors. While the Negro vote disappointed Dr. Jackson and his supporters, approximately 44% of the qualified Negro electors voted while only 28% of all qualified electors voted.

On November 27th all candidates for the school board appeared together at a meeting sponsored by the Pulaski Heights Junior High and Elementary School P.T.A's. Dr. Jackson made a very favorable impression. An educated guess is that Dr. Jackson received a total of 500 "white" votes. The Women's Emergency Committee endorsed his white opponent while trying to swing all Negro voters to their other candidate, Mrs. Sara Murphy. Mrs. Murphy lost to Everett Tucker, President of the School Board. With this natural and contrived confusion the Negro voters split almost equally between Mrs. Murphy and Mr. Tucker. See clippings attached.

3. Senator J. William Fulbright won handily in his race against the Republican candidate, Dr. Kenneth Jones. Mr. Fulbright in his campaign criticized the Supreme Court's decision of 1954 saying in several speeches that the court had "usurped the powers of the legislative branch." Again he said the court acted "with power but without right." In reviewing the Mississippi furor he said the first mistake was made by the Supreme Court.

4. The Faubus sponsored Amendment #51, the segregated education amendment, lost in the General Election by a narrow margin.

E. In Organizations

1. On November 27 the Urban League held its Equal Opportunity Dinner with a capacity attendance.

2. On November 17-18 the Arkansas Conference of NAACP held its annual meeting at Pine Bluff with Attorney Jack Greenberg as ~~XXXXX~~ chief speaker. The conference endorsed the proposal of a law suit to

desegregate schools in Pine Bluff. No case has been filed.

3. The annual convention of Arkansas Council of Churches was held on November 5 in North Little Rock with Mr. Robert Fudge of Hot Springs as special speaker.

4. The Arkansas Civil Rights Advisory Committee met and organized into committees for inquiries into the following areas: education, housing, employment, law, and agricultural programs.

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events

A. In the Communities

1. ACHR and some of its members were certain last Spring that the dinner for high school honor society seniors this year would include those from Horace Mann School (Negro). A news item on October 1 announced that the Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock would sponsor a luncheon on November 5 for the honor students of Hall, Central, Mount St. Mary's, and Catholic High. The staff called concerned persons. The Director wrote a letter of concern to the Chamber. A member of the luncheon committee Dr. Norton) and the Chamber President-elect (Mr. Will Mitchell) called at ACHR office to "explain" their problem. They proposed to have the luncheon for the whites and to present certificates to Horace Mann students at a special assembly at their school. The latter proposal was refused by Horace Mann's administrator and advisors. The lunch was held without Horace Mann. The next day the Executive Committee of ACHR issued a statement of criticism. (copy attached)

2. On October 2 the Director wired President Kennedy of support in his role of "defender of minority against the majority" in Mississippi.

   He also took the occasion to write the Attorney General commending his efforts at "solution in a frame of sanity" and at the same time trying to point up how Mississippi illustrated the nature of resistance in the whole South and the nature of the federal help (legal and legislative) needed.

3. On October 1 Dr. William H. Townsend phoned ACHR office that he had received tickets for the concerts of the Community Concert Association of Little Rock. This meant that nine memberships sold to Negro patrons for the orchestra and mezzanine last March by the Director of ACHR had been honored and that for these events Robinson Auditorium was desegregated.

4. A number of calls for assistance have been answered during the quarter.

   Mrs. Velma Powell, former secretary for ACHR, a secretary to the Dean at A & M College called and asked for "simple steps" for desegregating a college community. This called for a letter showing ideas and experiences from other situations.

   The Reverend Donald Campbell of Little Rock, Board member of ACHR, asked the directors for Negro nominees for members of the Board of Family Services. As a member of the nominating committee of that agency an opening to desegregate the Board had come. The directors submitted three names on October 12 and one has now been elected.

The directors were invited to participate in the luncheon meeting for the organization of a Hot Springs Community Relations Council on October 10. Some twenty-three local leaders voted to perfect an organization.

5. The monthly meeting of ministers (breakfast first; coffee, next) is meeting now for lunch as guests of Philander Smith's cafeteria and student union. The Director has been asked to act as secretary. Discussions have pursued the line set forth by a visiting person who is involved in efforts for extension of opportunities to Negro citizens. Persons invited include students, parents, school principals, associate director of ACHR.

6. ACHR's office and staff have been involved at interpretation of the sit-ins in Little Rock and in negotiating solutions. These activities, in brief, have included the following:

   a. Asking concerned white ministers to act as observers of the demonstrations.

   b. Explaining the nature of the demonstrations and what or who is behind them to a well-placed downtown attorney who phoned the Director.

   c. Calling Georgia Council to get name of the manager of Richie's for reference to the manager of a local department store.

   d. Interpreting to Negro leaders their relation to the student protestors and bringing them together.

   e. Serving as a member of the negotiating team named by the students (the associate director).

   f. Getting negotiation resumed after it had broken down by direct contact with the white head of the committee who asked and received from the Director concrete suggestions about the process of desegregating facilities.

   The net results of all events working together during November and December promise now to be much more desegregation downtown than anyone thought possible.

7. Through Mr. Harry Fleischmann of AJC, beginning November 21, the Director has been in touch with Actors' Equity in regard to the devious ways by which New York dramatic productions sponsored by the Little Rock Junior League are in fact being kept segregated although the contract calls for no discrimination.

B. Mass Media

1. The Executive Committee authorized wide distribution of reprints of Gerald Walker's article in November Redbook, "Little Rock - Five Years Later."

2. The Director has continued to seek and get the counsel of the publisher of the Arkansas Gazette in re news treatment of Negro candidates, student protests, and desegregating facilities.

3. Mrs. Gertrude Samuels of the New York Times spent several days in

Little Rock in November and early December. She seemed to be making a study in depth of progress and regress in desegregation. She spent some time with ACHR Director on December 1.

C. Miscellaneous

1. The Director conferred with Jack Greenberg in Little Rock on November 18 in regard to the need for legal aid to enforce clear interpretation of school desegregation laws in Little Rock and across the South in order to realize the benefits of victories won for Negro youth.

2. ACHR received and answered two confidential requests about hotel hospitality in Little Rock for Negroes (from John Lassoe and Rev. John Morris). The answers given in early November were revised on December 4 to say that the leading hotels are open.

3. ACHR still served as sponsor for guests from other countries, particularly those in the employ of U.S.I.A. The program officer of U.S.I.A., Miss Charlotte Loris, visited Little Rock on December 3 and was honor guest at a dinner sponsored by ACHR with Little Rockians who have helped in this program of international hospitality.

4. The committee of the Arkansas Civil Rights Advisory Committee for the study of education is headed by Mrs. Elaine McNeil of Fayetteville, a member of ACHR's Executive Committee.

   She has the help of Mrs. Ruth Arnold of ACHR's staff in the inquiry as to denial of the rights of Negro students in certain school districts, the costs and the educational waste. Mrs. Arnold has involved persons in Arkansas Teachers Association staff, in the Arkansas Department of Education, in the Arkansas Education Association.

5. Mr. Carnes, Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas, has made two trips to ACHR for materials on school desegregation. He is a fellow in a south-wide study of what has happened as a part of and a result of litigation. The study is being sponsored by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Quarterly Finance Report

October-November-December, 1962

Balance brought forward September 30, 1962			$ 356.98
INCOME			
Matching funds via SRC			2,200.00
Transfer from savings			1,500.00
Local income			
Contributions	$ 921.50		
Memberships	108.00		
NEW SOUTH	56.00		
Literature	13.25		1,098.75
	1095.75	TOTAL	$ 5,155.73
EXPENDITURES			
Rent	$ 195.00		
Telephone	116.54		
Office Supplies	54.32		
F.I.C.A. & W.H. Taxes	629.14		
Literature	60.90		
Bank charges	2.48		
Postage	42.78		
Travel	190.44		
Salaries	3,408.99		
Program	14.06		4,714.65
Check book balance December 31, 1962			$ 441.08

LWD ✓
SB ✓
MM

Quarterly Report to the
Southern Regional Council for
the Period Ending December 31, 1962

In this period the primary work of the Florida Council on Human Relations has been continuation of the work undertaken by the Acting Executive Director in the previous quarter, that is, the consolidation of membership and financial records and the promotion of the Council among its constituents.

Membership rolls have been updated by means of several mailings with postage-free return envelopes. NEW SOUTH rolls were generously provided by Mr. Paul Rilling and the NEW SOUTH staff, so that mailings included subscribers who might presumably be interested in the Florida Council. (A number proved to be, and a few proved definitely not to be.) A system of recording and bookkeeping on memberships and contributions was instituted by the Acting Director's wife, utilizing a Kardex file which happened to be in the possession of the Acting Executive Director. This file and two others are being donated to the Florida Council, an act of seeming generosity which is not as great as it appears, seeing that these files had been a gift in the first place. The system which has been adopted can be taken over with a minimum of effort by the new Executive Director when he is employed.

During October the financial records were finally secured so that the financial situation of the Council could be clarified. Form 990-A was completed and sent to the Internal Revenue Service. It is almost certain that this form was filled out by the former Executive Director, for there was a pencilled form in the records which must have been a rough draft. No chance was taken, however,

in that the new form was sent in. The covering letter did explain that it appeared that a form had already been submitted, the unexpressed hope being that the IRS would make a search for the first form. Form 941 was also submitted, though no wages or salaries had been paid; both preceding quarters had been reported, so the year's tax returns will be complete when the last quarter is reported this month.

Promotion of the Florida Council has resulted in the receipt of a fair amount of money, as will be seen from the financial report which will be forthcoming when the audit is completed for the latter half of 1962. The books have been balanced for the period in which the Acting Executive Director has held responsibility. It needs to be stated that the latter cannot assume responsibility for the time preceding his administration, other than a reasonable effort to determine what the financial situation was during the period since the audit of the first half of 1962.

The Executive Committee of the Florida Council met on December 15th, and were joined by Mr. Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council. A very rough budget was drawn up with the expectation that significant amounts of money can be raised both at the Annual Meeting and by the efforts of the Acting Executive Director. The decision to employ an Executive Director at the earliest possible moment was made. On the recommendation of Mr. Anthony who himself made further investigation, tentative approval was given to considering the Reverend Louis L. Mitchell, Jr., as a primary candidate. Mr. Anthony reported to the Acting Executive Director, according to agreement, that his own impressions of Mr. Mitchell coincided with those of two other members of the SRC

staff. Accordingly, Mr. Mitchell was invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the Council and to meet with the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors to explore possibilities of working out a mutually satisfactory relation. Without the generous offers of assistance of the Southern Regional Council consideration of employing a full-time Director would be impossible at this time.

Activities in the state Councils and in the human relations picture in Florida, insofar as it can be ascertained from correspondence, are reported in the appended Newsletter. The latest news in the Jacksonville situation Council-wise is that Mr. Ennest E. Lent, Jr., arrived for a meeting of the Board of the Northeast Florida Council this week. It is not known just when a ruling on the appeal of the Board of Public Instruction in re the school desegregation suit in Duval County will take place, but the Unitarian Service Committee felt that the imminence of school desegregation required haste in placing Mr. Lent in the community.

The financial report for the Fourth quarter will be incorporated in the auditor's report for the year 1962, with the four months since the Acting Executive Director took over regarded as a quarter period.

Respectfully submitted

Ralph Mason Dreger

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.
Acting Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations

January 12, 1963

Ala follows Tenn - keep only

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1962 - DECEMBER 31, 1962

EXPENSES

SALARIES	
Executive Director	$ 5400.00
Office Secretary	2100.00
Social Security Taxes	207.00
TRAVEL	
Executive	500.00
Board Members	300.00
OFFICE	
Rent	750.00
Supplies and Equipment	300.00
Telephone and Telegraph	450.00
Postage	300.00
Books and Subscriptions	50.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	243.00
New South subscriptions	2000.00
Memphis Chapter Return	100.00
Nashville Chapter Return	500.00
Local Chapter Projects	400.00
	$ 13600.00

INCOME

Membership Dues	$ 6000.00
Contributions	2000.00
SRC	3500.00
SRC Matching Funds	2100.00
	$ 13600.00

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 2, 1961

Report of the Nominating Committee for 1961-62

The Nominating Committee presents the following slate of officers and Board members for election at the 1961 Annual Meeting in Nashville, October 27 and 28:

FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS (elected by membership)

Term Ending in 1964

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Mrs. W. B. Dunham, Memphis
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
Mrs. Richard Metcalfe, Cookeville
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

Term Ending in 1963

Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge - to fill unexpired term
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville - appointed in April 1961 by Board
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville - appointed in April 1961 by Board

Term Ending in 1962

Miss Louise Young, Nashville, appointed in October 1960 by Board

FOR NOMINATING COMMITTEE (elected by membership)

John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Claire Andrea, Chattanooga
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis

* *

FOR OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL (elected by the Board)

President: George Barrett, Nashville
Vice Presidents: Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
Secretary: Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Treasurer: John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville

Respectfully submitted,
NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert Peelle, Chairman
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Rev. Will Campbell
Eugene Cox
Rev. Arnold Slater

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1961 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

INCOME

Memberships	$ 2335.00
Contributions	1036.76
Nashville Conference	285.00
Southern Regional Council	2625.00
SRC Matching	2100.00
Interest on Savings	17.46
	8399.22
Fund Balance January 1, 1961	1422.79
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 9822.01

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:	
Executive Director	$ 4500.00
Office Secretary	1530.00
Social Security	180.90
Travel	288.87
Office:	
Rent	500.00
Utilities	4.70
Maintenance	10.00
Supplies - Mimeo paper, carbon paper, etc.	250.06
Stationery & Printing	138.97
Brochures	103.00
Telephone & Telegraph	236.68
Moving to New Office	10.50
Pamphlets & Subscriptions	7.00
Postage	152.05
Auditor	125.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
New South subscriptions	538.00
Memphis Chapter Return	62.00
TOTAL	$ 8637.73

Balance September 30, 1961	Checking Account	$ 84.28
(Excludes Sept. salaries and social security tax paid in October)	Savings Account	$ 1100.00

Income Received to October 25	
Memberships	84.00
Contributions	125.00
Southern Regional Council	875.00
	$ 1084.00

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1961 Income (Excluding SRC)

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

1961	January	$ 735.00
	February	374.00
	March	399.00
	April	201.00
	May	525.00
	June	194.50
	July	150.00
	August	239.00
	September	839.26
		$ 3656.76

(Includes $200 from Nashville Chapter)

1960	December	568.24

(Matching funds for SRC grant included December income)

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Nashville	2402.76
Memphis	371.00
Knoxville	142.00
Chattanooga	92.00
Oak Ridge	91.00
Jackson	57.00
Murfreesboro	25.00
Other Tenn. residents	319.00
Out of State	57.00
	$ 3656.76

* Members who joined in last quarter of calendar year are considered fully paid members for following year, but funds received are not included here.

* Dues notices for 1961 were mailed in December 1960. Dues paid by members who paid before January 1, 1961 were counted in the 1960 audit.

October 26, 1961

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR ACTION AT 1961 ANNUAL MEETING

The Board of Directors recommends the following change in the By-Laws of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Amendment to the By-Laws must be "submitted to the members in writing at least ten days before the meeting". (Article XI) This listing is our compliance with the By-Laws and for your study prior to the membership meeting scheduled during the annual meeting, October 27 and 28.

PRESENT BY-LAW	PROPOSED REVISION
Article IX	Article IX
Section 1: Local Chapters. Local Chapters of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-Laws of local chapters must conform to state organization By-Laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter By-Laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.	Local Chapters. Chapters of the TCHR may be established in communities throughout the state. Such groups or chapters may choose their own name and pattern of organization provided their by-laws and policies are not in conflict with the by-laws and policies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Copies of local chapter by-laws and amendments must be on file with the state organization. A portion of the annual dues of the chapter members may be returned to the chapter to support local program activity. The President of each local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.
Section 2: Affiliated Organizations. Like-minded organizayions, or groups organized in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. By-Laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organization's by-laws before affiliation become effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.	Associated Organizations. Like minded organizations within the state may associate with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations on annual approval of the Executive Committee and upon the annual payment of a sum determined by the Executive Committee. Officers of the associated organizations will receive the regular publications of the Council and may request program assistance and staff services of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.
Article X	Article X
This Council though an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the state Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.	This Council shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council, other state Councils on human relations, and groups which share the purposes and concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.
Article VII	Article VII
(By-Laws contains no mention of travel expense for board, but it has been regular item of each year's budget)	Add: Section 4: Partial payment is allowed for travel expenses incurred in attending official meeting of the Board and Committees of the Council when not held in conjunction with the annual meeting. The Board shall determine the amount of reimbursement.

Submitted to Membership
September 28, 1961

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Newsletter

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATE

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 4, 1963

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING - November 30, 1962

FUNDS AVAILABLE	
On Hand	$ 4,580.78
Received	7,500.00
TOTAL	$12,080.78

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$ 739.89
Federal Taxes	188.25
Nominating Committee - Travel	65.99
Annual Meeting - Travel & Preparation	288.51
" " Speakers	155.12
Local Presidents' Meeting	97.11
Memphis Workshop on Employment	239.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,774.75

Balance on Hand Beginning of Quarter	$ 4,580.78
Field Foundation Grant	7,500.00
TOTAL	$12,080.78
Expenditures for Quarter	1,774.75
BALANCE	$10,306.03

$9,500.00 - Savings Account

806.03 - Checking Account

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 4, 1963

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING - November 30, 1962

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 3,250.00	
Memberships	364.00	
Contributions	729.60	($509 was from annual meeting and immediately expended)
Other - Interest on Savings	72.15	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 4,415.75	

11
364
729
72
1165

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	1,207.71
Federal Taxes	339.15
Rent	187.50
Travel - Staff	48.14
Telephone & Telegraph	155.09
Postage	58.74
New South Subscriptions	12.00
Office Supplies	39.59
Memphis Chapter Returns	
Nashville Chapter Returns	37.00
Subscriptions	2.00
Typewriter Repairs	32.10
Annual Meeting	528.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,647.03

Balance on Hand	- 937.46	(deficit)
Income for Quarter	4,415.75	
TOTAL	$ 3,478.29	
Expenditures for Quarter	2,647.03	
BALANCE	$ 831.26	

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Ave.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Field Activities (attachments circulating)

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones

QUARTERLY REPORT: September, October, November 1962

Council Administration

On November 26, the run-off election for city council in Nashville was held. The newly elected metropolitan government council will take office in April 1963. The newly elected state government will be sworn in during January while the Legislature is in session. It is devoutly hoped by TCHR staff that no political campaigns will engage our officers and members within the coming year. In Nashville, the population has been under seige of political campaigns since early last spring. While the heightened interest in political issues and representation reflect the increased political sophistication of Negro citizens, political candidates, and our membership, it has resulted in reduced council program.

Our state president, George Barrett, has returned to the Council after more than 6 months in the political arena, and we look forward to having his enthusiastic leadership again. We need some real shakedown in goals and program. President Barrett has appointed a strong committee to consider long-time goals of the Council, and its method of operation. This was announced at the Annual Meeting in Chattanooga but appointments were not made until this week. They are: Herman Long, Chairman; Will Campbell; Lewis Sinclair (vice-president of TCHR and TVA employee of Knoxville); William Willis (president-elect of TCHR and Nashville attorney); Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville; and Dr. Charlotte Allen, college professor of Murfreesboro. We do not yet know whether they will serve.

Although we eventually made our goal for matching funds ($4600), we lost the additional $200 since we did not have it in the extended time allotted. Perhaps this has had a saluatory effect since the president is already working on the financial drive for 1963, and Jack May, board member of Nashville, has agreed to serve.

Annual Meeting - Chattanooga, October 11 and 12

The October NEWSLETTER (copy enclosed), carried a full account of the general sessions of the meeting. The sessions moved along on schedule throughout October 11, but started late on October 12, because of tardy food service at motel where most of us stayed. The membership meeting and board meeting were somewhat disorganized due to inadequate planning. The full planning of the conference fell to the staff and Mrs. Silver as program chairman. Chattanooga, although it began late, did an excellent job of local arrangements. One hundred person registered for the full conference; 130 attended the dinner and 200 participated in one or more sessions. No city or date was designated for the 1963 meeting; this is usually determined at spring Board meeting.

Memphis

The long delayed Employment Opportunity Workshop was held in Memphis on October 19 and 20, and led by Dr. V. W. Henderson. Lindsley Hall on the University of Tennessee Medical School campus was used for all three sessions. The enclosed minutes describes the meeting and were sent to participants. An additional 50 copies were sent to Memphis for distribution to vocational guidance counsellors and others. The Memphis Chapter was disappointed with the attendance which averaged about 30 persons per session, but incompassed some 65 participants. K. Jones attended from TCHR staff and considered the participation as expected. There was noted disappointment that vocational guidance counsellors had not attended and some frank resentment

at this absence. This may be a good thing, and produce more critical judgment of their performance. Mrs. Coe, school board member attended, and noted their absence.

The leadership representation, mentioned in closing paragraphs, has since decided to work through the Memphis Community Relations Council, an ~~affirmative~~ power structure group which is persuasive. Carl Carson, member of that group and our Council is a highly effective person, and should be able to carry this off; Hunter Lane, our chapter president is now being requested to work with the MCRC. Plans for workshop were made by Memphis members with one day-long visit from me on October 1. This was at the time of the Mississippi crisis, and while there was interest in hourly broadcasts from Oxford, the Memphis Community was generally going about business as usual. Memphis State University president had issued an ultimatum to students promising expulsion if they went to Oxford, only 80 miles away. Memphis editorials were positive in proclaiming for law and order.

Bristol

A Bristol (Tennessee) Council on Human Relations has been organized and has voted to affiliate as a chapter of TCHR on January 1. I have been invited to their January meeting. Sidney Berman, social worker and former member of Nashville Community Relations Council, is president. Bristol is bisected by the Tennessee-Virginia state line, and chapter includes members residing in both states, but is affiliating with Tennessee. Heslip Lee has been informed by TCHR of development.

Jackson

The Jackson Community Relations Council had an open meeting on December 6 in Jackson City Hall, with Paul Rilling as speaker. Paul gave excellent and forthright address which was enthusiastically received. Meeting was preceeded by newspaper advertisement, which ran twice, and news story. Speech was taped for radio broadcast following night. One hundred persons attended - about 75 Negroes and 25 whites. Conflicts of date and hour included Republican meeting and reception for Senator Kefauver. The desire for publicity was inspired by Citizens Council which has used open meeting and radio broadcasts. Jackson Community Relations Council picked up 19 new members that evening. Jackson Negro citizens are daily requesting food service at Jackson Hospital cafeteria. Hospital cares for Negro patients, but refuses food service to guests. No attempts made to sit-in. Picket has been removed from Woolworth's. This was the picket who was hired by Citizens Council to protest integrated service at the lunch counter.

Nashville Community Relations Council

NCRC held its annual membership meeting on December 4 at Albert Pick Motel, with Mr. Donald Gunn as speaker. Mr. Gunn is an excellent speaker and should be persuasive with business groups. He is practicing attorney, former president of St. Louis Board of Aldermen, and leading Catholic layman. He was instrumental in bringing about St. Louis' public accommodations ordinance, and this was subject of his address - newly elected vice mayor introduced him and 6 city councilmen elect were in attendance as guests of NCRC. Total of 135 attended. The Nashville Christian Leadership Council continues to work for public accommodations by ordinance, negotiation and demonstration. There has been a recurrance of sit-ins for past 3 week-ends - beginning when SNCC was here over Thanksgiving. News coverage has improved, but no success yet in restaurants which are targets of demonstrators. While students have been arrested along with their hecklers, they have not been fined. Hoodlums persist in heckling and attacking demonstrators but adults are likely to voice dympathetic statements.

Other Activity

TCHR organized delegation to see Governor Ellington on November 5 in regard to education for Negro blind. Negro division school did not open in September because girls' dormitory termed unsafe trap by Fire Marshall. Delegation represented United Church Women, Council of Negro Women, National Council of Jewish Women, American Association of University Women and TCHR. Governor promised (1) reopening in January, recommendation to new Governor and 1963 Legislature of funds for new dormitory on white campus for integration of both divisions and (2) admittance of 6 Negro girls to white campus within two weeks. Only 3 were admitted by December 3, but they are now enrolled as boarding students with plans for them to remain even when other school reopens. In line with Governor Ellington's other steps, he insisted that this be done quietly without any publicity. The six vacancies to which he referred are all that exist on white campus at present.

Local arrangements for the consultation sponsored by SRC and Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, December 27 and 29, have been made by this office. Separation of living and meeting facilities is regrettable, but unavoidable. K. Jones will be here for meeting; D. Webster will be away from Nashville.

Council has made several arrangements for integrated housing in motels, and state parks not previously so used. We assisted local National Student Association to lease Montgomery-Bell State Park for their November 2 day meeting. Accommodations at Holiday Inn obtained for John Hope II and staff. This is same motel which will be used for December Consultation.

We have not been successful in organizing local councils in small towns in Tennessee, with a few exceptions. Some of these towns and counties have accomplished desegregation of schools without violence, but we have no real access to communities and are not informed about real communication across racial lines. Citizens of other towns, where inquiry has been made, have not desired assistance, preferring to accomplish their school changes by power structure prestige or personal negotiation.

The State Advisory Committee to U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has continued to meet, with TCHR furnishing clerical services.

Participation in Tennessee Council of Churches meeting, November 26 and 27. A strong statement on church responsibility for inclusiveness was drawn up by subcommittee, but rejected by larger group who felt it would not be helpful in bringing local congregation to desegregate.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

December 10, 1962

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

January 8, 1963

To Members of the State VCHR Board:

This memorandum is being sent to all Board members, both those who attended our Roanoke meeting and those who were unable to be there.

First, let me thank all of you for your responsive encouragement and your support of the steps suggested there. I feel that we have great resources in our Board and I am eager for us, all busy people, to find the best ways of relating our concern and our available time to the vital issues before us.

The Board has authorized a far-reaching committee structure for the year and appointments as they appear on the enclosed sheet.

This note goes to you for one specific purpose:

--To urge every one of you to place the material relating to your committee assignment in a spot (or file) where it can be readily available and to ask you to give some thought to the possibilities which are outlined on the sheets of suggestions. Then, write or confer with your chairman, offering your suggestions. Let us be prepared for effective use of the available time when we have our next Board meeting; or, if any committees or portions can meet before that time, so much the better.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in January or early February. Each committee chairman is a member of the Executive Committee.

With thanks for your great interest and concern, I am

Faithfully yours,

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Chairman of Board of Directors
Virginia Council on Human Relations

ANB/11

VCHR COMMITTEES, 1963

Finance

Mrs. G. A. Eddy, Chm.
Daniel Bowers
Jo K. Higdon
R. R. McDaniel
M. C. Martin
Lambert Molyneaux
Harry T. Penn
Carrel Tod
W. R. Walker, Jr.
Chapter Presidents:
Fairfax Co.
Roanoke

Extension (& P. R.)

Mrs. G. E. Mattus, Chm.
C. Douglas Adams
Carl Auvil
G. W. C. Brown
Wm. J. Cumbie
Mrs. I. G. Gladden
Thos. Scannell
T. W. Young
Chapter Presidents:
Charlottesville, Arlington
Bluefield Area

Council Meetings

J. R. Picott, Chm.
Benj. F. Bunn
Mrs. Ron Cauley
J. M. Ellison
E. A. Frank
Rachel Henderlite
Thad Tate

Nominating

Harold O. DeWitt, Chm
Mrs. T. F. Adams
W. Carroll Brooke
J. L. Blair Buck
Nelson E. Greene
Mrs. B. A. Makielski

Student Program

Ed C. Kollman, Chm.
L. B. Allen
A. M. Beardslee
Edna M. Colson
Susie Peach Foster
Jack J. Jolly, Jr.
J. Kenneth Morland
Chapter Presidents:
Charlottesville Jr.
Fairfax Jr.
Jefferson

Equal Job Opportunities

David H. Scull, Chm.
F. H. Daniel
T. H. Henderson
Mrs. W. J. Hodgin
George Lawrence
Benjamin Muse
Chapter President:
Richmond

International Friendship

Hubert S. Beckwith, Chm.
W. R. Bowie
Richard Burke
H. G. Knight
E. H. McClenney
Samuel Newman
Harry W. Roberts
Godfrey Tate
Mrs. S. Z. Troy
Chapter Presidents:
Fredericksburg
Williamsburg
Blacksburg
Lynchburg

Public Facilities

Mrs. Eugene Foster, Chm.
E. A. Alfriend
Beverly Cosby
James Curtis
Paul Gaston
Emmett Green
E. Leslie Hamm
E. B. Henderson
R. B. Lloyd
Wm. H. Marmion
G. Gordon Moss
Alan Peirce
Wm. Sanders
C. Waldo Scott
Richard Sherman
Virgil A. Wood
J. B. Woodson
Chapter Presidents:
Danville
Alexandria
Peninsula
Loudoun Co.

Executive

Aubrey N. Brown, Chm.
Hubert S. Beckwith
Harold O. DeWitt
Mrs. G. A. Eddy
Mrs. Eugene Foster
E. B. Henderson
Ed C. Kollman
Wm. H. Marmion
Mrs. G. E. Mattus
C. G. Moss
J. Rupert Picott
Harry W. Roberts
David H. Scull
W. R. Walker

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Financial Report for October, November and December, 1962

Report of William C. Whitney Foundation Grant -

Cash on hand October 1, 1962		$3500.00
Expenditures		
Moving expenses for Ocie Lee Smith	34.44	
December Salary for Mr. Smith	354.16	388.60
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1963		$3111.40

Report of Field Foundation Grant

Received December 1962	$15,000.00
Expenditures	0
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1963	$15,000.00

Report of General operating funds

Cash on hand October 1, 1962		$2378.23
Income for October, November and December 1962		
Memberships	384.00	
New South	68.00	
Contributions	629.40	
Southern Regional C	975.00	
Misc	170.00	2226.40
Total		4604.63

Expenditures:		
October	1805.08	
November	1540.01	
December	1743.22	5088.31
Balance on hand Jan.1, 1963 MINUS		- 483.68

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Executive Director's Quarterly Report
for October, November and December, 1962

To: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Duplicate copies furnished

Office and Staff:

During the past quarter we have doubled our office staff. Mr. Ocie Lee Smith from Natchitoches, Louisianna, became Associate Director of VCHR on December 1, 1962. The Executive Committee decided to take the three year grant from William C. Whitney Foundation of $10,500.00, and make a two year project of Associate Director. (Included in the 1963 budget enclosed are plans for a reserve fund which would build to the point of continuing this staff member beyond the initial two years).

We have rearranged our Secretarial help as follows: Mrs. Laura Lee will be Office and Financial Secretary on a twenty hour work week basis beginning January 1, 1963. Mrs. Elsie Adams (Negro) assumed the position as personal Secretary to the Executive Director as of January 1, 1963 on a twenty hour work week basis.

We have moved into new offices located at 17 East Cary Street. We are located on the second floor over our landlady who owns the building. She, Mrs. Edna H. Bailey, is a real estate Agency, specializing in woodland and farms. We occupy six offices plus a bathroom and large storage room at a rate of $135 per month rent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area Council has agreed to pay $35 per month of this rent and will be allowed to use the office equipment for the promotion of its program.

State Officers and Board Members

Enclosed is a list of the newly elected State Officers and Board Members. Dr Aubrey N. Brown, Jr. is certainly full of new ideas and this will be an entirely new year for us with his contribution. Five minutes after his election in Roanoke, the members of the Board knew there was new and vigorous leadership. Dr. Brown had prepared an arm full of materials and announced the appointment of several important committees, the Executive Committee plus a suggestive work sheet for each committee (See enclosure of these). I predict that there are new ideas and projects to come from this new board. You will notice the election of several new members to the Board and that several were dropped. In every such case the replacements are energetic persons replacing those who had contributed little to our work.

State Council Leadership (local level)

All of the local councils seem to have good leadership for 1963. For the purpose of SRC's use in mailings, etc. I would like to include the names and

addresses of local council presidents:
Alexandria: Mrs. George A. Eddy, 5151 Polk Avenue, Alexandria, Va.
Arlington: (Lawyer) Stuart Broads, 1608 Osage Street, Alexandria, Va.
Blacksburg: (VPI Prof) Dr. Guy Hammond, P.O.Box 406, Blacksburg, Va.
Bluefield Area: (Lawyer) Mr. William Sanders, Law Building, Princeton, West Va
Charlottesville: (Medical School Prof) Dr. Calvin Kunin, 124 Mimosa Dr. Charlottesville, Va,
Charlottesville Youth Council: Lawrence Minor, 227 Rosser Ave. Charlottesville, Va.
Danville: (Bapt. Minister) Dr. Robert McCan, 1st. Bapt. Church, Main & Chestnut Place Danville, Va.
Jefferson Council: (U.of Va. Student) Mr. Sam Garrison, 170 Rugby Rd., Charlottesville
Fairfax County: (Lawyer) Mr. Jacob Seidenberg, 1511 Cavalier Corridor, Falls Church, Va.
Fairfax Jr. Council: Miss Lolly Frick, 302 Karl Road, Alexandria, Va.
Fredericksburg: (Student Worker at Mary Washington) Miss Susie Peach Foster, 1213 Dandridge Street, Fredericksburg, Va.
Loudoun County: (Housewife) Mrs. Willis Cary, Purcellville, Va.
Lynchburg: (Sweet Briar Prof) Dr. Jane Belcher, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.
Norfolk: (Cong. Minister) Rev. Daniel Bowers, 3816 E. Greenway Court, Portsmouth, Va.
Peninsula: (College Prof) Dr. Ed Kollman, Hampton INstitute, Hampton, Va.
Richmond: (College Prof.) Dr. Isabel Rogers, 1205 Palmyra Avenue, Richmond 27, Va.
Roanoke: (Negro Lawyer) Mr. George Lawrence, 101 Gilmer Ave. N.W., Roanoke, Va.
Williamsburg: (College Prof. W.&M.) Dr. Richard Sherman, College Apts # 5 Boundary Street, Williamsburg, Va.

(For mailing purposes, enclosed is a list of State Officers and Board Members)

Finance

A Financial report is included in this report for October, November and December. This report is self explanatory, thus no further comments on the report.

However, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to The Southern Regional Council for your help in developing and securing through the request, a grant for $30,000.00 from the Field Foundation. This project is in the capable hands of Mr. David H. Scull and his committee. Very shortly we expect to make a public announcement of this grant along with the names of several State Businessmen who will serve on an Advisory Committee in this project. We look forward to the implementation of this Equal Job Opportunity Service for the State of Virginia, and will keep you informed of the developments.

Our State Financial report which is enclosed will show that we are expecting to support our 1963 budget through assigned local council quotas plus the help from SRC's quarterly gifts and matching funds. We expect to be the first State to reach our matching fund quota in spite of the increased base which has been assigned us by SRC's Board.

Although the quarterly financial report included shows our operating funds to be $483.68 short, we expect January's gifts plus the $975 SRC quarterly gift to put us well on our way toward a good year financially.

Council Activities

Most of our local councils could be doing far more than they are at present, however, many are very active. Some are concentrating on programs, some on employment, while others are concentrating on housing. Among those doing the better jobs are: Alexandria, Blacksburg, Peninsula, Fairfax County, Charlottesville and Richmond. Improvements have been shown in Roanoke, Lynchburg and Arlington, with the most improved council being Norfolk.

Around the State

Everyone is standing by for an announcement of the January 9 Court's decision on Prince Edward School Closing. There is an air of optimism (400th time) that at long last some new development is in the making for the opening of the schools.

New rulings which place Negroes in formerely all-white schools have now become a regular part of Virginia's life. These rulings do not make headlines any longer, and in most cases counties carry out the Court's orders. Powhatan County has obtained a stay in their case, but the Judge ruled that Powhatan County could not close its schools to avoid his order.

Sit-in demonstrations have been going on by both White and Negroes of Richmond for several weeks against The White Tower Eating establishments. Five arrests were made January 8 and a hearing is set for next week.

Many public facilities are desegregated almost weekly. These include Hotels, and eating establishments primarily. It is a rare case for any Negro to be denied services at any Hotel in Richmond these days.

Some degree of Merit employment is being followed, but this is very little yet, and we expect our new project to supplement this phase of development greatly.

General Comments

We would appreciate SRC and its Staff to feel out or recommend persons whom you might feel qualified as Special Industrial Person for our new Equal Job Opportunities Project.

Concerning the Annual Meeting of State Directors, I, personally, would prefer the dates March 5-6 over February 12-13, however, should the latter be chosen, I feel that I could attend. I shall prepare and send to Mr. Anthony some suggestions for an agenda for that meeting.

Being the Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations has taken on an entirely new dimension during 1962. We have had an over-all good year, and our work is cut out for us for 1963. Wheras I spemt my first year at public speaking trying to sell an image of our Council, I now am developing an entirely new format for my role in 1963. I would expect that before I am able to completely decide on my role for 1963 that 1964 will be here. Nonetheless, we face the new year with much encouragement and energy.

Since my last two reports asked for a closer line of communication between this office and SRC, I wish to say that I have been impressed with some signs that this is improving.

State Projects for 1963

1. Implementing the "Equal Job Opportunity Project", through the Field Grant.
2. Promoting "Operation Extension" through the Whitney Grant and Associate Director.
3. Activating Board Members through eight committees as spelled out in enclosures.
4. Developing Scholarship Funds for exceptional Negro students in five Va. Communities.
5. Developing a series of consultations and special projects for people of Virginia who are opinion makers, namely, Scholars, Clergymen, Classroom Teachers, Press Radio and T.V., Social Workers, High School and College Editors and Student Government Leaders.

An illustration of such a special project would be.... A comparison of news coverage by specific Virginia newspapers in comparison with one or two nationally known dailies to determine what and how much news is being kept from Virginians in the area of advances in better race relations in other parts of the country. Spot checks of this indicate that much news is blacked-out, but a detailed study is needed.

6. Developing ways and means of issuing statements in support of constructive action throughout the State, and voicing disappointment when negative statements or action is taken by Virginians.
7. Establishing a State-wide Workshop Annually within Virginia covering the entire field of Human Relations.
8. Promoting a campaign to have businesses, especially eating establishments and Hotels, display signs or plaques stating "WE SERVE THE PUBLIC EQUALLY".

Help needed from SRC

1. Copies of any newsworthy articles or developments in any and all fields of Human Relations. Especially copies of correspondence carried on with any persons within Virginia. Examples - Ben Muse, H. H. Brewbaker, etc. etc., Any group participating in Voter Education Project, and especially the procurement or employment of any Virginians in any special project or work.
2. Your continued support in assisting us in obtaining special grants for the development of an enlarged service within our State.
3. Any suggestions or advice on any matter or project in which we are engaged at any time.
4. An occasional visit from any department, and a notice of such a visit to any part of Virginia.
5. Notices of any outstanding persons whom you might know to be planning a visit to Virginia, in order that we might take advantage of the contribution these persons might be able to give to our work.

Again, many thanks for your interest and support!

Sincerely,

Heslip Lee

Heslip M. Lee

NEWS from

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

114 B BROAD - GRACE ARCADE RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Phone MI. 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

17 E. Cary (Please note new address) December, 1962

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

VCHR HAS NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., of Richmond was elected president of the VCHR Board of Directors at the annual meeting in Roanoke, November 23-24.

Dr. Brown is a graduate of Davidson College and Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, and holds honorary degrees from Southwestern at Memphis and Maryville College in Tennessee. He has been Editor, since 1943, of the Presbyterian Outlook of Richmond; and since its origin in 1946 of the annual Going-to-College Handbook. Prior to that time he was a pastor for eleven years in West Virginia, and Moderator of the Presbyterian, U. S., Synod of West Virginia in 1946.

Dr. Brown was the first president of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council on Human Relations, and has been very active in all phases of this Council's work. He is a member of the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches, and Moderator of the "Any Questions?" radio program on the current Presbyterian Hour over WLEE, Richmond.

He is former president of the Richmond Torch Club and the Richmond Presbyterian Ministers' Association. Among his honors are the Associated Church Press citation in 1952 for "eminence" in editorial writing, and recipient in 1962 of the Sixth Baptist (Richmond) Citizenship and Brotherhood Award. His wife is the former Miss Sarah Hill of Richmond. They have eight children, ranging from a three-year-old to a Peace Corps son in Nigeria.

Other officers elected for 1963 include: Mr. W. R. Walker of Warwick, First Vice-president; Dr. Harry Roberts, Petersburg, Secretary and Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, Treasurer. Other Vice Presidents elected were: Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Farmville; Dr. E. B. Henderson, Falls Church, and the Right Reverend William H. Marmion, Roanoke.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

VCHR's new president appointed the 1963 Executive Committee immediately following his election at Roanoke on November 23. Each member of the committee will serve as chairman of a committee as follows: Mrs. George A. Eddy, Alexandria, Finance Committee; Dr. Ed. C. Kollman, Newport-News, Student Program Committee; Dr. E. B. Henderson, Falls Church, Public Facilities Committee; Mrs. George E. Mattus, Blacksburg, Extension and Public Relations Committee; Mr. David H. Scull, Annandale, Equal Job Opportunities Committee; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, Council Programs Committee; Reverend Hubert Beckwith, Fairfax, International Friendship Committee; and Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, Williamsburg, Nominating Committee. All officers will serve on the Executive Committee which will meet at least four times during 1963.

THREE RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Resolution on Prince Edward Schools: We are appalled at the continued scandal of public schools closed for the fourth year in Prince Edward County. Action is urgently needed for the future of the children out of school and for the sake of the reputation of our State. We call upon all thoughtful citizens and public officials, including the Governor of Virginia, to bring their influence and authority to bear to correct this intolerable situation, which is unparalled in the Nation.

Resolution on Housing: We commend President Kennedy for signing the executive order banning discrimination in Federally-assisted housing. We believe the order to be an important step in reducing the real hardships caused by lack of suitable housing for minority groups. We are confident it will provide benefits to the economy through stabilizing economic values and providing a substantial additional market for housing. To the extent this action reduces segregation and discrimination among citizens of this democracy, it will work to reduce racial tensions and misunderstandings, and hence will improve human relations. We look forward to effective and skillful enforcement, and to extension of coverage to additional types of housing.

DECEMBER NEWSLETTER - cont'd

Resolution on Voting Registration: We commend the General Assembly and people of Virginia for approving the constitutional amendment removing the restrictive voting registration provision. We believe this action provides additional desirable opportunity for greater citizen participation in State and local government.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

WE HAVE AN ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

The personnel committee announces the employment of Mr. Ocie Lee Smith of Natchitoches, Louisiana, as Associate Director of VCHR, effective December 1, 1963. Mr. Smith will reside at 2929 Montrose Avenue, Richmond, and will work out of the state offices at 17 East Cary Street in Richmond.

Mr. Smith holds both B. S. and M. S. degrees, the latter in the field of Sociology and Economics. He has worked for the United States Department of Agriculture, assigned to the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. He has also taught Sociology in both high school and on college campuses.

His voluntary services have included membership on the Urban League's Executive Board; President of the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations for five years; and, prior to the about-face of the Governor, he served as a member of Governor Faubus' Council on Children and Youth.

We welcome Mr. Ocie Lee Smith to Virginia and into the work of VCHR gladly.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

1963 BUDGET of $26,750.00 APPROVED

In approving the 1963 Budget of $26,750.00, VCHR Board members recognized enlarged state offices, expanded programs, salary for the new Associate Director, and some additional secretarial help and a $1,000.00 reserve. The reserve would begin to be built for the purpose of continuing the office of Associate Director after the two-year project, now being underwritten by a foundation, expires.

Subscriptions to the 1963 budget include quotas as follows:

Local council memberships and contributions	$12,700.00
Special, Corporate, and General contributions	1,000.00
Southern Regional Council	7,800.00
William C. Whitney Foundation (1962-63 gifts)	5,250.00
Total	$26,750.00

This compares to the 1962 budget of $26,000.00 of which $11,200.00 was designated as local councils' quotas.

Local council quotas for 1963 are as follows:

New Councils	$ 750.00	Roanoke	$ 500.00
Alexandria	1,350.00	Williamsburg	400.00
Arlington	900.00	Bluefield	350.00
Blacksburg	450.00	Danville	200.00
Charlottesville	1,100.00	Total	$12,700.00
Fairfax County	2,000.00		
Fredericksburg	350.00		
Lynchburg	600.00		
Norfolk	1,000.00		
Peninsula	450.00		
Richmond-Petersburg	2,300.00		

Local council gifts for 1962 from January thru November, $10,081.80

Total income for 1962 for January thru November $21,372.80

A WORD FROM Mrs. George A. Eddy, Chairman of 1963 Finance Committee

Too few people in Virginia have the conviction, the nerve and the ability to carry on the work of VCHR. There's no use pretending otherwise. Either we do it or it won't be done. I ask you very seriously to make a pledge for 1963 to the VCHR budget. The 1962 VCHR income, based on pledges, has been the most satisfactory in our seven year life. If 250 people would make a pledge of $5.00 per month, we can provide: 1. matching funds for Southern Regional Council grants; 2. meet our local quotas as suggested by the finance committee; 3. free both our state staff and ourselves of financial worry for 1963. Use the enclosed pledge form and mail today!!!!

Sincerely, Mrs. George A. Eddy

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

VCHR OFFICERS, 1963

President: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, The Presbyterian Outlook, 512 East Main St., Richmond

First Vice-President: Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., 72 Shoe Lane, Warwick

Second Vice-President: Dr. G. Gordon Moss, Dean Longwood College, Farmville

Third Vice-President: Dr. E. B. Henderson, 307 W. Farifax Street, Falls Church

Fourth Vice-President: Rev. William H. Marmion, Bishop Southwestern Episcopal Diocese, Roan

Secretary: Dr. Harry Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg

Treasurer: Dr. J. Rupert Picott, 316 East Clay Street, Richmond

Class of 1963

Mr. Edward A. Alfriend, 909 Vicar Lane, Alexandria

Dr. L. B. Allen, Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Va.

Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Box 288, Annandale

Rev. Daniel Bowers, P. O. Box 667, Portsmouth

Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street, Charlottesville

Dr. Frank D. Daniel, Box 136, Charlottesville

Mrs. George A. Eddy, 5151 Polk Ave., Alexandria

Mr. Jo. K. Higdon, 3305 West Franklin Street, Richmond

Rev. H. O. Knight, 1320 DuBois Avenue, Richmond

Mrs. B . A. Makielski, 955 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville

Mr. M. C. Martin, President, 1st. State Bank, Danville

Dr. Earl H. McClenney, President, St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville

Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg

Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, 400 Alderman Road, Charlottesville

Mr. Benjamin Muse, Box 312, Manassas

Dr. Samuel Newman, Newman Building, Danville

Father Thomas Scannell, 1 Saint Michael's Lane, Annandale

Mr. Carrell Tod, 1908 N. Quintana Street, Arlington

Mr. J. B. Woodson, P. O. Box 692, Fredericksburg

Mr. Thomas W. Young, 1660 Carprew Avenue, Norfolk 12

Class of 1964

Rev. Alvord M. Beardslee, Chaplain, Hollins College, Hollins College

Rev. William J. Cumbie, 5417 Juliet Street, Springfield

Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, 310 Hillwood Road, Richmond

Father Richard Burke, St. Joseph's Villa, Richmond

Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, 426 Burbank Street, Williamsburg

Dr. John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond

Rabbi Emmet A. Frank, 3830 Seminary Road, Alexandria

Dr. Paul Gaston, 138 Mimosa Drive, Charlottesville

Mrs. I. G. Gladden, 29 Pembroke, Hampton

Rev. Emmett Green, Jefferson Street & Gilmer Avenue, Roanoke

Mr. Nelson E. Greene, 814 Franklin Street, Alexandria

Dr. Rachel Henderlite, 1617 West Laburnum Street, Richmond

Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, 408 West Braddock Road, Alexandria

Mr. Jacques J. Jolie, 1108 Wellford Street, Charlottesville

Dr. Ed. C. Kollman, Hampton Institute, Hampton

Mr. George Lawrence, 101 Gilmer Avenue, N. W. Roanoke

Rev. William Marmion, Bishop, Southwestern Episcopal Diocese, Roanoke

Mrs. George E. Mattus, 1502 South Main Street, Blacksburg

Dr. G. Gordon Moss, Dean, Longwood College, Farmville

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, 316 East Clay Street, Richmond

Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 1003-28th Street, Newport-News

Mr. David H. Scull, Box 170, Annandale

Dr. Richard Sherman, Boundary Street College Apartments #5, Williamsburg

Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy, 4610 West Grace Street, Richmond

Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., 72 Shoe Lane, Warwick

Class of 1965

Mr. C. Douglas Adams, Jr., 7250 Maple Street, Annandale

Mrs. Theodore Adams, 5407 Matoaka Road, Richmond

Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholson Road, Falls Church

Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, 119 Windsor Road, Alexandria

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, 1836 Greenwood Road, S. W. Roanoke

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, T he Presbyterian Outlook, 512 E. Main Street, Richmond

Dr. G. W. C. Brown, 1519 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk

Mrs. Ron. J. Cauley, 4004 S. 28th Road, Arlington

Dr. Edna Colson, Virginia State College, Petersburg

Rev. Beverly Cosby, 4415 Boonsboro Road, Lynchburg

Rev. James Curtis, 503 Massachusetts Avenue, Norfolk

Mrs. Eugene Foster, 131 Mimosa Drive, Charlottesville

Miss. Susie Peach Foster, 1213 Dandridge Street, Fredericksburg

Mr. E. Leslie Hamm, 1900 N. Cameron Street, Arlington

Dr. E. B. Henderson, 307 W. Fairfax Street, Falls Church

Dr. T. H. Henderson, Virginia Union University, Richmond

Rev. R. Baldwin Lloyd, Tom's Creek, Blacksburg

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, 1619 Dogwood Lane, Lynchburg

Dr. Alan Peirce, 121 Hillcrest Street, Fredericksburg

Dr. Harry Penn, Allied Arts Building, Roanoke

Dr. Harry Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg

Mr. William Sanders, Law Building, Princeton, West Virginia

Rev. Godfrey Tate, 2729 Bowden Ferry Road, Norfolk

Dr. Thad Tate, Jr., James Geddy Addition, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg

Rev. Virgil Wood, 1419 Grace Street, Lynchburg

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

1962-1963

PROGRAM OF THE FREDERICKSBURG CHAPTER

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

September 29, Saturday, 4 p.m.

PICNIC
Stafford Wayside
Committee: Mrs. John W. Scott
Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Johnson
Brief Business Session

October 29, Monday, 8 p.m.

THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS
Shiloh New Site Church
Corner Princess Anne and Wolfe Sts.
Chairman: The Rev. Mr. Thomas Faulkner

November 29, Thursday, 8 p.m.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RELATIONS
Christ Lutheran Church
1300 Augustine Ave.
Committee: Miss Susie P. Foster
Mrs. Margaret B. Whylie
Mrs. T.F. Cocke
Speaker: Dr. Gordon Moss, Dean,
Longwood College, Farmville, Va.

December 13, Thursday, 8 p.m.

ECONOMIC LIFE AND HUMAN RELATIONS
Trinity Episcopal Church
Corner William St. and College Ave.
Chairman: Dr. L. Clyde Carter
Speaker: Mr. John Feild, Exec. Dir. of the President's Com. on Equal Employment Opportunity

January 29, Tuesday, 8 p.m.

HUMAN RELATIONS ON THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SCENE
Unitarian Fellowship Hall
1309 Rowe St.
Speaker: Mr. Oumar A. Sow, Ambassador of the Republic of Mali (Africa), to U.S.A.

February 23, Saturday, 8 p.m.

MOTORCADE
Mosque Auditorium, Richmond, Va.
Speaker: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations
Joint meeting with Richmond-Petersburg Area Chapter
Groups will leave Fredericksburg, 6 p.m.
Chairman: Mr. J.B. Woodson
Call Es3-6883 for transportation

March 29, Friday, 8 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN OUR AREA
Committee: Miss Norma L. Burruss
Miss Mary Lou Morris

April 30, Tuesday, 8 p.m.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND HUMAN RELATIONS
Chairman: Dr. Alan S. Peirce
Speaker: Dr. William M. Griffin, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Virginia. Director of Public Administration.

May 21, Tuesday, 8 p.m.

OUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Shiloh Old Site Church
Hanover and Sophia Sts.
Speaker: The Rev. Mr. Heslip M. Lee
Executive Director of Virginia Council on Human Relations
Covered Dish Dinner

OFFICERS

President, Miss Susie Peach Foster
Vice-President, Miss Norma L. Burruss
Secretary, Miss Mattie P. Smith
Treasurer, Dr. Myrick H. Sublette
Committee Chairmen,
Job Opportunities, Dr. L. Clyde Carter
Membership, Miss Estelle Rountree
Publicity, Mr. J.P. Johnson
Refreshments, Mrs. Esther Green Taylor

The Council on Human Relations seeks to foster and maintain active communication between responsible leaders of the races, to the end that misunderstanding and ill-will shall be avoided and mutual trust and fair play shall be more widely established and extended.

State Office: Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Annual Financial Report

Presented

Annual Meeting
November 23, 1962
Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Virginia

David H. Scull, Chairman
Finance Committee
J. Rupert Picott, VCHR Treasurer

INCOME 1962

Month	Local Councils	SRC	Foundations	Total
January	$2,281.10	$975.00		$3,256.10
February	1,346.25			1,346.25
March	1,428.10			1,428.10
April	937.15	975.00		1,912.15
May	679.30		$1,750.00	2,429.30
June	1,207.50			1,207.50
July	357.00	4,575.00	1,750.00	6,682.00
August	405.50			405.50
September	613.50	250.00		863.50
October	538.70	975.00		1,513.70
Total	$9,794.10*	$7,750.00	$3,500.00	$21,044.10

* includes New South subscriptions, Prince Edward County, and other ear-marked funds

* * * * * * * * * *

LOCAL COUNCILS 1962 QUOTAS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Council	Quota	Contribution Jan. - Oct.	Council	Quota	Contribution Jan. - Oct.
Alexandria	$1,200.00	$1,453.50	Prince Wm. Co.	$ 50.00	$ 8.79
Arlington	1,000.00	437.00	Richmond-P'burg	2,200.00	1,897.80
Blacksburg	250.00	370.00	Roanoke	200.00	102.50
Charlottesville	1,200.00	684.05	Staunton	100.00	50.00
Fairfax Co.	2,000.00	1,605.30	Williamsburg	100.00	195.00
Fredericksburg	200.00	299.30	New & General	800.00	
Loudoun Co.	300.00	62.50	Jefferson		5.00
			Bluefield		287.50
Lynchburg	800.00	309.70	Danville		16.00
			General		117.50
Norfolk	600.00	217.50			
Peninsula	200.00	388.00	GRAND TOTALS	$11,200.00	$8,506.94

DISBURSEMENTS 1962

I.	Salaries	$8,037.72
	Social Security matched by VCHR	357.44
II.	Travel	1,071.69
III.	Office Expenses	
	Office Supplies	611.64
	Printing & Mimeo.	962.65
	Telephone	533.15
	Books and Literature	299.10
	Postage	793.50
	Rent	620.00
	Office Equipment	646.34
IV.	Conferences	293.58
V.	Miscellaneous	
	New South	818.00
	Council refunds	435.25
	TOTAL	$15,635.06

PROPOSED BUDGET 1963

I.	SALARIES			
	Executive Director	$8,000.00		
	Associate Director	4,250.00		
	Secretaries	4,000.00		
	Council's matching Social Security	500.00		$16,750.00
II.	TRAVEL			
	Executive Director	$1,200.00		
	Associate Director	1,000.00		$2,200.00
III.	OFFICE EXPENSES			
	A. Office Supplies	$ 850.00		
	B. Printing and Mimeo	500.00		
	C. Telephone	600.00		
	D. Books and Literature	350.00		
	E. Postage	800.00		
	F. Rent	1,200.00		
	G. Office Equipment	1,000.00		$5,300.00
IV.	PROGRAMS			
	A. Board and Committee Meetings	$ 300.00		
	B. Annual Meeting	200.00		
	C. Workshops	300.00		
	D. Inter-group Projects	200.00		$1,000.00
V.	CONTINGENCY FUND			$ 500.00
VI.	TO RESERVE			1,000.00
			Total	$26,750.00

PROPOSED METHOD OF SUBSCRIBING THE 1963 BUDGET

I. Council Membership and Contributions

New Councils	$ 750.00	
Alexandria	1,350.00	
Arlington	900.00	
Blacksburg	450.00	
Charlottesville	1,100.00	
Fairfax County	2,000.00	
Fredericksburg	350.00	
Lynchburg	600.00	
Norfolk	1,000.00	
Peninsula	450.00	
Richmond-Petersburg	2,300.00	
Roanoke	500.00	
Williamsburg	400.00	
Bluefield	350.00	
Danville	200.00	
TOTAL		$12,700.00

II. Special, Corporate and General Contributions 1,000.00

III. Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Quarterly gifts	$3,900.00	
Matching funds	3,600.00	
Special projects	300.00	
TOTAL		$ 7,800.00

IV. Foundations

William C. Whitney Foundation	$ 5,250.00
TOTAL	$ 26,750.00

This compares to the 1962 budget as follows:

Council quotas	$11,200.00
Special, Corporate and General	2,000.00
Southern Regional Council	6,300.00
Foundations	6,500.00
TOTAL	$26,000.00

VCHR SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR

C O U N C I L M E E T I N G S

Please study these suggestions and others from all sources to discover the most needed and workable procedures to be sponsored by the VCHR and/or recommended to looal chapters, remembering our primary objective of involving increasing numbers of concerned and able people at the community level.

1. Plan well ahead for annual meeting.

2. Consider the possibility of other patterns -- possibly using more of two days (study Nashville and Tenn. Patterns). Could a larger and longer meeting involve delegated groups from chapters to engage in serious study or workshops? Overnight entertainment might be provided in homes of local members, thereby offering added fellowship opportunities.

3. Encourage local councils to send delegation to annual meeting.

4. Assist in selection of date and place of annual meeting; Board of Directors meeting and Executive Committee meetings.

5. Note suggestions on sheet applying to all committees.

VCHR SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

Please study these suggestions and others from all sources to discover the most needed and workable procedures to be sponsored by the VCHR and/or recommended to local chapters, remembering our primary objective of involving increasing numbers of concerned and able people at the community level.

1. Encourage local chapters to cooperate fith federal departments in WAshington in entertaining delegations and individuals from abroad.

2. Disseminate information about Operation Amigo People-to-People plans and similar procedures.

3. Encourage student weekends in communities for international students enrolled here.

4. Local all-out observance of International Student Day in the fall in communities where there are students from abroad.

5. Look at the possibility of involving other state HR councils and VCHR in overseas trips under the American Travel Association or other Auspices.

6. Note suggestions on sheet applying to all committees.

VCHR SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR

N O M I N A T I N G

Please study these suggestions and others from all sources to discover the most needed and workable procedures to be sponsored by the VCHR and/ or recommended to local chapters, remembering our primary objective of involving increasing numbers of concerned and able people at the community level.

1. Study the entire list of officers and directors, giving inactive members the opportunity to be replaced at the end of each year -- unless in some cases an individual's obvious influence and use of his name may overbalance non-performance in other ways.

2. Recommend necessary replacements during the year effective only until the annual meeting.

3. Keep alert for strong leaders across the state who may be considered for board membership.

4. See that each local conuncil selects their representations to Board as specified in by-laws.

5. See that each local council, as well as other areas of state,are represented on Board.

6. Note suggestions on sheet applying to all committees.

VCHR SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR

STUDENT PROGRAM

Please study these suggestions and others from all sources to discover the most needed and workable procedures to be sponsored by the VCHR and/or recommended to local chapters, remembering our primary objective of involving increasing numbers of concerned and able people at the community level.

1. Seek to have established in every educational community in the state a student chapter of the VCHR. Work with adult (permanent?) campus contacts in order to assure best possible continuity -- sympathetic professors, etc.

2. Consider the possibility of an annual statewide student HR convocation under outstanding leadership.

3. Quarterly newsletter for students, for the widest possible campus distribution.

4. YWCA has received a grant from Field Foundation to establish such college councils. Seek information and work with YWCA where possible.

5. Note suggestions on sheet applying to all committees.

VCHR SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Please study these suggestions and others from all sources to discover the most needed and workable procedures to be sponsored by the VCHR and/or recommended to local chapters, remembering our primary objective of involving increasing numbers of concerned and able people at the community level.

1. Supervise VCHR Consulation Service.

2. Note suggestions on sheet applying to all committees.

Some more or less obvious suggestions or

reminders for all VCHR committees . . . .

Some casual considerations of committee work in general . . .

Is one test of good committee work not simply how much and how efficiently the committee members do their work individually and collectively, but also how many others they are able to enlist in fulfilling our agreed-upon objectives across the state, since our primary objective is involvement of people at the local level where the issues are joined?

Where other organizations or groups are doing something in our field it is important (1) to make common cause where possible, and/or (2) to encourage these other groups to move forward, thereby releasing us for other needed activities.

Committee chairmen are members of the executive committee, thereby providing channels and liaison.

If other outstanding individuals who are not Board members might be considered as possible additions to committees because of their special qualifications, this may be arranged by application to the Board's executive committee. (Particularly important to keep former Board members related to us in this or other ways.)

And, in particular . . .

It is proposed that committees can get their work done in some of these ways:

- -- during the first 1 or 1½ hours of regular Board meeting time;
- -- sitting together at lunch at these Board meetings;
- -- by correspondence (possibly by telephone);
- -- by occasional informal meetings of some members who live near each other;
- -- when necessary by a called meeting of the committee.

It will be helpful if matters related to the area of a committee's responsibility can be dealt with by the committee before Board meetings so that reports and recommendations can go to the Board against the background of committee reflection and judgment.

NEWSLETTER . . .

The VCHR Newsletter offers opportunity for reporting or soliciting information. Please consider that this is an opportunity and, in some respects, a responsibility.

If you learn of printed matter: books, pamphlets, reprints, etc., which should be called to the attention of our constituency, please send this information to the Newsletter, particularly if it pertains to your committee assignment; but in other cases too.

Also, give the Newsletter information about audio-visual aids which are found to be useful.

Give the Newsletter information about meetings of other organizations, study and workshop opportunities, and the like, where VCHR members can attend with profit -- and if the enterprise is related to your committee's responsibility, make a special effort to have committee members attend.

VCHR SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Please study these suggestions and others from all sources to discover the most needed and workable procedures to be sponsored by the VCHR and/or recommended to local chapters, remembering our primary objective of involving increasing numbers of concerned and able people at the community level.

1. Investigate areas where next advances in opening up facilities for all should be made, with recommendations to local chapters.

2. Survey successful techniques of change in Virginia and other areas where significant advances have been made and share information with local chapters.

3. Where needed and desirable request (through executive committee) studies or analyses by qualified scholars.

4. With Extension Committee plan workshops, particularly in areas without HR chapters, on such topics as: Ministers and Effective Teaching of Good Human Relations: also in turn for Parents and Public School Teachers. Or: Churches and Good Human Relations: How to Teach Them. Or: The Church Teaching Good Human Relations.

5. One-day men's conference of 25 each of the topmost Negro and white leaders in the state to consider "What remains to be done to abolish second class citizenship in Virginia?" Possibly, similar procedure to be recommended in cities. And, 25 women at state and city levels, on same topic.

6. If permitted by charter, inquire of candidates for public office their attitudes on key issues, providing this information to the state membership.

7. Seek to have maintained up-to-date information on all litigation within the state dealing with the opening up of public facilities without discrimination.

8. Consider the possibilities of encouraging, in cooperation with other Virginia Organizations, a legislative reporting service during the General Assembly Session which would provide an analyses of current legislation and status reports, picking up a wide variety of bills of general human relations, welfare, consumer, educational and other interest. Board members might help.

9. Call attention to significant studies within and without Virginia dealing with this area of concern.

10. Consider the possibility of periodic statewide meetings of allied and congenial groups working or concerned with

A council that seeks—through fact-finding, discussion and action—to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

RICHMOND AREA CHAPTER

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EDWARD MEEKS GREGORY, President
520 North Boulevard, Richmond 20
ELgin 3-9730

MRS. L. WAYNE BATTY, Secretary-Treasurer
3003 Manor Drive, Richmond 28
ATlantic 8-7778

STATE COUNCIL OFFICE
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19
MIlton 9-0872

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Dear Friend:

Like all of us, you are doubtless wondering what you can do to make a constructive contribution in the midst of the tensions and anxieties of our day.

There is one organization which you may not have considered which provides a meeting-ground and a bridge of understanding between white and Negro persons who are together seeking constructive ways of promoting the common welfare.

This organization is the Virginia Council on Human Relations. It is related to the Southern Regional Council. The president of the Richmond Area Chapter is Edward Meeks Gregory, curate at St. Marks and a lifetime resident of Richmond.

We believe you will find our activities interesting and highly stimulating. Our meetings bring a deeper understanding of ways and means to contribute effectively to some of the opportunities of the present hour. Our national leaders seem to be of one mind in calling us to make the most constructive efforts possible in this area of urgent need.

Annual dues are only $5 and provide, if desired, the valuable and informative magazine, New South, published by the Southern Regional Council, and the Council Newsletter.

A card is enclosed, offering an opportunity to register your interest in this helpful program. You will be notified of the next meeting where we hope to be able to welcome you into our fellowship.

Sincerely,

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Chairman, Membership Committee

The following persons join me in sending you this invitation:

Dr. & Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Dr. & Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
Mrs. Baker J. Cauthen
Mr. & Mrs. Bernardin F. Dabney
Dr. & Mrs. Marshall C. Dendy
Mrs. Robert W. Gibson
Mr. Harry R. Jefferson
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Jenkins
Dr. & Mrs. Reuben R. McDaniel
Dr. & Mrs. James R. Sydnor
Dr. W. Taliaferro Thompson

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

WHAT THEY SAY . . . about the Council on Human Relations. What do you say?

**FATHER RICHARD J. BURKE, Roman Catholic Diocesan Superintendent of Schools-- To use the talents God gave me in order to serve my fellowman is a distinct privilege I have as a human being. The Council on Human Relations gives me this wonderful opportunity for which I am most grateful.

MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK, Former President, General Federation of Women's Clubs of the U. S. A. -- The work of this Council is highly important for Richmond -- for Virginia. Many more of our citizens should be participating in it.

**J. RUPERT PICOTT, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers' Association -- Effective communication between people is the great need of our times. The Richmond area Council deserves hearty congratulations for fulfilling this role.

BOOKER T. BRADSHAW, President, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. -- The program and objectives of the Council on Human Relations are highly commendable. They deserve the wholehearted support and encouragement of every patriotic American in this community.

*MRS. MARSHALL C. DENDY, Book Reviewer, Travel Tour Conductor -- Richmond is fortunate in having an active Council on Human Relations. When men and women of different racial backgrounds can discuss their problems in an atmosphere of mutual respect and concern, those problems are well on the way to being solved.

THEODORE F. ADAMS, Pastor, First Baptist Church of Richmond -- I am sure that many are grateful for any worthy means of promoting understanding and brotherhood across the lines of color and creed. The Council on Human Relations provides just such a channel for many men and women of goodwill.

*HOLMES ROLSTON, Editor-in-Chief, Presbyterian, U. S., Board of Christian Education -- To me, the work of the various Councils on Human Relations within our state is highly significant because it gives to those involved opportunities to meet representative leaders from other races. I have opportunity to know the Negro ministers of the city through the Richmond Ministerial Association, but apart from my contacts with the Richmond-Petersburg Council on Human Relations I have almost no opportunity to get to know in terms of personal friendship the Negro leaders in the educational and professional life of our city.

ROBERT P. DANIEL, President, Virginia State College, Petersburg -- The Council on Human Relations makes a significant contribution to the cultivation of wholesome attitudes necessary for the solution of the racial issues involved in community problems. Tensions and misunderstandings can be removed, indeed prevented, by the cooperative efforts of people of mutual respect and goodwill.

**Member, State Board of Directors. *Member, Richmond-Petersburg Board.

--- NOW, in two (2) sentences, how would you describe the values you see in the Council on Human Relations. Please write here:

Return your comments to: VCHR, 114-B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Va.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The personel committee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations announces the employment of an Associate Director in the person of Mr. Ocie Lee Smith of Natchitoches, Louisiana. Mr. Smith will assume his position on December 1, 1962.

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith -

Born in Louisiana where he attended elementary and High School-

Higher Education: B. S. degree from Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
M. S. degree in Sociology and Economics from University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Twelve hours toward Ph. D. degree in Sociology and Ecomomics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Former positions of work:

1943-1954 worked with the Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, as itinerant Supervisor, assigned to the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark.

1954-1961 taught Social Science in High School in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

1961-1962 taught Sociology and Economics at Jackson State College in Jackson, Mississippi. (The now famous James Merideth was one of his pupils)

Other positions held:

Eight years served as president of the Social Workers Organization in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Served as a member of the executive board, Urban League, Little Rock, Ark.

Four years served as president of Board of Directors of Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Served as a member of Governor Faubus' Council on children and youth.

Served as a member of a special study-research group involved in:
I. "Dietary habits of Negro People in a given slum area" II. "A sample of living standards among Negro families in the Black Belt, Alabama." These studies were conducted under the joint sponsorship of Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute.

In 1953, Mr. Smith was invited by Governor Fine of Pennsylvania, to attend the Aaronsburg Assembly which met at the University of Pennsylvania and in the Quaker community of Aaronsburg. This was styled as an assembly of one hundred of America's most distinguished citizens.

The personel committee is happy to announce the employment of Mr. Smith as our Associate Director as of December 1, and after that date he may be contacted at the state offices now located at 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia. MI 9-0872.

Use as Quarterly Report

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

OFFICERS
*THE REV. CHARLES R. KELLY
President
*G. E. DODD, M.D.
Vice-President
*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
Recording Secretary
*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
EVERETT O. BELL
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PHD.
BEN CANALES
MISS NINA CULLINAN
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
RAYMOND DUNCAN
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PHD.
HENRY GROPPE
JOHN J. HERRERA
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. ARMEN JORJORIAN
THE REV. TED KLEIN
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
*CHARLES SHAW
MISS BETTY SHERWOOD
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON
MRS. A. L. ULLRICH

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

January 14, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Is my face ever red! I feel sure that Mr. Rilling has been replaced, but I cannot for the life of me locate the correspondence where I thought I read it. Will you please offer my apologies and set me straight. Done

I know that my letters to you are long overdue. I was out of the office from December 18 through December 31st. We had employed someone on a part time basis, but there was illness in the family and she had to go to Alabama, so I am still catching up, but never hope to clear things up much. Ha!

Also, will you give me Paul Rillings complete address. I received a season's greeting from him, but no address. Done

I am enclosing the past three month's financial statements, which total $1,601.75 (outside of dinners). So far this month I have banked $665.00 in memberships and memorials. We are away off from our goal, but are really just getting off the ground. What we need badly now is a new brochure. I have an appointment now to meet with two of our men who are working on one. I am again enclosing a copy of our campaign budget. We are reorganizing our campaign. We have four divisions: Memberships (smaller), Big Gifts, Businesses and foundations (some of this will be same as Big Gifts) and the fourth section is Student Memberships.

I am attaching the 1962-63 Program Plans and also a listing for the months of October, November and Dcecember, the activities. In a separate letter I am requesting some information for our Health Chairman and would you see that it gets to the correct person.

Our Annual meeting with Mr. Dabbs was fine, our meeting with Ralph McGill in December excellent--this gave us a little prestige and reached some status people; our meeting last week with John H. Griffin was most successful and we are going to reach new people through the contacts we made that day.

For the future--We are in the tentative or rather planning stages for our Employment Workshop which is scheduled for February 23rd; and also our Youth Seminars for the latter part of March.

Please write and let me know if I have given you all the information which you desire.

Actually, the picture here is about the same. More Negroes are being employed with the demand greater than the supply. Several groups are hard at work to get poll taxes paid. As a group we are not in on this as so many of our members are working actively in this through other groups they represent. Enclosing a clipping about two Negroes being hired in Austin. We still are not able to set up the dialogue that we would like to with minorities in this community, but will work toward this end.

I shall try to write more often.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures (many)

Done

P.S. I had a request to day that I could not comply with, but referred the person to the Anti-Defamation League. Can you help me? What information do you have on a yearly Leadership Conference on Civil Rights held in New York?

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JANUARY 1963

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

Announcing

Meetings with

J O H N H O W A R D G R I F F I N

Wednesday, January 9, 1963

* * * * * *

8:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. Minister's Breakfast, Second Presbyterian Church, 2714 South Main (Cost: $1.00)
Chairman: The Rev. John Murray, 2017 Wheeler, JA2-8142

12:00 Noon - 2:00 P.M. Luncheon, Town and Gown Club, Cohen House, Rice University
Chairman: Mr. James R. Noland, #9 Chelsea Place, JA6-2247

2:30 P.M. - 4:00 P.M. Conversation with Houston Students (Students from four Universities are invited), Texas Southern Univ., 3201 Wheeler
Co-Chairmen: Mrs. Allen Clark, 4929 Valarie, Bellaire, MO4-9179; The Rev. Julius Scott, Jr., 2009 Ruth, JA4-4801

4:30 P.M. - 5:30 P.M. Autograph Party, Mary Regina Inc., 1617 Main
Hostesses: Mrs. Joseph Reilly, 2708 Robinhood, MA3-7710
Mrs. Street Fulton, Rice House, Rice Univ., JA4-3530

8:00 P.M. - 9:30 P.M. Evening Meeting, First Unitarian Church, 5210 Fannin
Chairman: Dr. E. W. Rand, Texas Southern University, JA8-0611

Reception following for Members of the Board of Directors and Education Committee
Hostesses: Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, 2306 Rosedale, JA8-2304
Mrs. Warren Peret, 10954 Bienhorn, HO8-4502

* *

JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN is an internationally-known novelist, reporter, humanitarian, musicologist and student of primitive culture. Mr. Griffin is a native Texan. He served with the French forces in World War II and later with the American Army in the Pacific, where he was severely wounded. In 1947, with total loss of vision, he returned to America to attend schools for the blind. He then moved to Mansfield, Texas, and divided his time between raising pure-bred livestock and writing books. He has written: "The Devil Rides Outside," "Nuni," "Land of the High Sky." "Black Like Me" is the story of this daring and skillful reporter's travels through four Southern states that began as a scientific research study of the Negro and the South, but ended as a journal of his experiences living as a Negro. His latest book, "The Scattered Shadows" an autobiography, was published in the fall of 1962 and tells of ten years of blindness and sight recovery. He is married and has three children.

* *

Dr. E. W. Rand is general chairman. If you desire additional information, please call the Council office or one of the above chairmen.

CAMPAIGN BUDGET
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962-63

OPERATING EXPENSES	$11,400		$11,400
Educational Material	1,000		
Postage	500		
	1,500	$1,500	
Annual Meeting	200		
Human Rights Observance	350		
Education Meeting (John Howard Griffin)	300		
Employment Conference	250		
Youth Seminars:	2,500		
(1) Junior High			
(4) Senior High			
(1) College			
(1) Teacher Training			
"Housing for All" Conference	300		
International Understanding	300		
Health and Welfare	500		
Human Relations and the Police			
Church-State Conference	500		
Staff and Volunteer Training	500		
Reserve for Contingency	400		
	6,100	6,100	
Publications (Special Items, Reprints, Programs)		1,000	
		$8,600	8,600

TOTAL $20,000

10/4/62
E
C
D
:
h

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DECEMBER 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1962		$520.18
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$1,045.00	
Memorials	1.00	
Literature	4.75	
Dinners	34.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$1,084.75	$1,084.75
RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1962		$1,604.93
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$ 148.23	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	45.43	
Utilities	9.20	
Printing	87.38	
Misc. (Lit.$3.75+Sec.Help $25)	28.72	
Volunteer Training	4.62	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$403.58	403.58
BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1962		$1,201.35

1/2/63
ecd

FINANCIAL STATMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
NOVEMBER 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1962			$1,490.13
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$268.50	
Dinners		331.55	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$600.05	600.05
RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1962			$2,090.18
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries (2)		$ 463.75	
Social Security		14.49	
Rent		80.00	
Utilities		20.15	
Telephone		47.25	
Office Expenses		21.42	
Printing		13.05	
Office Equipment		10.81	
Conferences and Meetings		895.10	
Annual Mtg.	$243.17		
McGill Mtg.	120.00		
Dinner(An.Mtg.)	531.93		
Volunteer Training		3.98	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$1,570.00	1,570.00
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1962			$ 520.18

11/30/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30,1962..... $ 625.92

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$ 282.00	
SRC-(Balance of Grant)	1331.17	
Sale of Literature	.50	
Dinners	156.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1770.17	$ 1770.17

RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1962.....$ 2396.09

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries (2)	$ 463.75	
Social Security	14.49	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	22.20	
Telephone	47.09	
Office Expenses	27.27	
Postage	75.00	
Printing	21.40	
Maintenance	5.79	
Office Equipment	120.96	
Conference and Meetings	24.80	
Staff and Volunteer Training	3.21	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	905.96	..... 905.96

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1962 .....$1490.13

E
C
D
:
h

ACTIVITIES
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October - November - December - 1962

October

Human Rights Day Committee Meeting (Planning McGill Meeting)
Boad of Directors Meeting
Program Committee for 1962-63
Annual Meeting Committee
IIE - (Meeting with this group to co-ordinate our International Relations program)
Health and Welfare Co-Chairmen met
Youth Committee Chairman met with Health and Welfare Section of Community Council on Juvenile Delinquency Study
Newletter issued

November

Annual Meeting ~~Committee~~
Formal Invitations mailed to McGill meeting
Annual Meeting, SRC, Mrs. Shaw, immediate past-president attended
Education Committee Meeting
Executive Committee Meeting

December

Human Rights Day Observance with Ralph McGill
Employment Committee Chairman (in office)
Board of Directors Meeting

Many individual~~s~~ appointments have been made to secure chairmen and to discuss generally with others in this type of work what needs to be done in Houston. Private conferences have been held on type of campaign to be conducted in the future. Several meetings held on brochure being revised.

1/14/63
ecd

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The 1962-63 Program Committee recommends:

That the following programs be implemented for this coming year:

October and November 1962
Annual Meeting
Membership Campaign

December 1962
Human Rights Observance
Chairman: Mrs. Murry G. Gray
Speaker: Ralph McGill(being contacted)

January 1963
John Howard Griffin Meeting
Education Committee, Dr. R. W. Rand, Chairman

February 1963
Employment Workshop
Employment Committee (Chairman to be announced)

(People Who Give information and those who should receive it to be involved. To be co-sponsored with Merit Employment,TSU, Vocational Guidance Service.)

March 1963
Youth Seminars (Jr. High, Sr. High and College age level)
Youth Committee, Mrs. Arthur Jay, Chairman

April 1963
Public Housing Conference
Housing Committee, (Chairman to be announced; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Warren Peret)
(Research and investigation to determine what can be done to improve the situation in housing units; what makes the difference; how many units; who lives in them; any vacant, etc.)

May 1963
Outing with membership families and international students
International Relations Committee, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Chairman

September 1963
Human Relations Problems in the Field of Police Protection
Health and Welfare Committee, Mrs. A. E. Dukler and Rev. George Reck, co-chairman

That the Cultural and Health Committees have a continual and on-going program of research and fact-finding, that this information be forwarded to interested individuals, and organizations.

That the Church and State Committee, Irwin Glatstein, chairman, bring to the Board at their earliest convenience plans for workshop.

That a brochure be printed and distributed to the membership and other interested persons so that calendars may be marked for these programs.

Committee: James R. Noland, Chairman, Miss Elizabeth Kimmel, Mrs. A. E. Dukler, Dr. R. W. Rand, Mrs. Howard Barnstone, Mrs. Adolph Susholtz, Mrs. Arthur Jay, Charles R. Kelly, Mrs. Warren Peret (Guest), Mrs. Joyce Shaw and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

ecd
10/3/62
h

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Tuesday, November 27,1962, 12:00 Noon

The executive committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met in a luncheon session, Tuesday, November 27, 1962, at the Council offices, at 12:00 Noon.

Mr. Charles Kelly, president, presided.

Present were: Charles Kelly, Irwin Glatstein, Dr. George Dodd, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, Miss Barbara Jordan, Mrs Gerry Peret (Ex-Officio) and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Minutes of the previous meeting, September 20, 1962, were approved as mailed and read.

Treasurer's Report - In the absence of the treasurer, Mr. Marsters, Mrs. Dumbauld read the financial report. The balance on hand September 30, 1962 was $625.92; receipts were $1,770.17; disbursements were $905.96; leaving a balance of $1,490.13 on hand October 31, 1962.

The estimated financial statement for November is as follows: Balance on hand October 31, 1962 -$1,490; Receipts $537.55; Disbursements $1,584.49; leaving a balance on hand November 30, 1962 of $443.06.

Membership Campaign - Mr. Kelly asked Mrs. Shaw to report on the SRC meeting and to inform us of the allotment for our group which was announced. The grant that we can call on will be $2,600--an increase of $300. Our Council can call on the grant when we have raised $3,500 and after that amount they will match us dollar for dollar until we have reached the maximum of the grant $2,600.

It was officially announced that Mr. Wm. Martin, Jr., will not be able to serve as membership chairman because of his health. After considerable discussion, it was VOTED on motion of Barbara Jordan, seconded by Dr. Goodman, that the membership campaign be organized with a General Chairman and three divisions as follows: Membership; Big Gifts (individuals giving $100 or more); and Organizations, Businesses, and Institutions.

Mr. Charles Cadigan and Mr. Howard Barnstone were suggested as general chairmen. Mr. Morgan Davis, Mr. Maurice Dannenbaum and Mr. Jerry Finger were suggested as honorary chairmen. The following persons were suggested as division chairmen: Membership - Mrs. Frank Freed(first choice); Mrs. Street Fulton; Mr. Guy Pry; and Mrs. J. Milton Richardson. Big Gifts-Mrs. Joyce Shaw,(first choice);Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor, Ted Klein, and Mrs. Warren Peret. Org.,Bus.,Inst.- Mr. Jim Noland(first choice);Dr. George Dodd, Mr. Wm. Steven.

Miss Elizabeth Kimmel and Mrs. Ava Jean Mears were suggested as secretaries.

Announcements - The dates of the board meetings were given. Members of the Board will be hostess for the dinner at 7 P.M. on the following dates are: who

Thursday, December 6, 1962 - Joyce Shaw
Thursday, January 24, 1963 - (to be announced)
Thursday, March 28, 1963 - Mary Ellen Goodman
Thursday, May 23, 1963 - Gerry Peret

Mr. Griffin will be in Houston January 9th instead of January 10th.

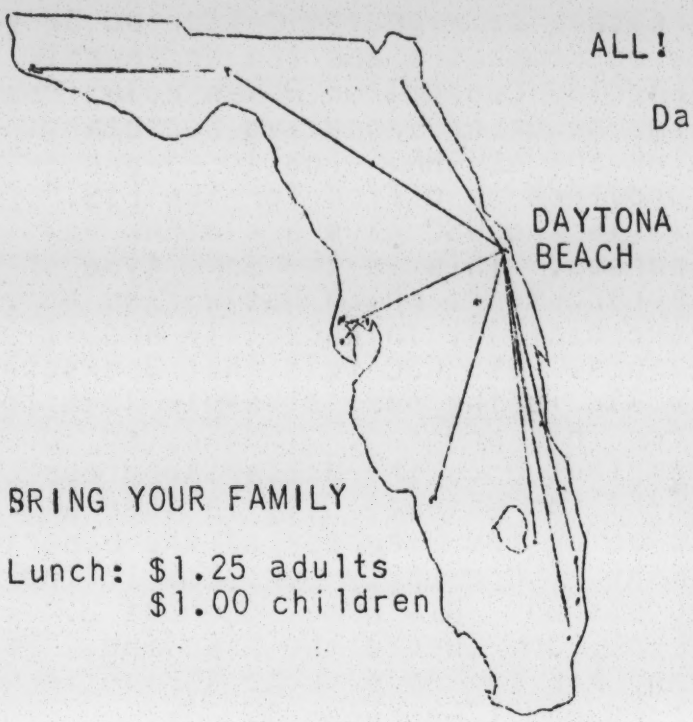
Adjournment was at 1:40 P.M.

By Barbara Jordan,
Recording Secretary

/ECD
lmh

JANUARY, 1963
P.O. Box 8292
Jacksonville 11, Florida

NEWSLETTER OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS



ALL! roads lead to

Daytona Beach and the

ANNUAL MEETING

January 26th

Starting: 10:00 a.m.

Bethune-Cookman College

BRING YOUR FAMILY

Lunch: $1.25 adults
$1.00 children

THIS IS THE BIG MEETING OF THE YEAR. Fill your car with members and friends of the Florida Council on Human Relations and hie your way to Daytona Beach on Saturday, January 26th.

- - - - - - - -

Just to get together with others vitally concerned about the same things you are will be sufficient reward for coming. But the program will be memorable, one in which you will want to participate yourself and to share with others.

The piece de resistance will be Wiley A. Branton, Director of the VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT of the Southern Regional Council. Attorney Branton was cited by LIFE magazine as one of the 100 most important young men and women in the United States, in its Sept. 14 issue. For his outstanding record in civil rights cases he has received citations and awards from various political and civil rights organizations. He is a native Southerner, a family man (six children), a 32nd degree Mason, a Baptist, a World War II veteran, a member of bar associations, and now Director of one of the most significant citizenship projects in the country.

Other features will be a panel of Floridians, headed by Mrs. Lilburn B. Moseley, taking up the human relations situation in Florida; a period of Council sharing where the local Councils tell what is happening in their communities; a luncheon with fellowship, food, fun, and fund raising; and the annual business meeting where the membership has its say.

For the fund raising time be sure to figure your budget and come prepared to help the Florida Council raise its. Local Councils, organizations, and individuals may all participate in this part. If we expect to have enough to employ a full-time Director for the FCHR, our giving cannot be peanuts. If you cannot give a big amount at one time, make your giving monthly in smaller amounts.

Remember the date: January 26th. Come and bring others.

YOU ARE THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. COME TO YOUR MEETING.

- -

Ole Miss

Have you read the sad story of how a Governor sold his soul for a mess at Old Miss in LOOK, Dec 31 issue? It is euphemistically entitled, "How a Secret Deal Prevented a Massacre at Ole Miss."

Southern Student Reactions

SRC has compiled editorials from Southern colleges expressing reactions against Gov. Barnett's actions. Everything from satire to sorrow. Write FCHR headquarters for a copy.

SRC Makes Generous Grant and Offer

The Southern Regional Council, our parent body, has made available for 1963 a possible $7400 to the FCHR when we secure $3500 in the bank and a full-time professional Director. We get just $1700 if we do not meet these conditions, so the moral is obvious. For either the $1700 or $7400 the FCHR is grateful but if our giving is greater, we shall have more for which to be grateful. All giving to all affiliated local councils counts to help match SRC grant--so report all funds even if used entirely locally.

Board Member Ludd Spivey Dies

Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, formerly President of Florida Southern College and longtime member of the Florida Council on Human Relations, passed away on Dec. 27. Among Dr. Spivey's many interests were those having to do with bettering human relations, including besides the FCHR the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the AAUN. He upheld his principles during many years when it was more difficult to espouse them than today.

Educational Unopportunity in Brevard

Central Brevard Council reports that the upshot of a Sunday afternoon public meeting on equal educational opportunities beyond high school was this: "No qualified Negro student will be able to take courses at Brevard Jr. College (white) even when those courses are not available at Carver Jr. College (colored - with one (1) full time teacher - rest of faculty high school teachers." Participating in the panel were President J. Bruce Wilson of Brevard Jr. College, Dr. Bradley Baker, Assistant County School Superintendent, and Mr. James Greene, President of Carver Jr. College. Mrs. Marvin Olsen sent in the report.

Contrast at Chattanooga

The October issue of the ADL (Anti-Defamation League) Bulletin tells how through the offices of the ADL and the determination of public officials to maintain decency and order the schools of Chattanooga desegregated without untoward incident. The ADL Bulletin subhead reads: "A month before the violence at Oxford, Chattanooga's public schools desegregated peacefully, without headlines."

Call for Desegregation in Entire Community

At the recent meeting of the Upper Pinellas County Branch of FCHR panelists urged non-discrimination in housing, employment, recreation, welfare, and church membership, as well as in education. The extension of the religious principles of brotherhood, recognition of the dignity and worth of the individual, equal interest and responsibility of all groups, and the reeducation of both white and Negro citizens to new cultural patterns were stressed in the discussion. Panelists were the Reverend Donald Airey, Mrs. Vivian Henry, Mrs. S. D. Mullins, and the Reverend Mac James Williams.

Send news from YOUR community!

Flash! Lent Comes Early to Northeast Florida

In the negotiation stage for about a year, an agreement has been reached between the Unitarian Service Committee and the Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations for securing Executive Secretary for the NEFCHR. The local group provides an office for the E.S. while the USC pays his other expenses. This is the same type of arrangements which has worked so successfully in Knoxville and Atlanta. The USC felt that Jacksonville is the next strategic location for this program. Indeed, so important does the Unitarian group feel the Gateway City is they are placing the Director of the Department of Community Services in the position. His name? Ernest E. Lent, Jr. (Hence the headline.) He and his family plan to arrive in town about February 1.

Okaloosa and Bay Counties to Lose Federal Funds

Unless Okaloosa and Bay Counties desegregate their schools, Federal funds will be withheld from construction and operation of schools in these counties. Notice was received by Attorney General Richard Ervin and Okaloosa's School Superintendent Lance Richbourg, according to a Jacksonville Times-Union AP article. The ruling was made by former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Abraham Ribicoff.

Organizations May Become Institutional Members of FCHR

Sunday School classes, clubs, youth groups, or any group which the Board of Directors of the FCHR agrees is suitable may become institutional members of the Florida Council on Human Relations. By joining, the group expresses its belief in the principles of justice and equality of opportunity for which FCHR stands, in a very practical, tangible way, including dues. Write to the Acting Executive Director, Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger, P.O. Box 8292, Jacksonville 11, Florida, for details concerning your group. Do it now so that an application can reach the Board of Directors prior to the Annual Meeting on January 26.

Gainesville CHR to Hold Annual Institute

President James M. Dabbs, of the Southern Regional Council, will address the Annual Institute on Human Relations held by the GCHR in Gainesville on February 15 and 16. Consultant to the Institute will be Miss Mary L. Divers of Bethune-Cookman College.

Executive Committee Seeks New State Executive Director

Active negotiations are under way for securing a full-time FCHR Executive Director. One outstanding prospect has accepted invitation to attend our Annual Meeting in Daytona on January 26. Be there to meet him, and to tell him about human relations progress and problems in your area.

Fort Pierce Scores Communication Triumph

Under the auspices of the Fort Pierce Community Association, an institutional affiliate of FCHR, two forums brought together city officials, the newspaper, and citizens in a free interchange concerning conditions--bad ones--in neighborhoods where Negroes live. The Reverend James Howard who submitted the report expressed belief that better understandings grew out of the discussions. The Fort Pierce CA is also seeking to secure a Negro Home Demonstration agent; in doing so contacts were made with the County Commission.

No More "Soft Spots"?

At the fall meeting of Southern Interagency Conference Les Dunbar, SRC Executive Director, suggested that we may be running out of the "soft spots" which involve peaceful change. Breakdown of law enforcement in several recent desegregation attempts indicates there may be a period ahead when more of the same will be found. Mr. Dunbar urged agencies dealing with intergroup relations to prepare for this kind of new crisis.

Anthony Steps in to Rilling's Post

Paul Anthony has been appointed Director of Field Activities of Southern Regional Council, filling the position held until recently by Paul Rilling. Mr. Rilling takes up the job of Director of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations of the District of Columbia. Paul Anthony hopes to be present for the Annual Meeting of FCHR on January 26th.

Jax "Private Golf Courses" Agents of City--Must Desegregate

Two Jacksonville golf courses which had been sold by the City in order to avoid desegregation are being required to desegregate under court orders. Appeals were made by the new owners as far as the U. S. Supreme Court, which refused to review the lower appelate court's ruling that a reverter clause made the owners City agents.

Race and Housing

Bill Williams (former FCHR Executive Director now in Illinois) reports an extensive study on Race and Housing showing conclusively that nonwhite entry into previously all-white neighborhoods consisting of single family residences rarely causes property values to decline and often brings about rise in price. Available are a book (by Luigi Laurenti, Property Values and Race, $6.00) and shorter report (Where Shall We Live? Report of the Commission on Race and Housing, $1.50). Order from your bookstore or from the publisher: University of California Press, Berkeley 4, Calif.

Why Pledge to Give to FCHR?

In the Methodist "Adult Student" for December a bit of ironical writing suggests that if people did business as they give to the church, they would tell the electric company, the telephone company, the daily paper, and the government that, of course, they think the services provided are essential, but to promise to give regularly to these institutions--why, no, they wouldn't think of it. They will pay when and if they feel able to. But as the writer points out, companies and Uncle Sam don't operate that way, and neither can the church. The same is true of the Florida Council on Human Relations. It cannot operate on hit-or-miss giving. It must have contributions, however large or small, that are given regularly. If you pledge to pay, you will pay, 99 times out of a hundred. If you do not pledge, in 90 cases out of a hundred you won't pay, regardless of good intentions.

As of December 31, 145 persons had already paid 1963 dues to the FCHR, and a number of others contributed or made pledges toward the 1963 budget. We need more--We need YOU. Join a going, growing group!

FCHR dues are payable for the calendar year. If you have not paid yours, please do so now. You may pay through your local Council treasurer or directly to FCHR headquarters (in which case appropriate refund is made to the local Council).

1963 Dues Due -- Please DO!

(Use form on reverse side of this sheet.)

Are you "Dead Wood"?

Please, if a separate sheet and envelope are enclosed with this Newsletter, check your mailing address and return it in the postage-free envelope--that is, if you wish to receive future FCHR Newsletters. Volunteer clerical helpers are checking the hundreds of addresses on our mailing list--but if the FCHR state office has not heard from you since moving to Jacksonville in early September, these workers have nothing by which to know of your continuing interest. Should you not return your sheet--or not have other correspondence with FCHR headquarters right away--all they can do is conclude that for the Newsletter file you are "dead wood"!

Others

Do you know others who may wish to receive FCHR Newsletter? Send their names and addresses to the state office: P. O. Box 8292, Jacksonville 11, Fla.

Swimming Pool

In October a new swimming pool for Negroes was inaugurated in Winter Park. Mr. and Mrs. David Eddy who report this event state that it is "better than none."

Book: The Martian Chronicles

You wouldn't expect a gripping chapter on human relations in science fiction--but read "'Way in the Middle of the Air" in Ray Bradbury's book named above.

Ideas for YOUth

Throughout the South several human relations councils have been working with college and high school youth....In South Carolina there is a Junior CHR....In Virginia, a campus chapter of VCHR at Univ. of Va., and high school chapters in Charlottesville and Fairfax County. ...There is a Youth CHR in Atlanta. ...In New Orleans last summer an interracial group of first and second grade children held discussions and field trips around the city in preparation for desegregation experiences in school....In Nashville a crafts workshop was conducted by the Tennessee Council for elementary school children....The Atlanta Council held several meetings of transfer students going into formerly all white high schools. The group plans other occasional meetings during the school year.... In Little Rock, the Negro children involved and their parents have created their own organization which is growing in size and influence as desegregation moves to the Junior High School level. The group meets monthly to share experiences and meet with resource persons in the community....The Northeast Florida CHR (Jacksonville) held a picnic and a Christmas "sing" and social in which children of both races had fun and made friends.

And at our Annual Meeting

Daytona Beach
Bethune-Cookman College
January 26
10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

there will be planned activities for school-age children. BRING YOUR FAMILY.

(detach and mail)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

MEMBERSHIP PAYMENT for 1963:
FCHR dues: $5.00 single; $7.50 couple. (Some local councils collect additional local dues.)*
Amount enclosed for membership. . . . . $_____

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS for state-wide FCHR work . . . . $_____

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED HEREWITH . . . . . $_____

FURTHER PLEDGE FOR 1963 support:

$ _____ per month
$ _____ per quarter
$ _____ per year
$ _____

*$2.00 of membership dues pays for subscription to NEW SOUTH, published by Southern Regional Council, $2.00 is retained by state FCHR headquarters, and any balance is refunded to the local council, if there is an affiliated local group in the member's area.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

December 1962 - February 1963

Program Highlights

A report of the annual fall conference of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations held at Penn Center, December 7 - 9, 1962, prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen, program director, is attached.

A summary of the Conference for Rural South Carolinians held at Penn Center, February 13 - 15, 1963, prepared by L. S. James, field representative for SCCHR and NSF, is attached also.

These excellent conferences were the outstanding state-wide program offerings this quarter.

The Conference for Rural South Carolinians initiated a new and expanded SCCHR program projected in March, 1962. Funds from a Field Foundation grant and financial assistance from the National Sharecroppers Fund made possible the full-time employment of L. S. James on February 1, 1963. See attached announcement: SCCHR EMPLOYS FIELD REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. James' work will be a pioneer effort to raise economic and social levels of low-income rural families, to up-grade the training, employment, and cultural opportunities of Negroes through the assistance of governmental employees, at minicipal, county, state and federal levels, and through the involvement of leaders of voluntary agencies also.

To develop mutually beneficial working relationships with government agencies and opinion-forming lay organizations, the entire SCCHR professional staff will coordinate its efforts.

A growing public recognition of South Carolina's educational and economic plight and challenge may spotlight the unique role of SCCHR's communication between the races, its importance in making a frontal attack on problems and in making the progress called for in both the valedictory address of then Governor Ernest F. Hollings and the inaugural address of the present Governor Donald S. Russell!

Gil Rowland, who worked with SCCHR on a full-time basis from Jyly, 1962 through November, 1962, primarily interviewing individuals, collecting, preparing and distributing pertinent facts about areas of general concern, especially areas in which changes in racial relations must occur, and speaking to various groups, will continue to issue occasional reports called PROGRESS and hopefully to accept special project assignments.

In February, he prepared an issue of PROGRESS which reprinted editorials and excerpts from magazine and newspaper articles which indicate the effect the peaceful admission of Harvey Gantt to Clemson had in creating a "new image" of South Carolina. Five thousand copies have been widely distributed by mail and by hand.

Committee Programs and Projects

The Citizenship Committee met in December, 1962, to give further consideration to a document being prepared for presentation to the incoming Governor Donald S. Russell, who was inaugurated in January, 1963. The Southern Regional Council will prepare final draft.

The Economics and Employment Committee, enlarged by addition of Courtney Siceloff, Penn Center; the Rev. Harry Shaw, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.; and representatives of CORE, planned the Conference for Rural South Carolinians held at Penn Center February 13 - 15, 1963. Two meetings of the committee were held.

The Education Committee has held one meeting during this quarter. A consultant in Adult Education from the State Department of Education met with the committee for a discussion of functional illiteracy in the state. South Carolina ranks 49th in the number of illiterates. The need for a broad program to reach the persons who need basic education was pointed out. The function of this committee in relation to this phase of adult education is two-fold: 1) to become informed, 2) to arouse citizen support for a broad program of adult education. The committee also will attempt to secure on the part of citizens wide support for the restoration of a compulsory school attendance law in S.C. This measure has recently been introduced in the House of Representatives.

The Committee on the Church and Human Relations has continued to expand its program, using Columbia as a pilot area for setting up new phases of work.

On February 5 an evening Conference for Churchmen, sponsored by thie committee, brought together some 80 persons from Columbia and the surrounding area for a consideration of the role of the Christian in Time of Racial Change. A panel of four outstanding church leaders spoke on the theme after which the conference divided into small discussion groups for honest confrontation and discussion. The significance of this meeting, as stated by one of the discussion leaders, lay primarily in the fact that this was the first meeting, open to all churchmen, held in the Columbia area. Since there are no normal ecumenical channels in SC such as councils of churches at the state or local level, this committee serves in a significant way to bring concerned Christians together to think and work on problems of mutual concern.

At the request of a few white high school students this committee accepted the responsibility of setting up a group for high school students in Columbia. The group was set up with two advisors the first of the year and has been meeting on a semi-monthly basis since that time. As public school desegregation moves a step nearer in SC it was felt that preparation, especially of white students, was of paramount importance.

This group of some 30 high school students is the first high school group of the Council and it is hoped that it may serve as a pilot project for other communities in the state. At the present time this group is at the discussion level and is attempting to develop as a group before moving into community projects.

The Student Steering Committee met on February 2. At this time the Political Study and Action Committee made a decision to focus on a study of the Private School Tuition Grant bill recommended by Governor Russell and now pending in the legislature. Information on this bill will be disseminated among students. A study of the political structure in South Carolina has also been begun.

At the Student Steering Committee meeting on February 2 plans were also set up for holding a spring conference on April 19 - 21 at Penn Center. During February the staff and students have moved ahead with these plans.

Student committees for visitation and recruiting in the high schools have been set up at Clemson and USC and conferences have been held with some of the Guidance Counselors in the larger high schools.

The Women's Interdenominational Group, which was set up by the Church Committee in the fall, is continuing on a permanent basis. In December the group began a study of the book "The Bible and Race." It is hoped that members from this group will encourage the use of such materials as this in their groups in local churches.

The Executive Committee meet in January to appoint chairmen of standing committees to serve for 1963 and to lay plans for membership and finance efforts.

Board of Directors Meetings

Two meetings were held this quarter, in December and in February. Interest is running high in developments in South Carolina and in planning to increase the tempo and scope of constructive change. Plans for increasing SCCHR's public relations efforts, for follow-up of the February Conference for Rural South Carolinians and development of work in rural areas and small towns, and for projecting a state-wide conference on urban affairs were made.

Outreach Continues to Widen

In preparation for the February Conference for Rural South Carolinians, measurable progress was made in involving persons and organizations in SCCHR's program. In addition to the government employees who appeared on the Conference program, others from the Rural Electric Co-ops (REA), Forestry Service, Farmers Home Administration (employed in S.C.), The State Board of Health, et al., participated.

Interviews with educational and economic leaders further indicate an increasingly favorable climate of leadership opinion.

Confidentially, an SCCHR Board member in Greenville is finding considerable "readiness" among that city's leaders. The Greenville County Technical Education Committee is reportedly favorable to opening the new T.E. Center there to all qualified applicants.

A visit in February from Mr. Richard Ramsey of the college program of American Friend Service Committee explored possibilities with students and staff members for future projects in S.C. and set up a one day Work Camp for Columbia which is being sponsored jointly by the Columbia Student Council, a local Negro church and by the ASCF.

Information concerning creative summer opportunities for students, such as the Encampment for Citizenship has been sent to social science faculty, chaplains, college administrators and students.

The program director attended the Christian Action Seminar February 22 - 24, an Interdenominational Student Conference for students from the white colleges in the state, with special emphasis upon Christian Social concerns.

Field Trips

Mr. L.S. James made field trips in February to secure participants for the Conference for Rural South Carolinians to the annual conference of Negro assistant farm agents held at S.C. State College, Orangeburg, to Kershaw and to Lancaster Counties. He recruited also in Richland, Sumter, Charleston and Lee Counties by phone and by letter.

Mrs. Spearman did recruiting for the Conference on field trips to Mullins (where she spoke at a monthly meeting of the Marion County Ministerial Association, also), Sumter, Darlington and Hartsville.

Other field trips were made by the executive director during the quarter to Orangeburg, where she was a program participant in honoring the Rev. M.D. McCollom as Man-of-the-Year, to Hartsville and to Florence. She also worked with a group of SCCHR members and interested friends in Aiken, who would like to organize a local Council there.

The entire SCCHR professional staff attended an outstanding conference at Voorhees Junior College in February.

The program director and the executive director participated in the annual meeting of the South Carolina Council of United Church Women.

The executive director spoke at a state-wide NAACP meeting in Columbia on February 24, which honored Harvey Gantt and his parents.

Officers, members and staff of SCCHR attended a conference on Integration at Nashville, Tenn., December 27 - 29, which was called jointly by the Southern Regional Council (SRC) and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen (FSC).

Alice N. Spearman (Mrs.E.H.)
Executive Director

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs.T.J.)
Program Director

L. S. James
Field Representative

REPORT
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C.

December 7 - 9, 1967

This quarter has been a very significant one in the life of the SCCHR. There was a new sense of urgency and historic involvement as the students met for their first semester conference. This meeting brought together 82 students, faculty members and campus religious workers for an outstanding program centering around the theme, "The Student's Involvement in the Crisis of the South." The Rev. Harry Smith, Presbyterian University Pastor at the University of North Carolina gave the opening address on the theme of the conference. Workshops focused on three areas: Preparation for Desegregation, Academic Freedom, Politics and Community Affairs.

Growing out of the general discussion and receiving priority in program emphases for the Student Movement of the Council were the following:

1. Continue work on Preparation for Desegregation in the colleges, especially in local situations at Clemson, Winthrop and the University of S.C.
2. Set up a Political Study and Action Committee to make a study of the political structure of South Carolina, to follow legislative proposals and to recommend action concerning these to our members. It was also urged that capable candidates sought and encouraged to offer for public office, to campaign on important issues focusing on needs, problems and possible solutions to some of the pressing problems in our state.

3. Form a recruiting or public relations committee from the members of the Council at Clemson and USC to visit in Negro High Schools, to confer with individual students, guidance counselors, faculty members or parents concerning the possibility of applying to these state supported colleges. At present this would be done quietly, without publicity.
4. Urge student members in the various colleges to assume a greater degree of responsible participation for students in the life of the college, thus assuring a larger measure of academic freedom.
5. Relate students more effectively to meaningful community projects to meet needs at many levels.

Mr. Harvey Gantt attended a part of the student conference at Penn Center in December. At that time his case was pending in the U.S. District Court. During the time of litigation of Mr. Gantt's case in the courts, student members of the Council from Clemson, the Baptist Student Director from Clemson and members of the staff of the Council have kept in close touch with Mr. Gantt and with Mr. Matthew Perry, legal counsel for NAACP in S.C. It was gratifying indeed that desegregation at Clemson took place quietly and with dignity on January 28. It is felt that the climate of student opinion in the college was definitely influenced by key students who have worked with the student program of the Council since its inception. This group welcomed desegregation of the college as right and good, a move which was long overdue. These students are close personal friends of Harvey Gantt and are continuing to be instrumental in gaining among many a genuine acceptance of him as a person. Great credit must also go to Mr. Gantt himself, whose genuine friendliness, "relaxed affability" and serious purpose as a student have brought praise from many quarters.

SCCHR EMPLOYS FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

The personnel committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations announces the employment of a Field Representative in the person of Leonidas S. James of Columbia, S.C. Mr. James will assume his position February 1,1963.

Leonidas S. James

Education:

A.B. Degree from Morgan College,
Baltimore, Maryland

M.A. Degree in Rural Sociology, Economics and Administration
Teachers College,
Columbia University,
New York, N.Y.

Completed all residential requirements
for Ph.D. degree in
Sociology, Psychology
and Administration
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Employment:

1941 - 1942	Field Secretary for Association for the study of Negro Life and History.
1942 - 1946	Economic Specialist for War Production Board, Washington, D.C.
1946 - 1947	Chief of VA Guidance Center at Selma University, Selma, Ala.
1947 - 1951	Chief of VA Guidance Center at South Carolina State A.& M. College, Orangeburg, S.C.
1951 - 1962	Counseling Psychologist in the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Columbia, S.C.

SUMMARY OF THE CONFERENCE FOR RURAL SOUTH CAROLINIANS

Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C.

February 13 - 15, 1963

Sponsored by the Penn Community Center and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, this conference was concerned with training programs and jobs for rural South Carolinians. The purpose was to present all of the Federal and State programs that provide training and job opportunities for rural people. The underlying theme that was clearly evident all through the conference program was that all the programs, Federal and State, are subject to local initiative, self help, cooperation, and leadership.

The programs from which rural people can get assistance were carefully discussed. Leading officials from the Federal and South Carolina state government were present to interpret the programs which were most significant for the help of the citizens of South Carolina and especially for the under-employed and unemployed.

The Rural Area Development (RAD) program was explained as follows:

I. GOAL - To involve all of the people of an area so as to use all available public and private facilities to promote better utilization of human and natural resources, especially in rural areas. This program may be provided to all areas but is emphasized in areas where under-employment and unemployment are most prevalent.

A. RAD coordinates the work of all departmental agencies, which can contribute to rural areas development.
B. Federal Extension Service (FES) does the organizational and educational work.

II. Method and Aim of RAD.

1. Organizing local committees, including all interest groups.
2. Encouraging these committees.
3. Assisting them to formulate economic development programs and implement such programs.
4. Aim is to establish:
   a. Efficient, profitable farms
   b. Rural industries and business
   c. Training and retraining for those not needed in agriculture.
   d. Adequate rural public facilities.
   e. Expansion of recreational facilities for both rural and urban people.

Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) has declared that in the State of South Carolina there are 24 counties which are eligible for ARA aid. Five types of assistance are provided, as follows:

1. Loans for industrial and commercial projects.
2. Loans and grants for public facilities.
3. Technical assistance.
4. Occupational training.
5. Retraining subsistence payments.

These counties are eligible for Accelerated Public Works Act assistance. Cherokee County has been added for assistance under P.W.A. too. This Act provides mostly for water and sewage in the towns and small cities of these 25 counties. It was emphasized by local State officials that much has been accomplished already under ARA in South Carolina. All eligible counties have organized Overall Economic Development Program Committees with guiding help from Agricultural Extension Service. However, the motivation and leadership came from the local people. Many government agencies were involved in helping the local people identify and resolve their problems. Training and retraining are going on under this Act here to reduce under-employment and unemployment. Area Redevelopment Assistance to the amount of $398,311.00 has already been received in this State. These four projects created 309 new jobs. Three applications for industrial loans are being processed now for South Carolina, amounting to $9 million to employ 700 people. It was announced that very shortly all of the counties in South Carolina will have fully organized and functioning RAD committees.

National Defense Act (Title VIII). This Act provides aid for educational and scientific training.

Technical Education Centers. These centers being set up under the Technical Education Committee of South Carolina, will furnish opportunity for training on the assistant engineering level.

Manpower Development & Training Act (MDTA), Passed in 1962, this Act is administered in South Carolina by The South Carolina Employment Service, with the assistance of the Vocational Education Division of the South Carolina State Department of Education; provides training for the unemployed when employment opportunity is available.

The workshops provided information and interpretation of specific topics to interested groups on the following subjects: Cooperatives, Rural Housing Loans, Credit Unions, County Agricultural Committees, and Community Services. There was very high interest in the discussions of credit unions and of the county agricultural committees. County committees under Farmers Home Administration (FHA) control the issuance of loans to all farmers but they are composed of "white" people only. A recent study by Mr. Ira Kaye, Sumter, S.C., shows these committees discriminate against Negro farmers in the nine counties of South Carolina.

Mr. John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary, USDA, sent his address, which was read by Dr. L.P. Potts, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. His subject was "Rural Area Development for all the People." He emphasized the need of local initiative by all the people for the progress of all. "We are convinced that a prosperous rural America can and must be built by the people and for the people who live in rural America." He emphasized this statement with many practical examples of different rural communities working together in harmony with all races represented. He said also - "What must be done in rural America can only be done through local leadership and local initiative. The full team must play if we are to win the pennant in this effort.... we are deeply concerned

because Negroes are not getting a chance to contribute their ideas fully right from the beginning of the discussions of rural areas development." Negroes in rural South Carolina have not been included in any of the Overall Economic Development Programs Committees except in one or two counties. Even Mr. Kaye said in his study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina: "Area Redevelopment programs which do not from the outset provide for equal job opportunities for Negroes will only strengthen and perpetuate the present system of inequalities. It is ironic that Negro unemployment and under-employment is counted to determine area eligibility for area redevelopment assistance, while the resulting projects exclude Negroes from any direct job benefits."

Results of The Conference for Rural South Carolinians for the 213 persons in attendance from 22 different counties of South Carolina are believed to have been as follows:

1. Secured information for the first time about rights, opportunities and responsibilities for training programs and jobs.

2. Were inspired to impart what they learned to those who did not attend so that local initiative could be stimulated.

3. Learned that in order to receive benefits from Federal and State programs that organized local initiative based on the attitude of self-help is a definite requirement.

4. Learned also that people who are unemployed or under-employed have a right to apply for training and for employment with the South Carolina Employment Service or to seek aid from any other State agency receiving Federal grants-in-aid.

5. Are asking for additional information from their county committees and seeking the services and assistance of Mr. L.S. James, Field Representative of SCCHR and NSF.

Paul - We are continuing our work with officials in state government - Hope it will have some good results - We have been to see various people & talked over various problems! - - - - F.P.

(Duplicate circulated)

1

Confidential Report to Southern Regional Council
Quarter - Dec., 1962., Jan., Feb., 1963

Financial

We started off this quarter in a deep depression with $-275 in the bank. But December brought us about $3,000 in new donations which gave us a tremendous sense of relief and a chance to concentrate our work in the field, since $2,400 had been earmarked for work in South Georgia.

New Territory

We have made contacts and visited in the following new places -

Waycross 1 trip
McRae 2 trips
Valdosta 1 trip
Tifton 4 trips
Cordele 2 trips
Perry 1 trip
Dawson 2 trips
Griffin 3 trips

These were useful trips. We are beginning to get acquainted, to interest some few people in our work. But it will be a long time before we see growth in this area of the state. The fear is unbelieveable except when you hear the truth of the practices in these places. But it is far from hopeless. There are fine people who do have courage. It takes time to find them.

The atmosphere is alike in all towns.
"We don't want another Albany."
"We'll give in when we have to."
"We want no outsiders." (I pretend this doesn't mean me.)
"We want no publicity."
The general attitude of the whites is to give in as little and as late as possible. Many Negroes are still extremely hopeless and afraid.

Griffin

Griffin is the one exception. They are well on the way to having a going organization. 30 people attended the first meeting. However, they are not real sure they wish to affiliate with a state wide group. But they are asking for help and we believe they will decide to affiliate. We certainly need their memberships.

We must praise the Episcopal clergy. They have spearheaded the Griffin organization and have been most helpful in many places. In Tifton and Dawson they have offered us meeting places. The one bright spot we have found in Terrell County is the Episcopal Church. It is doubtful whether it can survive. It is struggling for existence.

Membership

Our membership is 868. We do have a new Membership Committee and we hope to have some work in this area that will bear some fruit. We will have to hit harder in the organized areas to make up for the lack in the new territory. We still hope for a decent increase this year.

Although we have less than 100 new members during the first five months. But --- South Georgia is very very rough --- one members there is as costly in time and money as 100 in the cities. We hope to see an increase in memberships from Columbus. Several trips there are beginning to pay off with new members and new enthusiam. We have a couple of new eager beaver white people who are trying to get more white people. We had reached the place where Mrs. Dimon and the Rabbi were the only white members. The Negro leadership is terrific, but they were discouraged over the failure of the whites.

Student Activity

There is activity among the students in many places. These are mostly high school students in towns where there are no colleges.

MACON: A group tested the Greyhound station at Griffin --- one arrest.
TIFTON: This group has been active all winter. They had their first arrest when their leader (Mr. Ludden) refused to move to the colored window to be served at the Dairy Queen.
ROME: The high school students sat in at the lunch counters for several days. Negotiations are now under way -- looking toward a solution.
ATLANTA: The college students have started working on the hotels.
BRUNSWICK: The young people have constantly pushed their elders in Brunswick.

Libraries

Library Boards are secretely deciding to serve Negroes if and when they come to the library. (This is the result of the Albany library situation where the general white public have demanded the reopening of the library, even though desegregated. Tables and chairs are removed, but the library is serving everyone.) This is true in Griffin, Valdosta, and probably several others. We would like to get some accurate information about libraries all over the state, but haven't figured a way when the general policy is secrecy. Libraries are open in every major city with the exception of Columbus where it is tied to the school board.

Employment

MACON: You have the Macon employment report. It is terrific and continuing.
ALBANY: In Albany we feel sure there are more valid complaints than we have been able to report. It is hard to get the forms filled in within the time limit. It is impossible to find if the white person employed has a higher or lower rating than the Negro not hired. There are complaints of discrimination on the job, but while the man is still on the job, he hesitates to complain. And so it goes.
ATLANTA: Mr. Holmes has also been working with the ministers in "Operation Bread Basket" which has been successful -- 59 new jobs opened to Negroes.

Education

ATLANTA: Mr. Holmes has been working with the Atlanta Council on hunting possible transfers for the public schools in DeKalb County. No luck yet.

There is excitement in the impacted areas where Uncle Sam has threatened concerning the schools. We are trying to push a bit a Warner Robins.

Education

No luck much yet. Columbus is jittery. Brunswick is talking of voluntary action. Savannah still has a suit.

Trade Schools

We are still working on getting people who will try to enter the various trade schools. We have not been successful except in Atlanta. It takes great perserverance. Mr. Holmes worked with Mr. Scott for 4 months before he was admitted --- all sorts of visits, letter, etc. We have good reason to believe some state officials will help us if we can get good applicants. We have had about 12 applicants in Rome. Some of these may be able to follow through.

University of Georgia

Rome is working on applicants for the University Center Night School.

Parks

We are still working on Jekyll. If Mr. Holmes doesn't have a golf game there soon, we'll have to dig his grave! Our interview with the Authority was unsuccessful - members were highly defensive and nervous and, we might add, offensive.

Mr. Holmes is working on getting various Negro groups who live near the 30 white parks to please go and picnic. (There are 6 Negro state parks)

We have asked some 25 nice people to call on the new Park Director to try to convince him. But --- he is a hard guy. Horace Caldwell, the new Director, is from Albany.

Albany

Except for the opening of the library there is nothing new in Albany. The white people have proven their diabolical duplicity again and again and again. Our Council is rather sad, but maybe it will live. We'll hope. Mr. Holmes is going down to spend several days working on employment with them. We can't give them up. There are a few hopeful signs, but not many. One of the "better" whites, the Executive of the YMCA recently said the white people of the South will never give in. The Juvenile Court Judge said - "The trouble is they told those young Negroes they were as good as anybody so many times they believe it!" We will not quote from the extremist. But they are many.

Future

We have no idea --- could be calm --- could be very rough --- depends on how fast the Negroes get organized in how many towns --- as the mass meetings progress, the indignation increases and then action comes. We hope we have action and we pray for strength.

Board Problem

We are unable to build a responsible Board. Lately a monthly letter has been helpful. Two whole years and we see little improvement. What do you think of trying some sort of self-evaluation with you, Paul, leading it? How can we attack it and not end in the usual Atlanta vs. state argument where Atlanta always wins? That squabble nearly wrecked us in more ways than just dollars. People are sick of it...perhaps it is better to wait until Fall when we have our Annual Meeting and have a Board Workshop for the new Board. Maybe some private conferences between you, Paul and say - Oliver, Dr. Newsom, Charles Demeré might help. We need some fresh approach. Any suggestions gratefully received. Could Elmer Jean visit Dr. Graves at Dawson?

Quarterly Financial Report for Southern Regional Council
Dec., 1962, Jan., Feb., 1963

GENERAL FUND		
Overdraft December 1, 1962		$-275.21
INCOME		
S.R.C.	$ 950.00	
Interest on savings	319.17	
New South	26.00	
Donations	3931.25	
Memberships	477.00	5703.42
		$5428.21
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	2450.00	
Payroll taxes	67.22	
Refunds to locals	128.00	
Office supplies	137.32	
Postage	180.00	
Rent	300.00	
Travel	431.14	
Books and subscriptions	34.60	
Telephone and telegraph	143.80	
New South	26.00	
Legal and accounting	40.00	
Equipment repair	7.21	
Miscellaneous	28.65	
	$3973.94	
Field Foundation overhead	639.23	3334.71
On hand February 28, 1963		$2093.50
FIELD FOUNDATION		
On hand December 1, 1962		716.00
1963 Grant		9000.00
		$9716.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$1500.00	
Payroll taxes	46.26	
Travel	327.02	
% of overhead	639.23	2512.51
On hand February 28, 1963		$7203.49

Duplicate Report, Newsletter Circulated MM

(1)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Paul Anthony

From: Katherine Jones

QUARTERLY REPORT: December, January, February 1962-63

State Issues

State Commission on Human Relations - In a meeting with the Governor a delegation from the Council asked for the formation of a state commission by executive order. The Governor readily agreed to do this following the adjournment of the legislature, now in session. It was acknowledged that the present Legislature would not act favorably on this request which would be described as another attempt of the cities to dominate. The Legislature is faced with reapportionment at this session, and while they are going to continue representation on a basis which will probably not be acceptable to the Federal Courts, the rural legislators are suspicious of any seemingly progressive measure. We are now obtaining information to draft an order for the Governor. It is probable that the Tennessee Voters League (Negro group) is also submitting a draft proposal, as this was part of their program endorsed by Governor Clement when they supported him last summer.

School for the Blind - Former report detailed this conference with the Commissioner of Education and the outcome. It is probable that the school will be integrated in 1964, or as soon as additional dormitory space becomes available. Meantime, the three first grade girls continue on the white campus, although the Negro division is now reopened, and in operation. We intend to continue our interest in this state facility, and expand our concern to other state schools and hospitals.

State Parks - In February a delegation from the Council talked with the new Commissioner of Conservation in whose department the parks operate. The delegation found Commissioner McSween relaxed, frank and anxious to take some progressive steps. They also found him unknowing about this department which he had only been recently appointed to head. In addition to requesting full and free access to the parks, the Council representatives asked for the removal of all racial designations on place mats, road signs, brochures, state park folders, etc. We will need to follow up on this as soon as the Legislature adjourns.

Members of the Council are particularly concerned at this time with abolition of capital punishment, ratification of abolition of the poll tax, and getting the Legislators out of town before they think up additional new taxes.

Local Issues

Since the last quarterly report covered the first part of December, these developments will not be repeated. In February, I made an eight day trip to the Eastern part of the state. Much of the progress there is detailed in the last NEWSLETTER, copy attached. Some additional comments are probably in order. East Tennessee's Negro population by county varies from zero to 9%, which is Knoxville. The 6% county is Hamblen, seat of Morristown College, a junior Negro college under auspicies of the Methodist Church. All other counties have 5% or less Negro population. There is little outright demand for change, although there is dissatisfaction. In some of the counties there is practically no professional or business leadership in the Negro community. In others, as Johnson City, there is a very knowledgeable Negro family, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Kilgore. He is a dentist, and about 75% of his patronage is white. The Negro teachers, who have long provided the leadership and communication with the white power structure are not part of the leadership for school integration or other civil rights programs. Their reluctance is economic, and concerned with fear of losing their jobs. My own feeling is that it also involves their investment in segregation, whether recognized or not. They

have long been accustomed to going along with the white community, of "getting along", and they are fearful of anything which might lead to upheavel, and a new relationship. I do not think they are satisfied, but are fearful of change and the uncertainties which may come about with it. For instance, in Johnson City, the Negro school principal is a long time resident of John City, well thought of locally, and operates her school without interference. However, when the trade school, built for white students, adopted an open policy, it is reported that the principal and the vocational teacher have discouraged transfers there, convincing the prospective students that there are no courses which they do not offer. This is untrue. It is possible that there are subtle pressures on them which are unknown to the Johnson City Council on Community Converns with which the teachers have not affiliated.

School boundary lines were recently changed, and there is a charge of gerrymandering to exclude Negro children. The county and city adopted a voluntary grade-a-year plan, but there are only about 8 first graders eligible under new school districts. Some of them have transferred to all Negro schools, on the basis of teacher's statement that "the child was not happy". The Kilgores tell me that they feel sure the new Science Hill High School (white) could be desegregated with the mere threat of a lawsuit, but they are unable to get a petitioner, because of economic fear and overly cautious advice.

In Bristol, Tennesse, which has just voluntarily desegregated this year, there was also a redrawing of school district lines so that most of the Negro students were excluded from formerly white schools. One of the projects of the newly formed Bristol Council is to encourage parents of Negro children to send their children to white schools. In Bristol, as in Johnson City, you don't get the school people working with the Council.

Cookeville and Sparta

See January-February NEWSLETTER. The Negro school in Cookeville (grades 1-12) burned completely (including records) in early January. Our office was notified by our board member in Cookeville, who thought this an advantageous time to press for integration of the schools. The following day, accompanied by Rev. Metz Rollins (Social Education & Action Regional Office, Presbyterian Church, USA), I went to Cookeville, where we talked with several Darwin supporters and Dr. Raper, our board member who is on the faculty of Tennessee Tech. Later, I attended the Board of Education meeting where the future of Darwin was discussed. I have made several trips since then, and more recently, the NAACP branch president has visited there. Darwin is currently operating in three churches.

In summary, the situation is one in which the County Judge and County School Superintendent are pushing for desegregation. The majority of the Negro community, led by the Darwin principal and faculty are resisting which requesting the rebuilding of Darwin School. The school has enrolled high school students from three neighboring counties in order to meet minimum enrollment standards. At present, it seems assured that the high school will not be rebuilt, and that other counties will need to provide education for the students who have been transported to Cookeville. The grammar school is in doubt. None of us have been able to persuade the Negro teachers, especially ones with tenure, to inform the school board of their desire to continue teaching in the system. By devious means, I learned that the school board had recognized that if these teachers sought jobs, it would be the Board's responsibility to "take care of them". The teachers have long been the leadership group in the Negro community, and the school has operated as a community center. There is only one local resident Negro minister, of limited educational background. The students are uneasy about desegregation and parrot warnings from teachers about lack of social life if they go to integrated schools. Negroes make up only 2% of the population, but are not a subservient group and are able to speak frankly, even bluntly, to school board and others.

Four former Darwin students are now attending two white high schools. On orders from the superintendent and school board, they were cordially received. The first one enrolled was introduced to other students by the president of the student body who also shared his locker with the new student. The integrated Little League team which has existed for several years was helpful in preparing for this transition. This freshman student says he prefers Central High School to Darwin. We do not know what kinds of subtle economic pressures are being applied to the Darwin teachers, or what their anxieties are about an integrated school.

Sparta, 16 miles south and in adjoining county, has transported 30 high school students to Darwin School. After Darwin School burned, parents of the students living in White County (Sparta) met together to determine whether to ask for immediate integration or continue the students at the temporary quarters of Darwin School. They agreed to continue at Darwin this year. They recognize that integration at Sparta is probable for September 1963, but are not enthusiastic about it. I spoke at the Methodist Negro Church in Sparta, on invitation of the minister, on February 24, urging them to ask for the addition of a Negro teacher at White County high school next year. A community meeting for further discussion was planned for the following night. Decision unknown.

Denominational Colleges

King's College in Bristol is supported by Presbyterian Church USA and serves about 300 students. It has the appearance of prosperity. Has not accepted any Negro student, although it has rejected applications from day students. This was one of the colleges I visited, and talked with administrative personnel. They are uneasy about this, and defensive about policy of discrimination. (They are unwilling to agree that it is discriminatory.) There is a large building program under way, and again this may be tied in with economics, and a conservative board. Academic standards are reported to be high with most of male students going on to advanced academic work.

Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City is under auspicies of the Baptist denomination, and its physical appearance does not indicate such prosperity. It has about 600 students. One of our members there told me that there is little sentiment to desegregate, but the general atmosphere has changed to the place where he can frankly talk about the issues in class and out. There was a time when this was just not possible.

I have tried at these colleges and others to bring to their attention the changes taking place in the upper south, and elsewhere with regard to inclusive admission, and wondered if they might unwittingly become the haven of students and their parents who were arch conservatives, and unable to think freely about social issues. What will this do to the encouragement of free inquiry among the student body?

Nashville

For more than a year, the protest movement has been moribund. There have been occasional sporadic sit-ins with little support from white or Negro community. With the push for opening the YMCA for food and lodging, there was some push forward. The trial and conviction of eight students who sought service at a local cafeteria, and their harsh sentence has stirred some community feeling. See enclosed clippings. Whether this will arouse the community to fervent action is not yet known. Proposal is for economic withdrawal before Easter. Representatives of several organizations in the civil rights field recently met with the editor of the TENNESSEAN to exchange views and build better communication. Another meeting with the editorial writers is planned.

The Nashville Community Relations Council is planning a large community meeting for Thursday night, May 2 under the general title "Six Years of Desegregation". The review of accomplishments will be distributed, in printed form, ahead of time. Hopefully, the meeting will concentrate on the future. I think Nashville is on the brink of some

long-term decisions. It could settle into tokenism, or move out with leadership. The opposition is stubborn but not formidable. The Billy Joe Harges-General Walker meeting only attracted 350 people in an auditorium which will hold 1000. While a White Citizens Council was organized a year ago, it seems to have attracted few persons beyond its founders. In Federal court at this time is a suit asking for desegregation of Holiday Inn, located in an urban renewal area on land redeveloped from a Negro slum area. The outcome will have broad significance for all of Tennessee, but especially for Nashville with large areas affected by highway and urban renewal programs.

Voter Project - Miss Rosetta Gardner of YWCA and Mr. Zeitlow of Student Christian Federation have been in Nashville proposing a Negro Voter Registration Project. There has been a mixed reaction. It could be used, and therefore has validity. It would cost considerable time and money from local persons and both assets are not readily available. Meeting in late March will make decision.

Consultation, December 27-29, Nashville, "The Ethical Demands of Integration"
For Nashville, perhaps the greatest reward is that it took place and without incident. It was our first experience in having an integrated group for this long at a first class motel located in the city. I am sure that Vanderbilt University was happy to see the end of the meeting, but I am sure that they learned also that such groups can meet without violence to their campus.

As for content and effect on Tennesseans, I cannot assess it. It seemed to me there was a good deal of the "fellowship of suffering", and I expect I am just weary of that role. It may be much more pertinent to a deep south state, but it is not conducive to progress in Tennessee. I have heard of no follow-up meetings in this state, and cannot assess any permanent effect. It was good to see old friends, and to meet some of the other concerned people in the South - although we all looked bone weary.

Tennessee Council Administration

While political campaigns have ceased, the involvement of our leadership has not been as greatly curtailed, and we have not yet been able to get any concentration on Council guidance. The Council is publishing - from Foundation fund - a study made of state government employment. Will be ready about April 15. Funds remain a problem, and we do not yet have a fund raising committee. Former chairman not able to continue this year. Council audit has been completed, and copy enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

March 20, 1963

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

March 15, 1963

1 SDB → LWD JS-sup PA

PROGRAM REPORT FOR DECEMBER, JANUARY and FEBRUARY

1. Information-Education Mail Program

No general mailing was made in December.

In January, Human Relations Bulletin #45, highlighting significant court decisions, was mailed to members and a small list of VIPs. (Limited funds prevented wider distribution.)

In January, we also mailed the statement of the Raleigh Council on Human Relations to 212 mayors in the state. Also, a memo on the status of race relations in Charlotte was mailed to Charlotte ministers.

No general mailing was made in February.

2. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Council was held at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill on December 13th with 140 members and visitors present.

McNeill Smith, who was scheduled as the main speaker, was detained in Charlotte by a court case, and his place was very ably filled by the Reverend Charles Jones, pastor of the Community Church in Chapel Hill. He spoke on "What's Ahead in Race Relations?" He emphasized the necessity not only for greater progress in desegregation, but for more attention to integration.

Dr. T. Franklin Williams of Chapel Hill was elected chairman of the Council, replacing Rev. Henry Ruark of Rocky Mount who asked to be relieved because of the pressure of his church work.

New members elected to the board were: Ruben J. Dailey of Asheville; Dr. Nelson H. Harris of Raleigh; Dr Guy B. Johnson of Chapel Hill; Dr. Howard Miller of Raleigh; William S. Page of Kinston and Rev. Vernon C. Tyson of Sanford.

Dr. Raymond Wheeler was elected to the newly created office of assistant treasurer.

3. Charlotte Council

Members of the Charlotte Council began to take their financial responsibilities more seriously in January, and by the end of February had raised about $450. They reduced their obligations to the North Carolina Council to about $100.

The Council continues to concern itself with merit employment, school desegregation, and hotel and restaurant desegregation.

At the January meeting it was decided to send an open letter to the superintendent of schools protesting an announced plan for holding two joint baccalaureate services, one for all the white schools and one for all the Negro schools. This letter received considerable publicity and comment in the local papers. The superintendent expressed a desire to discuss the matter with the Council, and he was invited to meet with the executive committee for an off-the-record discussion. This meeting was held on February 28th. There was a lively but polite exchange of views, and the superintendent expressed his willingness to meet with the Council again and to bring some members of his staff.

At the January meeting, also, it was decided that the Council would draw up a statement on Mecklenburg (formerly Carver) College since it seemed to be an appropriate time to consider the future of this Negro school. (The enrollment had gone down from 300 to 200 since last year.)

At the February meeting (19th) the statement was presented and discussed. It was decided, however, to ask for a conference with the college board before releasing the statement to the press.

A committee was appointed to look into the operation of the state employment office in Charlotte and see what could be done to hasten the desegregation of this service. (It was learned that state employment offices in Asheville and Greensboro had recently been desegregated.)

Panel discussions on race relations were presented, with the help of the Council, at the First Methodist Church on February 12 and at the Tuckaseegee Road Methodist Church on February 24.

4. Monroe

The Mayor's Committee in Monroe has been enlarged to twelve members--six of each race.

A delegation from Monroe met at my house on January 7 to discuss the committee and its work. At last report, the committee was having regular meetings--two each month--but as yet no specific desegregation has been attempted.

5. Work With the Governor

Dr. C. E. Boulware of Durham continues as chairman of this committee, which plans to keep in close touch with the Governor and his Good Neighbor Council. Dr. Frank Williams and I spent an hour with the chairman of the Good Neighbor Council on February 7th. At that time the Council had not had a meeting although the chairman had spent some time with some of the members. People are beginning to ask: When will this Good Neighbor Council begin to function?

6. Executive Committee (board) Meeting

The executive committee, which is really our board of 28 members, met in Chapel Hill on January 12th. At this meeting it was decided to ask the general membership to contribute a minimum of $2 this year. But before appealing to the general membership, it was decided that the members of the board should make generous pledges--$100 if possible.

In response to a memo sent later to the board members, over $1,500 was pledged, which is about $1,000 more than these same members contributed last year.

Members are responding well to the assessment of $2 or more. Some have sent extra gifts of $5 and $10.

For other topics discussed and decisions made at the board meeting, see minutes attached (unless these have been previously mailed).

7. Membership and Finance

In February, each member of the Council was sent two prepared mimeographed letters which he was asked to address and mail to prospective members. If all these were used, it would mean over a thousand prospect letters went out. The response has been disappointing. Only 15 new memberships have come in thus far. We must find a more effective way of recruiting new members.

Our income for the three-months period, not counting $900 from Southern Regional Council, and not counting the receipts for the annual dinner, was $2,964.99. The comparable income in the same period last year was $2,305.00.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

In December it was announced that plans are under way for a new privately operated elementary school in the Durham-Chapel Hill area to serve children of all races. Among the sponsors are Dr. William Friday, president of UNC; Dr. A. E. Manley, president of Spelman College, and Dr. Howard Thurman of Boston University.

On December 23 a six-column ad calling for equal and fair employment opportunities for Negroes was placed in The Charlotte Observer by some 125 persons. The ad drew favorable editorial comment.

The Mayor of Charlotte, Stan R. Brookshire, in speeches and public statements, continues to call for equal job opportunities for Negroes. Several Negroes have been hired in non-traditional jobs by the city administration.

Perhaps the most important development in January was the Governor's announcement of a five-point program aimed at opening new job opportunities for Negroes. The five points were: (1) The establishment of a N. C. Good Neighbor

Council to encourage merit employment and to encourage Negro youth to prepare for employment; (2) the establishment of local Good Neighbor Councils; (3) a policy of non-discrimination in state employment; (4) the sponsorship of a conference of business and industrial leaders to enlist their leadership in the program; and (5) calling on church and civic leaders to support the program.

The Governor's announcement received favorable comment both within and without the state. He has appointed some very able and liberal leaders of both races to the committee. (Two--John H. Wheeler and Roy D. McLaurin--are members of our own Council executive committee).

As a result of the December court ruling of Judge Stanley in the Durham and Caswell County cases, 39 Negro students (of 183 eligible) transferred to "white" schools in Durham, and 16 Negro students transferred to "white" schools in Caswell County. The change was without incident in the schools, but two white men in Caswell County were wounded when a Negro whom they were harassing opened fire on them.

Judge Stanley's ruling, ordered by the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court, means the end of the employment of the school assignment law to maintain segregated schools. From now on it would appear that only one court case will be necessary to compel a school board to submit a plan for school desegregation. It is clear that from now on, tokenism and piece-meal desegregation will not satisfy the courts.

Court cases asking for the operation of the public schools on a non-discriminatory basis are pending now in Randolph County, Transylvania County (high schools), High Point, Reidsville, and in several other districts.

Two Negro students were enrolled in two previously all-white schools in Reidsville on January 17th.

Raleigh public swimming pools, closed last August by a five to two vote of the City Council to avoid desegregation, will be reopened this spring "to the public" it was announced recently. The word "public," the mayor explained, includes Negroes.

The first Negro fireman was employed in Raleigh recently, and the fire chief has announced that five other jobs are open, and Negroes who meet the qualifications will be hired.

The City Council of Charlotte has formally announced that racial discrimination would be unlawful in the redeveloped Brooklyn area. (Such a resolution was necessary to make Charlotte continue to be eligible for federal urban renewal funds).

County Commissioners of Mecklenburg Council have formally agreed to hire county employes on their qualifications only, without regard to race. (Charlie Lowe, chairman of the County Commissioners, was formerly chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations).

An effort of Negro leaders in Statesville to get the cooperation of white officials in setting up a bi-racial committee to deal with racial problems

has failed to date. The mayor and city councilmen have turned a deaf ear to their proposal.

A Negro student at the University of North Carolina, Mrs. Evangeline R. Darity, has been inducted into the Order of the Valkyries, the highest women's honorary organization at UNC.

Queens College in Charlotte has announced a policy of admitting all qualified students without regard to race. The decision, said the president, was based on "ethical and religious" beliefs, and on the conviction that the move was "in the best interests of the college." H. H. Everett, chairman of the trustees, said the group felt a "moral" obligation to desegregate. "We were just waiting for the propitious time, and this was it." (Perhaps the "propitious time" resulted from President Kennedy's order barring discrimination in federally assisted housing. The college has applied for loans to assist in the building of two new dormitories.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: DECEMBER, 1962--JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1963

Balance forward, December 1, 1962			$ -81.45
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 1,573.00	
	Membership Fees	951.00	
	New South Subscriptions	156.00	
	Annual Dinner	374.00	
	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	275.00	
	Miscellaneous	9.99	
		3,338.99	
	Southern Regional Council	900.00	4,238.99
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 4,157.54
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	150.00	
	Postage	212.50	
	Travel	192.75	
	Telephone	84.88	
	Office Supplies	176.24	
	Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	20.37	
	Hospital Insurance	62.85	
	Retirement	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	142.00	
	FICA Contribution	21.57	
	Annual Dinner	412.50	
	Miscellaneous	1.75	
		1,531.41	
	Salaries	2,625.00	4,156.41
BALANCE AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1963			$ 1.13

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, CHAPEL OF THE CROSS, CHAPEL HILL, JANUARY 12, 1963, 2:30 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Dr. Wayne Bowers
Rev. Thomas Thrasher
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Dr. C. E. Boulware
Dr. Emery L. Rann
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Dr. Howard Miller
Dr. Raymond Wheeler
William S. Page
Rev. J. Neal Hughley
Harry S. Jones
Mrs. Chase Benson

The meeting was opened at 2:30 p.m., Dr. T. Franklin Williams, chairman, presiding.

The committee gave Dr. & Mrs. Williams a vote of thanks for the lunch served prior to the meeting.

Minutes of the last meeting and those of the annual meeting were summarized by the secretary.

Dr. Wheeler, in speaking of the two vacant posts on the executive committee, stated that the nominating committee had left these vacant in the hope that they could be filled later with people who are members of other human relations organizations in the state, so that we might have closer contact with such organizations. He also suggested that the nominating committee for this year be appointed now and begin to work on these two vacancies. Dr. Boulware MOVED that this be done and it was so PASSED.

In the absence of the treasurer, the assistant treasurer, Dr. Wheeler, gave the financial report (which is attached). Dr. Wheeler stated that the deficit as of January 1 was $79.62, with unpaid obligations of $1,060.64, and that the present deficit is $48.96.

Dr. Wheeler stated that we have actually increased our funds in the past few years, but that the grants from foundations have been decreasing, and he thinks that the Southern Regional Council will continue to decrease its assistance and will expect us to become more self-supporting.

A number of suggestions were made as to how we might increase our income:

1. By voluntary assessment of $2.00 for every member, in order to get the Council out of its present difficulty.

2. By considering raising dues next year, from $5.00 to $7.00 or $10.00.

3. By approaching some of the North Carolina foundations which have not been approached.

4. By allowing those persons who make special donations to indicate that such donations be used to pay initial dues of people who might be interested in continuing their memberships.

5. By putting on a campaign to get people to pledge $5.00 per month. (Virginia Council did this.)

6. By following up previous contacts with college organizations. (Only three have given money.)

7. By continuing our present plan of trying to increase membership through the present members. (Most of our members have been obtained through the mail from lists sent to state office by other members.) The office could prepare a general letter which members could send to interested people they know. (Dr. Williams has been drawing up such a letter, which could be used in February and March when we usually have a membership drive.)

8. By members of the executive committee pledging themselves to give $100, if possible, during the year. This would be a good example to set for other members, as we ask them for larger pledges.

9. By trying to enroll people outside of the state in a long-range program. This could be done by ads or letters in readers' columns of the liberal journals.

10. By continuing the fund-raising dinners.

11. By considering contributions from churches. (The Committee on Social Concerns of the Methodist Church gave $500 last year.) Bylaws would have to be changed to admit organizations to membership. On Dr. Rann's MOTION it was AGREED to investigate this.

12. By having benefit performances by well known artists.

It was VOTED that we send a letter to the general membership telling them of the need for money now and of the $2.00 assessment. Members of the committee AGREED to make pledges themselves for the year--$100 if possible.

A list of North Carolina foundations was passed around, and those who know any of the people connected with the foundations were asked to contact them.

Dr. Rann was asked to follow up on his suggestion that we have printed certificates of membership for members to hang on their walls, if they give a certain amount, in order to help publicize the Council.

Dr. Boulware hoped we would plan for more fellowship dinners, and suggested that we have a social hour at the annual meeting before dinner so people could get better acquainted.

The committee AGREED that the Raleigh statement, published by the Council in October, 1962, be distributed to mayors of certain towns and cities in the state.

Mr. Jones made a report on the Governor's plan for a conference on fair employment and a "Good Neighbor Council." He said that we started over a year ago to get a conference with the Governor about merit employment and membership of qualified Negroes on official boards. We asked the Governor for his

opinion about a conference with business leaders, and he asked us, in turn, to give him a plan. He did decide to call such a conference himself, and asked for suggestions, which were sent in.

Dr. Boulware talked to the Governor's office the morning of this meeting and was assured that we will hear from the Governor in less than 30 days. He is now in the process of naming a chairman.

Dr. Boulware stated that the Governor has issued a directive that there be no discrimination in employment in state agencies. He is working on a conference on fair employment in industry. He sent out "feelers" to people in the state and has received good results. (He referred to the low per capita income of Negroes in the state in a recent address.)

A comment was made that it was to be hoped that the Governor would not put such "safe" people on his committees as to halt progress. It was suggested that we should ask for time at the Governor's conference on employment for a representative of the Council to give a 15 or 20 minute statement.

It was suggested that we should try to say what would bear most weight to Mr. Fleishman, the Governor's assistant, and to explore ideas which would be most fruitful. It was AGREED that we should continue Dr. Boulware's committee.

A report was given on Durham and Caswell counties desegregation, as given in the Human Relations Bulletin of January, 1963. This is a significant change in segregation policies in the state.

The executive secretary is continuing to get out information, and is participating in interracial meetings in Monroe.

Dr. Wheeler said that the Southern Regional Council wants to see state organizations strengthen their programs and to improve communications among themselves. He says they are planning to see that various state programs be distributed to other state councils. They are also considering having a workshop of council workers. They believe that councils should give time and thought to preserving victories already won.

Mr. Page suggested that there are human relations groups in a number of cities in the state that we should try to get in touch with. It was AGREED that we should clip news items about such groups and send them to Mr. Jones so he can write them offering our services.

It was AGREED that at our next meeting we will discuss the possibility of such groups affiliating with the Council, as is done in Virginia. This will necessitate amending our bylaws.

There was a short discussion on ways and means by which ideas could be presented in person to city councils, and not just by letter.

The date for the meeting was set tentatively for April 6, with the place to be decided later.

Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Secretary

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

LWD ✓
SDB ✓
MM

Mar. 18, 1963

To: Paul Anthony ✓

Dear Paul:

These minutes should be attached to the quarterly report which I mailed to you on Friday.

H.S.J.

Paul - I don't like the statement on page 1

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, CHAPEL OF THE CROSS, CHAPEL HILL, JANUARY 12, 1963, 2:30 P.M.

1

MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Dr. Wayne Bowers
Rev. Thomas Thrasher
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Dr. C. E. Boulware
Dr. Emery L. Rann
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Dr. Howard Miller
Dr. Raymond Wheeler
William S. Page
Rev. J. Neal Hughley
Harry S. Jones
Mrs. Chase Benson

The meeting was opened at 2:30 p.m., Dr. T. Franklin Williams, chairman, presiding.

The committee gave Dr. & Mrs. Williams a vote of thanks for the lunch served prior to the meeting.

Minutes of the last meeting and those of the annual meeting were summarized by the secretary.

Dr. Wheeler, in speaking of the two vacant posts on the executive committee, stated that the nominating committee had left these vacant in the hope that they could be filled later with people who are members of other human relations organizations in the state, so that we might have closer contact with such organizations. He also suggested that the nominating committee for this year be appointed now and begin to work on these two vacancies. Dr. Boulware MOVED that this be done and it was so PASSED.

In the absence of the treasurer, the assistant treasurer, Dr. Wheeler, gave the financial report (which is attached). Dr. Wheeler stated that the deficit as of January 1 was $79.62, with unpaid obligations of $1,060.64, and that the present deficit is $48.96.

Dr. Wheeler stated that we have actually increased our funds in the past few years, but that the grants from foundations have been decreasing, and he thinks that the Southern Regional Council will continue to decrease its assistance and will expect us to become more self-supporting.

A number of suggestions were made as to how we might increase our income:

1. By voluntary assessment of $2.00 for every member, in order to get the Council out of its present difficulty.

2. By considering raising dues next year, from $5.00 to $7.00 or $10.00.

3. By approaching some of the North Carolina foundations which have not been approached.

4. By allowing those persons who make special donations to indicate that such donations be used to pay initial dues of people who might be interested in continuing their memberships.

5. By putting on a campaign to get people to pledge $5.00 per month. (Virginia Council did this.)

6. By following up previous contacts with college organizations. (Only three have given money.)

7. By continuing our present plan of trying to increase membership through the present members. (Most of our members have been obtained through the mail from lists sent to state office by other members.) The office could prepare a general letter which members could send to interested people they know. (Dr. Williams has been drawing up such a letter, which could be used in February and March when we usually have a membership drive.)

8. By members of the executive committee pledging themselves to give $100, if possible, during the year. This would be a good example to set for other members, as we ask them for larger pledges.

9. By trying to enroll people outside of the state in a long-range program. This could be done by ads or letters in readers' columns of the liberal journals.

10. By continuing the fund-raising dinners.

11. By considering contributions from churches. (The Committee on Social Concerns of the Methodist Church gave $500 last year.) Bylaws would have to be changed to admit organizations to membership. On Dr. Rann's MOTION it was AGREED to investigate this.

12. By having benefit performances by well known artists.

It was VOTED that we send a letter to the general membership telling them of the need for money now and of the $2.00 assessment. Members of the committee AGREED to make pledges themselves for the year--$100 if possible.

A list of North Carolina foundations was passed around, and those who know any of the people connected with the foundations were asked to contact them.

Dr. Rann was asked to follow up on his suggestion that we have printed certificates of membership for members to hang on their walls, if they give a certain amount, in order to help publicize the Council.

Dr. Boulware hoped we would plan for more fellowship dinners, and suggested that we have a social hour at the annual meeting before dinner so people could get better acquainted.

The committee AGREED that the Raleigh statement, published by the Council in October, 1962, be distributed to mayors of certain towns and cities in the state.

Mr. Jones made a report on the Governor's plan for a conference on fair employment and a "Good Neighbor Council." He said that we started over a year ago to get a conference with the Governor about merit employment and membership of qualified Negroes on official boards. We asked the Governor for his

opinion about a conference with business leaders, and he asked us, in turn, to give him a plan. He did decide to call such a conference himself, and asked for suggestions, which were sent in.

Dr. Boulware talked to the Governor's office the morning of this meeting and was assured that we will hear from the Governor in less than 30 days. He is now in the process of naming a chairman.

Dr. Boulware stated that the Governor has issued a directive that there be no discrimination in employment in state agencies. He is working on a conference on fair employment in industry. He sent out "feelers" to people in the state and has received good results. (He referred to the low per capita income of Negroes in the state in a recent address.)

A comment was made that it was to be hoped that the Governor would not put such "safe" people on his committees as to halt progress. It was suggested that we should ask for time at the Governor's conference on employment for a representative of the Council to give a 15 or 20 minute statement.

It was suggested that we should try to say what would bear most weight to Mr. Fleishman, the Governor's assistant, and to explore ideas which would be most fruitful. It was AGREED that we should continue Dr. Boulware's committee.

A report was given on Durham and Caswell counties desegregation, as given in the Human Relations Bulletin of January, 1963. This is a significant change in segregation policies in the state.

The executive secretary is continuing to get out information, and is participating in interracial meetings in Monroe.

Dr. Wheeler said that the Southern Regional Council wants to see state organizations strengthen their programs and to improve communications among themselves. He says they are planning to see that various state programs be distributed to other state councils. They are also considering having a workshop of council workers. They believe that councils should give time and thought to preserving victories already won.

Mr. Page suggested that there are human relations groups in a number of cities in the state that we should try to get in touch with. It was AGREED that we should clip news items about such groups and send them to Mr. Jones so he can write them offering our services.

It was AGREED that at our next meeting we will discuss the possibility of such groups affiliating with the Council, as is done in Virginia. This will necessitate amending our bylaws.

There was a short discussion on ways and means by which ideas could be presented in person to city councils, and not just by letter.

The date for the meeting was set tentatively for April 6, with the place to be decided later.

Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Secretary

THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE of Chattanooga

cordially invites you to participate in a workshop on

"EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES"

Friday, March 22 - 8:00 to 10:30 PM

Saturday, March 23 - 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Auditorium, Interstate Life & Accident Insurance Co., 540 McCallie

Conducted by: Dr. Vivian Henderson
Economist, Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Host - Community Relations Conference

Cost - No admission or registration charge
Price of luncheon: 75 cents
(Reservations must be made by March 20)

The workshop is open to all persons interested in promoting employment opportunities for all citizens on a basis of merit. All costs, except the luncheon, will be borne by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, with which the Community Relations Conference is affiliated.

Friday: informal talk discussing the various aspects affecting employment - vocational and technical training and guidance program - economic conditions - areas involved with federal contract - present and future needs

Saturday: panel discussion featuring persons familiar with Chattanooga employment problems - Chattanooga educational program - current problems encountered by city employers

The workshop will close with the summing up of points discussed. Questions will be welcome.

Dr. Henderson, who is joining the faculty of the University of North Carolina, is a native of Bristol, Tennessee, and a graduate of North Carolina College and the University of Iowa. He is presently an economist and department head at Fisk University. He is author of numerous articles in professional and popular magazines related to the field of economics. He is active in the civil rights field and is an experienced leader in the area of merit employment.

Since admission is limited by number, you are requested to register as soon as possible. Please fill out the form below for registration.

Community Relations Conference
871 McCallie Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

I plan to attend the workshop on "EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES"

____Friday night_____Saturday_____Luncheon

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

BANNER, Friday, March 15, 1963

Clergy Joins Trial Protest

Christian Council, 3 Churchmen Deplore Sentences for Sit-ins

By FRANK RITTER

The Nashville Christian Leadership Council and a group of clergymen — representing the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic faiths — denounced last night the recent trial of eight sit-in demonstrators.

"We are deeply disturbed that young people of our community have been sentenced to jail for attempting to eat in a public place," the clergymen said.

"We feel that this is not only a denial of our democratic way of life but of the moral and ethical principles on which the laws of our country are founded," the group added.

THE EIGHT demonstrators, all Nashville university students, were found guilty last week of conspiring to obstruct trade and business in connection with a sit-in last October at the downtown D&W Cafeteria.

They were sentenced Wednesday to 90 day county workhouse terms and fined $50 by Criminal Court Judge John L. Draper — an action which several community groups have since strongly condemned.

The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, president of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, said last night that he felt the sentence was unduly harsh.

"THIS IS NOT simply the Negro's problem — but the problem of everybody. It is especially the problem and responsibility of those who hold positions of leadership in business, government and the press," he said.

The three clergymen who spoke out last night are the Rev. Clyde C. Flannery of the Brookmeade United Church, Congregational; Rabbi Randall M. Falk of The Temple, and Father Donald Foust, assistant at St. Vincent De Paul.

"As members of the clergy," the three said, "we feel very strongly the failure of our religious institutions in making an effective witness in the business life of our community."

THE REV. MR. Smith said the verdict of the all-male, all-white jury was "symptomatic of the disease which still affects Nashville."

The statements last night closely followed on the heels of a statement Wednesday by the Nashville Community Relations Council in which Draper's sentence and the jury's verdict were denounced as "a dangerous precedent."

"We feel that these convictions will not stop sit-ins but will result in more racial conflicts in Nashville," the council's statement said.

IN OTHER action yesterday in connection with the incident:

● The Rev. Mr. Smith announced that the leadership council will meet Tuesday night to map out a plan of action in regard to their fight against segregation.

● **A letter has been sent out to Nashville's Negro ministers. The letter states that "the verdict and sentence directed at the eight students is directed at all of us.**

"Their denial is our denial—and their loss of freedom is our loss of freedom."

● **Approximately 5,000 newsletters describing the fight being waged against segregation in Nashville are being sent out to community leaders in government and business.**

JUDGE DRAPER could not be reached last night for comment.

The attorney for B&W Cafeteria, John K. Maddin, Jr., said he did not wish to comment on the statements.

Father Foust, in a supplemental statement last night said: "Speaking individually, I subscribe **to this statement (denouncing the trial and sentence), but I do not have the authority to speak for all Catholic priests."**

Racial Bias Hit By VU Group

By EDMUND WILBINGHAM, Religious News Editor

The Vanderbilt Divinity School faculty protested yesterday the racial discrimination practices of Nashville businesses and added that the sentences placed on eight recent sit-in demonstrators were "harsh."

The demonstrators, all Negro university students, were sentenced to 90-day workhouse terms as a result of a sit-in last October at the D&W Cafeteria. They also were fined $50 each.

The demonstrators were convicted of conspiracy to obstruct trade.

THE FACULTY, in a letter to the Rev. K. [illegible] Miller Smith, president of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, said:

"The recent harsh and convic-tion of eight sit-in demonstra-

(Turn to Page 6, Column 5)

[illegible]as Hit

Continued from Page [illegible]

[illegible] P. Hyatt, John M. Holt, Gordon D. Kaufman, Alexander E. Keek, Liston O. Mills, Herman Norton, Kenneth [illegible] James Sellers, Lou H. Silberman and Ronald E. Sleeth.

Protests of the sentence have been made also by the Nashville Human Relations Council, the SCLC, and several clergymen.

[illegible] progress Nashville [illegible] still [illegible] which citizens [illegible] check court.

"The workhouse sentences were harsh, but our protest is [illegible] of a more basic element. The racial discrimination which [illegible] promoted these students to demonstrate in the first place. The [illegible] which they have [illegible] to attend and as public patrons [illegible] their very existence.

"The [illegible] denied entrance [illegible] their [illegible] other place [illegible] justice in Nashville until all citizens are treated fairly and equally without regard to race.

"THE DIVINITY school) faculty speaks as citizens and as individuals [illegible] presuming [illegible] the university [illegible] actions which led to the demonstrations, affirming support of the convicted students in their right of protest and their cause, and urge all citizens [illegible] speak out against the [illegible] of isolate practices [illegible] discrimination in [illegible] business, which only perpetuates [illegible] fellowship [illegible]

The letter was signed by Gregory Armstrong, William C. Fisher, Lundon B. Gilkey, Frank P. Graham, Kendrick Grobel,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3-14-63
Tennessean

Council Assails Sit-in Terms

The Nashville Community Relations Council strongly condemned last night the 90-day county workhouse sentence which Criminal Court Judge John L. Draper levied yesterday against eight convicted sit-in demonstrators.

"This sets a dangerous precedent in the means by which cases of this type are to be handled," said Gideon Fryer, president of the council. "In the first place, the boys were only tried because they are Negroes."

The university students were found guilty of conspiracy to obstruct trade and commerce in connection with a sit-in at the downtown B&W Cafeteria last Oct. 31.

THE JURY in the "test" case left the sentencing up to Judge Draper.

Z. Alexander Looby and Avon Williams, attorneys for the eight, will file a motion for a new trial within the next few weeks.

If Draper denies the motion, the attorneys said they will appeal to the Tennessee Supreme Court.

A STATEMENT which the executive committee of the relations council released last night said:

"We are concerned that these young Negroes have been convicted and subjected to severe punishment for peaceful protest of segregation practices in public businesses.

"We feel that these convictions will not stop sit-ins but will result in more racial conflicts in Nashville. We call upon people of good will in business and government in this community to exercise leadership in bringing about orderly changes in the practices of racial segregation."

SENTENCED yesterday were Lester McKinnie, John Jackson Jr., John R. Lewis, Frederick Leonard, Nathal Winters, Frederick Hargraves, Harrison Dean and Allen Cason Jr.

Looby questioned the legality of the $50 fine and said his objection would be included in the appeal for a new trial.

3-19-63

NAACP Scores Sit-in Rulings

The recent conviction of eight Negro students on conspiracy charges stemming from a B&W Cafeteria sit-in was termed "a miscarriage of justice" last night by the Nashville branch of the NAACP.

Claude Walker, president of the association, said the trial and sentence March 9 in Judge John L. Draper's division of Criminal Court was a backward step in racial progress, and added:

"Legal enforcement of segregated practices would seem to be the kind of thing that a progressive Nashville would never want.

"The Nashville branch of the NAACP is opposed to any policy which permits a place serving the public to deny that the Negroes of Nashville are a part of the general public by discriminating practices."

The eight demonstrators were found guilty of conspiring to obstruct trade and business in connection with the sit-in last October at the downtown B&W.

They were sentenced to 90-day workhouse terms and fined $50 apiece by Draper. The court's action has been criticized by several community groups, including the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, the Community Relations Council, the Vanderbilt Divinity School faculty and several local clergymen.

A mass meeting, protesting the sentence—and segregation practices in Nashville—is scheduled at 7:30 p.m. today at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, 11th Avenue, North, and Jefferson Street.

The trial of 14 students arrested for attempting to eat at the Green Hills Restaurant recently is set for 10 a.m. Thursday in City Court.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD MINUTES
(Executive)

February 9, 1963

The Executive Committee meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order Saturday, February 9, at 10:45 a.m. at the offices of the Council in Nashville, Tennessee with George Barrett, chairman, presiding.

Mrs. Ish moved that the minutes of the annual membership meeting which had been mailed previously to the entire body be adopted without reading. Mr. Sinclair seconded the motion and it carried unanimously.

A typographical error in the minutes of the October Board meeting was pointed out in which Mrs. Silver was recorded as having both made and seconded a motion for the integration of the PTAs. Mrs. Todd seconded the motion. Mrs. Silver moved the adoption of the minutes with this correction, Mrs. Ish seconded, motion carried.

The Committee was presented with a request that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations underwrite the publication of a report on Negro employment in the state, prepared by Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity. Mrs. Silver moved that we do so, and the motion was seconded by Mrs. Ish. Mrs. Schweid moved that the motion be amended to read that the chairman be asked to explore the possibility of obtaining assistance from other funds, but that if these were not immediately available, the TCHR would underwrite the report, Mrs. Silver accepted the amendment which was seconded by Mr. Sinclair and the motion carried.

Mr. Barrett reported that a group of the TCHR Board members had met with Governor Clement to ask him to appoint a Commission on Human Relations. The members were: Mr. Barrett, Rev. Sam Dotson, Dr. Ernest Dixon, Mrs. Hugh Morgan and Maclin Davis. The Governor stated that he intended to establish such a commission by executive order after the Legislature adjourned. He asked the Council to prepare a memorandum for him describing such commissions as have been established in other states and with any suggestions the Council might care to recommend. He asked the group to contact him again after the Assembly had adjourned. Mr. Barrett also asked the Governor to urge the Legislature to ratify the 24th Amendment abolishing th the poll tax. The Governor stated that this act had his support and that he believed it would be ratified.

Mr. Willis moved that the TCHR contact the Department of Conservation and Hotel and Restaurant Inspectors with the purpose of requesting the elimination of restrictions presently existing in the hotel and restaurant division. Mr. Sinclair seconded. Motion carried.

Dr. Long moved that after such contact had been made, the TCHR should issue a public statement expressing the need and desirability for such action. Mrs. Silver seconded, motion carried.

Mr. Barrett reported that the U. S. Civil Rights Commission had asked the State Advisory Commission to do a hospital survey showing admission policies, employment policies, staff prerequsites, etc., and the State Commission had asked that Nashville prepare it. Dr. David Rogers had agreed to undertake this task, as he felt he could get a student to do it, but he did need a little money and was asking the TCHR if they could provide it. Dr. Long moved that the Tennessee Council agree to appropriate funds for a hospital survey in this area along the lines of a formula providing for $20 per interview per hospital with an additional honorarium of $50 for writing the survey. Mr. Sinclair seconded, motion carried.

Dr. Long moved and Mr. Sinclair seconded that the TCHR issue a statement accompanying the publication of the report on employment stating our position on this question and urging reformation where needed in present policies. Motion passed.

The report of the special Committee on Structure, Program and Goals of the TCHR was discussed and the attached amendments proposed. Dr. Long moved the adoption of the amended report and its presentation to the Board for its approval. Mrs. Ish seconded, motion carried.

Mrs. Schweid moved and Mrs. Ish seconded the selection of either Oak Ridge or Knoxville as the place for the next Board meeting and that it be held Saturday, March 30. Motion carried. It was suggested that interested individuals from Kingsport, Bristol, Maryville and Johnson City be invited to the Board meeting. It was further suggested that the chairman announce the appointment of a program chairman for the next annual meeting at the Board meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at three o'clock.

PRESENT:

Mr. George Barrett
Mr. William Willis
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish
Mr. Lewis Sinclair
Mrs. Ernest Silver
Dr. Herman Long
Mrs. Bernard Schweid

ABSENT:

Dr. G. J. Tarleton
Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr.

STAFF PRESENT: Miss Jones and Mrs. Webster

/dw
March 20, 1963

January and February, 1963 Vol. 5, Number 1 and 2

Newsletter

(1)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE CONSIDERS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Although the Board of Directors of our Council has taken no stand with regard to the death penalty, we believe that this matter is so closely related to our basic concerns we are calling it to your attention. The Legislature is currently considering repeal of our capital punishment law. Governor Clement, on leaving the Governor's office in January 1959, asked the Legislature to abolish capital punishment. This year, he has asked the Legislature to act on the question without pressure from his office. The issue will probably be fully debated, and settled within the next 10 days.

Fred Graham, former Nashville attorney, in a published review of a book, "And May God Have Mercy" by Eugene Block, ends his article as follows:

"The situation in Tennessee aptly illustrates the arguments put forth in the book for the abolition of the death penalty:

"It unfairly discriminates against the poor and the unpopular.

The four men in Tennessee's Death Row are all penniless, all uneducated, and all Negroes. This reviewer cannot remember a case in which a defendant who could afford to pay his counsel was executed in Tennessee.

"There is always a chance of killing an innocent men.

During the last two years, while all Tennessee executions were being held up by court action, the sentences of five condemned men were commuted because of developments which occurred after their intended execution dates. Also, our archaic laws make it possible for insane persons to be executed, and even prevent a condemned man from voluntarily taking a lie detector test, prior to his death.

"The death penalty does not deter crime.

After Tennessee abolished the death penalty in 1915, its crime rate rose along with that of the entire nation during the World War I years. But after the penalty was re-enacted in 1919, the crime rate continued to climb at an increased rate.

"Today, our homicide rate is three times that of the average for states which have abolished the death penalty."

Released by Legislature 3-20-63

++++++++++

TO BOARD MEMBERS

We need to know immediately if you plan to attend the Board meeting in Oak Ridge on March 30. If this date is <u>not</u> possible for most of the Board, we will set another time.

CHATTANOOGA

The Chattanooga Community Relations Council is sponsoring a workshop on Employment Opportunity on March 22 and 23 with Dr. V. W. Henderson as leader. All three sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Interstate Life and Accident Insurance Company, and are open to all interested persons without charge. The Chattanooga Community Relations Council extends a warm invitation to persons in Cleveland, Athens and other nearby areas. Reservations and inquiries should be sent to: Chattanooga Community Relations Council, 871 McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga workshop will be the fourth one led by Dr. Henderson under auspicies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Since March 1962, similar workshops have been held in Johnson City, Jackson and Memphis directed toward increasing employment openings on a non-discriminatory basis, and developing appropriate training for current and future jobs. The TCHR's participation has been made possible by a grant from the Field Foundation for which we are indeed grateful.

==========

STATE PARKS

In June 1962, the state parks were open to all citizens for full use, except for waterfront activities. This change in policy came about through negotiations initiated by a committee of the Council. In February 1963, the Council instituted discussions with the new Commissioner of Conservation, Don McSween, asking for full use of the parks, removal of racial designation from maps, brochures, signs and place mats used in state park dining rooms, etc. The Council representatives were warmly received and we are hopful of further progress. We urge Council members to make use of the parks and notify the park superintendent of your approval of the inclusive service offered.

==========

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

In December 1963, three six-year old Negro girls enrolled as boarding students in the School for the Blind on the Donelson campus. The School for the Blind (Colored Division) reopened in January 1963 following building repairs and installation of safety equipment. These 50 Negro students were without schooling from September until January, as reported in our last NEWSLETTER. The solution lies in full integration of the schools - faculty and students - which is anticipated when additional dormitory space becomes available.

Other state facilities can operate more efficiently by integrating their services. We need volunteers to visit the institutions and schools in their area, and propose appropriate steps for inclusive use. Any takers?

==========

IN MEMORY OF MRS. BERNARD FENSTERWALD

The Council has received contributions from five Council members in memory of Mrs. Fensterwald who died February 20. Mrs. Fensterwald was a board member of the Tennessee Council and a former vice president, a trustee of Fisk University, an active participant in civic causes. She gave generously of herself and her substance. We will miss her.

EAST TENNESSEE

Bristol - Was welcomed as our newest local council chapter at a meeting on February 18. Employment opportunity, with special attention directed toward Federal contract firms in the area, is receiving special attention. Conversations are under way with movie houses, bowling alleys, etc. Job specifications indicate that segregated schools offer inadequate preparation for qualifying applicants.

Johnson City - Repeated attempts to obtain skilled employment for Negro applicants in Federal contract firms have been unsuccessful. Complaints have now been filed with the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunity. Negro applicants for technical training courses have been rejected on the basis that classes are full.

Greeneville - Rotary Club sponsored a "Round Robin" competition among schools, on the order of the GE College Bowl with a $100 prize. All schools participated. Technical training course in electronics is open to all high school applicants, but requires 2 years' basic algebra; not previously offered at Negro school. Magnavox, now employing 6 Negro women, plans plant expansion which will provide 2000 additional jobs. Rose's variety store lunch counter now integrated.

Athens - Has Negro policemen with full responsibility; Negro police auxiliary is uniformed. Mayor's Human Relations Committee has 2 Negro members. Negroes are members of Citizens' Urban Renewal Committee, City Recreation Committee, United Charities Fund. Three Negro students from Cook High School spend half day at the McMinn High School in electronics course.

Cleveland - Has integrated nursing course at Bradley Memorial Hospital, which has no racial barriers to patient hospital service. Despite several large Federal contract firms, Negroes are totally excluded from employment or limited to janitorial service.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

A CHURCH BODY SPEAKS

The Cumberland Presbyterian Synod of West Tennessee adopted a report at its annual synod meeting urging ministers to "preach their true convictions concerning these social problems of our day, especially the recognition and acceptance of all races as the children of God. We are told that some elders have instructed their ministers to refrain from preaching or mentioning race relations, under threat of losing their pulpits.

"We join in prayer for those of such mind-sets that they may be led to give to others the same freedom that they demand for themselves, and that the love of God be given a chance to soften their hearts that they may be obedient to God's Word rather than possess a faithfulness to a tradition of the past...

"Men everywhere are being denied freedom, and in so many areas the church has joined with the world in denying freedom to men."

WHEN A SCHOOL BURNS

In early January, Darwin School in Cookeville was completely destroyed by fire. This six teacher, 12 grade school enrolled Negro students in Putnam County and high school students from Clay, Overton and White Counties. The Darwin supporters, the Putnam County B oard of Education and the County Court have been considering whether to rebuild the school for a Negro student body, build a new school for a broader geographic area encompassing Negro and white residents, or integrate the Putnam County students into already existing schools. What is the future of the Negro teachers? Four former Darwin High School freshmen have entered Central High School (Cookeville) and Allgood High School in Putnam County. Other Darwin students are attending school in three churches in Cookeville for the remainder of this school year. While differences of opinion abound about the wisest plan, they are not divided along racial lines.

The destruction of Darwin School means that the adjacent counties who have transported their Negro high school students to Cookeville must now face the responsibility of educating their students at home, or transporting them to another county. How frankly will citizens meet this challenge?

##

Rice University of Houston, Texas has asked court authority to lift racial bars against qualified students. The University was created in 1900 by a bequest specifying "instruction and improvement of white inhabitants." Trustees propose that the word "white" not be construed as creating an inflexible barrier to the admission of qualified students without regard to race or color. In the petition, the trustees said, "Rice stands alone as the last nonsectarian private university in the South and in the nation which has not admitted or does not stand ready to admit, qualified applicants without regard to race or color."

##

WHY NEGROES DON'T GET JOBS

In addition to outright discrimination on racial lines, there are additional reasons for inadequate employment of Negroes, according to Dr. Irvin Sobel, Professor of Economics at University of St. Louis, Missouri. These are the reasons

* Failure to provide appropriate investment in young Negro men and women.
* Inadequacies in our school systems.
* Patterns of counseling.
* Lack of family stability.
* Trade schools that reflect the needs of another generation.

NOTES FROM GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

The Voter Education Project, a south-wide drive to register southern Negroes (see NEW SOUTH, October 1960) has recently experienced renewed violence. On February 28 in LeFlore County (Greenwood is county seat) three Negro registration workers, driving out of Greenwood were attacked from a moving car which pulled along side and opened rifle fire. James Travis, a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was seriously wounded. The attackers' car was unlicensed and occupied by white men who had been seen earlier observing the building in Greenwood where the registration workers were meeting. On March 6, shots were fired at a car outside the registration office which was occupied by 4 registration workers; the glass was shattered, but there were no serious injuries. The Voter Education Project has accepted the challenge, and is now concentrating its major effort in Greenwood and LeFlore County.

LeFlore County in the Mississippi Delta has a population of 30,000; 54 per cent is Negro. Persons attempting to register have been dispossessed. Surplus Federal foods, formerly made available through county-state cooperation, have been terminated. It is estimated that 10,000 persons are eligible and would benefit from surplus food distribution.

Tennesseans, recalling our successful efforts in obtaining Federal foods for Fayette and Haywood Counties, may wish to assist the embattled and impoverished residents of LeFlore County. Here are things you can do:

1) Write to President Kennedy urging that he approve the distribution of Federal surplus foods as he did in West Tennessee, without recourse to local and state approval.

2) Send letters of encouragement to registration workers. James Travis (the man who was shot), 2147 Powers Avenue, Jackson, Mississippi; Robert Moses, 901½ Nelson Street, Greenville, Mississippi; Samuel Block, 115 McLaurin Street, Greenville, Mississippi. Letters will be posted in registration headquarters.

3) Contribute funds to equip the registration office and purchase essential supplies and equipment.

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS

GOAL $4,800 DEADLINE: June 1, 1963

1963 membership & dues received - $1,214.50 -- from 73 members

If you have not renewed your membership, please clip this page and return it with your dues: TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 2011 GRAND AVENUE, NASHVILLE

_____ Annual Membership ($5.00) _____ Contributing Membership ($10.00)

_____ Joint Membership ($7.00) _____ Sustaining Membership ($25 and up)

$2.00 of your membership goes for your subscription to the magazine "New South."
If you <u>are not</u> getting "New South" check here _____.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
(To which you wish all mail sent)

CITY _____ ZONE _____

NASHVILLE

The Nashville Community Relations Council is sponsoring a community-wide meeting on "Six Years of School Desegregation", Thursday evening, May 2. The meeting, designed to evaluate the progress already made, and future objectives as the grade-a-year program moves into junior high, will be held at Westminster Presbyterian Church.

A series of council sponsored luncheons, open to the public, is in progress directed toward the problems encountered in initial employment of Negroes in formerly racially limited positions. On March 7, the film, "New Girl", was used as a basis for discussion. The next meeting, Thursday, March 28, will be held at the Methodist Board of Education, Grand Avenue at 19th Avenue, South. For further information, telephone CY 1-7544.

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Eight Negro college students were convicted of conspiring to violate trade and commerce at B&W Cafeteria in Nashville and sentenced to 90 days in the workhouse and $50 fine each. Motion for a new trial was filed by their attorneys. The all-white, all-male jury deliberated more than 2½ hours before returning a verdict of guilty. The trial, lasting three days was concluded on March 9, with sentence pronounced by Judge John L. Draper on March 13. Attorneys for the students gave notice of their intention of appealing the case on constitutional issues to the State Supreme Court and on to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn.
VOID

Duplicate LWD ✓ SDB ✓ JS ✓ Return to MM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Paul Anthony

From: Katherine Jones

QUARTERLY REPORT: December, January, February 1962-63

State Issues

State Commission on Human Relations - In a meeting with the Governor a delegation from the Council asked for the formation of a state commission by executive order. The Governor readily agreed to do this following the adjournment of the legislature, now in session. It was acknowledged that the present Legislature would not act favorably on this request which would be described as another attempt of the cities to dominate. The Legislature is faced with reapportionment at this session, and while they are going to continue representation on a basis which will probably not be acceptable to the Federal Courts, the rural legislators are suspicious of any seemingly progressive measure. We are now obtaining information to draft an order for the Governor. It is probable that the Tennessee Voters League (Negro group) is also submitting a draft proposal, as this was part of their program endorsed by Governor Clement when they supported him last summer.

School for the Blind - Former report detailed this conference with the Commissioner of Education and the outcome. It is probable that the school will be integrated in 1964, or as soon as additional dormitory space becomes available. Meantime, the three first grade girls continue on the white campus, although the Negro division is now reopened, and in operation. We intend to continue our interest in this state facility, and expand our concern to other state schools and hospitals.

State Parks - In February a delegation from the Council talked with the new Commissioner of Conservation in whose department the parks operate. The delegation found Commissioner McSween relaxed, frank and anxious to take some progressive steps. They also found him unknowing about this department which he had only been recently appointed to head. In addition to requesting full and free access to the parks, the Council representatives asked for the removal of all racial designations on place mats, road signs, brochures, state park folders, etc. We will need to follow up on this as soon as the Legislature adjourns.

Members of the Council are particularly concerned at this time with abolition of capital punishment, ratification of abolition of the poll tax, and getting the Legislators out of town before they think up additional new taxes.

Local Issues

Since the last quarterly report covered the first part of December, these developments will not be repeated. In February I made an eight day trip to the Eastern part of the state. Much of the progress there is detailed in the last NEWSLETTER, copy attached. Some additional comments are probably in order. East Tennessee's Negro population by county varies from zero to 9%, which is Knoxville. The 6% county is Hamblen, seat of Morristown College, a junior Negro college under auspicies of the Methodist Church. All other counties have 5% or less Negro population. There is little outright demand for change, although there is dissatisfaction. In some of the counties there is practically no professional or business leadership in the Negro community. In others, as Johnson City, there is a very knowledgeable Negro family, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Kilgore. He is a dentist, and about 75% of his patronage is white. The Negro teachers, who have long provided the leadership and communication with the white power structure are not part of the leadership for school integration or other civil rights programs. Their reluctance is economic, and concerned with fear of losing their jobs. My own feeling is that it also involves their investment in segregation, whether recognized or not. They

have long been accustomed to going along with the white community, of "getting along", and they are fearful of anything which might lead to upheavel, and a new relationship. I do not think they are satisfied, but are fearful of change and the uncertainties which may come about with it. For instance, in Johnson City, the Negro school principal is a long time resident of John City, well thought of locally, and operates her school without interference. However, when the trade school, built for white students, adopted an open policy, it is reported that the principal and the vocational teacher have discouraged transfers there, convincing the prospective students that there are no courses which they do not offer. This is untrue. It is possible that there are subtle pressures on them which are unknown to the Johnson City Council on Community Converns with which the teachers have not affiliated.

School boundary lines were recently changed, and there is a charge of gerrymandering to exclude Negro children. The county and city adopted a voluntary grade-a-year plan, but there are only about 8 first graders eligible under new school districts. Some of them have transferred to all Negro schools, on the basis of teacher's statemnnt that "the child was not happy". The Kilgores tell me that they feel sure the new Science Hill High School (white) could be desegregated with the mere threat of a lawsuit, but they are unable to get a petitioner, because of economic fear and overly cautious advice.

In Bristol, Tennesse, which has just voluntarily desegregated this year, there was also a redrawing of school district lines so that most of the Negro students were excluded from formerly white schools. One of the projects of the newly formed Bristol Council is to encourage parents of Negro children to send their children to white schools. In Bristol, as in Johnson City, you don't get the school people working with the Council.

Cookeville and Sparta

See January-February NEWSLETTER. The Negro school in Cookeville (grades 1-12) burned completely (including records) in early January. Our office was notified by our board member in Cookeville, who thought this an advantageous time to press for integration of the schools. The following day, accompanied by Rev. Metz Rollins (Social Education & Action Regional Office, Presbyterian Church, USA), I went to Cookeville, where we talked with several Darwin supporters and Dr. Raper, our board member who is on the faculty of Tennessee Tech. Later, I attended the Board of Education meeting where the future of Darwin was discussed. I have made several trips since then, and more recently, the NAACP branch president has visited there. Darwin is currently operating in three churches.

In summary, the situation is one in which the County Judge and County School Superintendent are pushing for desegregation. The majority of the Negro community, led by the Darwin principal and faculty are resisting which requesting the rebuilding of Darwin School. The school has enrolled high school students from three neighboring counties in order to meet minimum enrollment standards. At present, it seems assured that the high school will not be rebuilt, and that other counties will need to provide education for the students who have been transported to Cookeville. The grammar school is in doubt. None of us have been able to persuade the Negro teachers, especially ones with tenure, to inform the school board of their desire to continue teaching in the system. By devious means, I learned that the school board had recognized that if these teachers sought jobs, it would be the Board's responsibility to "take care of them". The teachers have long been the leadership group in the Negro community, and the school has operated as a community center. There is only one local resident Negro minister, of limited educational background. The students are uneasy about desegregation and parrot warnings from teachers about lack of social life if they go to integrated schools. Negroes make up only 2% of the population, but are not a subservient group and are able to speak frankly, even bluntly, to school board and others.

Four former Darwin students are now attending two white high schools. On orders from the superintendent and school board, they were cordially received. The first one enrolled was introduced to other students by the president of the student body who also shared his locker with the new student. The integrated Little League team which has existed for several years was helpful in preparing for this transition. This freshman student says he prefers Central High School to Darwin. We do not know what kinds of subtle economic pressures are being applied to the Darwin teachers, or what their anxieties are about an integrated school.

Sparta, 16 miles south and in adjoining county, has transported 30 high school students to Darwin School. After Darwin School burned, parents of the students living in White County (Sparta) met together to determine whether to ask for immediate integration or continue the students at the temporary quarters of Darwin School. They agreed to continue at Darwin this year. They recognize that integration at Sparta is probable for September 1963, but are not enthusiastic about it. I spoke at the Methodist Negro Church in Sparta, on invitation of the minister, on February 24, urging them to ask for the addition of a Negro teacher at White County high school next year. A community meeting for further discussion was planned for the following night. Decision unknown.

Denominational Colleges

King's College in Bristol is supported by Presbyterian Church USA and serves about 300 students. It has the appearance of prosperity. Has not accepted any Negro student, although it has rejected applications from day students. This was one of the colleges I visited, and talked with administrative personnel. They are uneasy about this, and defensive about policy of discrimination. (They are unwilling to agree that it is discriminatory.) There is a large building program under way, and again this may be tied in with economics, and a conservative board. Academic standards are reported to be high with most of male students going on to advanced academic work.

Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City is under auspicies of the Baptist denomination, and its physical appearance does not indicate such prosperity. It has about 600 students. One of our members there told me that there is little sentiment to desegregate, but the general atmosphere has changed to the place where he can frankly talk about the issues in class and out. There was a time when this was just not possible.

I have tried at these colleges and others to bring to their attention the changes taking place in the upper south, and elsewhere with regard to inclusive admission, and wondered if they might unwittingly become the haven of students and their parents who were arch conservatives, and unable to think freely about social issues. What will this do to the encouragement of free inquiry among the student body?

Nashville

For more than a year, the protest movement has been moribund. There have been occasional sporadic sit-ins with little support from white or Negro community. With the push for opening the YMCA for food and lodging, there was some push forward. The trial and conviction of eight students who sought service at a local cafeteria, and their harsh sentence has stirred some community feeling. See enclosed clippings. Whether this will arouse the community to fervent action is not yet known. Proposal is for economic withdrawal before Easter. Representatives of several organizations in the civil rights field recently met with the editor of the TENNESSEAN to exchange views and build better communication. Another meeting with the editorial writers is planned.

The Nashville Community Relations Council is planning a large community meeting for Thursday night, May 2 under the general title "Six Years of Desegregation". The review of accomplishments will be distributed, in printed form, ahead of time. Hopefully, the meeting will concentrate on the future. I think Nashville is on the brink of some

long-term decisions. It could settle into tokenism, or move out with leadership. The opposition is stubborn but not formidable. The Billy Joe Harges-General Walker meeting only attracted 350 people in an auditorium which will hold 1000. While a White Citizens Council was organized a year ago, it seems to have attracted few persons beyond its founders. In Federal court at this time is a suit asking for desegregation of Holiday Inn, located in an urban renewal area on land redeveloped from a Negro slum area. The outcome will have broad significance for all of Tennessee, but especially for Nashville with large areas affected by highway and urban renewal programs.

Voter Project - Miss Rosetta Gardner of YWCA and Mr. Zeitlow of Student Christian Federation have been in Nashville proposing a Negro Voter Registration Project. There has been a mixed reaction. It could be used, and therefore has validity. It would cost considerable time and money from local persons and both assets are not readily available. Meeting in late March will make decision.

Consultation, December 27-29, Nashville, "The Ethical Demands of Integration"
For Nashville, perhaps the greatest reward is that it took place and without incident. It was our first experience in having an integrated group for this long at a first class motel located in the city. I am sure that Vanderbilt University was happy to see the end of the meeting, but I am sure that they learned also that such groups can meet without violence to their campus.

As for content and effect on Tennesseans, I cannot assess it. It seemed to me there was a good deal of the "fellowship of suffering", and I expect I am just weary of that role. It may be much more pertinent to a deep south state, but it is not conducive to progress in Tennessee. I have heard of no follow-up meetings in this state, and cannot assess any permanent effect. It was good to see old friends, and to meet some of the other concerned people in the South - although we all looked bone weary.

Tennessee Council Administration

While political campaigns have ceased, the involvement of our leadership has not been as greatly curtailed, and we have not yet been able to get any concentration on Council guidance. The Council is publishing - from Foundation fund - a study made of state government employment. Will be ready about April 15. Funds remain a problem, and we do not yet have a fund raising committee. Former chairman not able to continue this year. Council audit has been completed, and copy enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

March 20, 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP MEETING MINUTES

October 12, 1962

The annual membership meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order Friday, October 12, 1962 at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga, Tennessee. George Barrett, chairman, presided.

Mrs. B. R. Schweid, secretary, moved that the reading of the minutes be omitted since they had been circularized to the members. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. Barrett called for reports from the various workshops which had been held the preceeding afternoon. Mrs. Robert Peelle reported on the workshop on education, Rev. Rubert Hunter on the workshop on housing and Mrs. Stanley Ish on the workshop on health and hospitals. The reports are attached.

Mrs. James Todd presented a proposed amendment to the By-Laws stipulating that henceforth one of the organization's vice-presidents would be designated as the president-elect. Mrs. Todd moved the adoption of this amendment, Mr. Crutcher seconded. Motion adopted.

Mr. Albert Porter gave the report of the nominating committee, presenting the following slate of board members and nominating committee:

BOARD MEMBERS

Carl Carson, Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
David Crane, Jackson
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. R. Donigan, Memphis
Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Chattanooga
Mrs. James Todd, Nashville

Mr. Porter moved the adoption of this report, Dr. Herman Long seconded, motion was passed unanimously.

Mimeographed copies of the Treasurer's Report were distributed. Hunter Lane, Jr. moved its adoption, Mrs. Todd seconded, motion carried.

The executive director, Miss Kay Jones, gave her report. Copy attached.

Mr. George Barrett gave the president's report. He spoke of his disappointment in not having been able to accomplish the two major goals which he had set forth the year before:

Membership minutes continued -

1. The establishment of a sound financial basis for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

2. The implementation of a broader membership base.

Having failed in these two objectives, Mr. Barrett urged that the Tennessee Council re-evaluate its purposes and its organization so that the members could decide exactly what type council could be most effective. He stated that he felt that they should determine whether there should be local councils with a central organization or whether the local councils should be autonomous and the Tennessee Council merely a large board supporting the activities of the executive director. Mr. Barrett warned that the local councils must assume their individual responsibility if the present structure of the Tennessee Council was to remain unchanged.

Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr. distributed the Treasurer's report and moved its adoption. Mrs. Todd seconded, motion carried.

Mrs. Nelson Fuson called for state strength to help work toward a Tennessee Commission on Civil Rights. Mrs. Silver suggested that a Committee be appointed to explore the facts concerning such a commission and to report back to the board.

Mrs. Fuson moved that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations take a position with regard to attitudes of state institutions expressing specific concern over the closing of the Tennessee School for the Blind. Motion seconded by Dr. Long, unanimously adopted.

Dr. Long moved that the Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations request President Kennedy to issue an order for non-discriminatory housing. Mr. Crutcher seconded, motion adopted.

Mrs. Todd recommended that a resolution be adopted by the Board expressing the support of Meredith and so moved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lane and adopted.

The meeting was adjourned.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD MINUTES

October 12, 1962

The Board meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order Friday, October 12 at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga, Tennessee with George Barrett, chairman, presiding.

Mr. Porter presented the following slate of officers and moved their adoption:

George E. Barrett, Nashville President	Vice-Presidents Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville Secretary	Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis William R. Willis, Nashville
Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Nashville Treasurer	President-Elect

Mr. Major Jones seconded the motion and motion carried. Mrs. Todd moved nominations be closed and the slate elected. Mr. Jones seconded, motion carried unanimously and the officers named were duly elected.

The president called for nominations for three members for the executive committee, and the following nominations were offered from the floor:

Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis	Herman Long, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville	Albert Porter, Jackson
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga	Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge	

Mr. Crutcher moved that the nominations be referred to the nominating committee and that the committee's recommendations then be voted on by the board by mail. Seconded by Mr. Spahr and adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Allen moved the establishment of a committee to study the formation of a state commission on civil rights. Mrs. Todd amended the motion to read that the committee be formed immediately and that other groups with similar objectives be contacted. Mr. Lane seconded the motion and motion adopted.

Mr. Crutcher moved that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations send a resolution to the President urging an executive order for non-discriminatory housing. Mr. Porter seconded the motion and motion carried.

Mrs. Silver moved that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations write an open letter of support to Meredith. Mr. Jones seconded the motion and it was adopted unanimously. Mr. Sinclair asked that other Mississippi people such as Sydney Browa and Duncan Gray be commended. *

Mr. Barrett appointed Dr. Herman Long chairman of a committee to determine the future direction of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and to prepare a report for the next board meeting.

Mrs. Todd moved that a committee be appointed to investigate in conjunction with other interested groups the situation at the Tennessee School for the Blind. Mr. Jones seconded, motion carried.

++++++++++++++++

*Miss Browa is editor of student paper (Ole Miss) and Rev. Gray is an Episcopal minister (Oxford, Mississippi).

Board minutes continued -

Mr. Sinclair moved the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee on Health and Hospitals concerning desegregation of hospitals and recruiting of Negro applicants for the University of Tennessee Medical School. Mr. Crutcher seconded and motion was adopted.

Mrs. Silver moved that the office staff of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the president appoint a committee to study and implement the integration of the PTAs. Mrs. Silver seconded and the motion was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STRUCTURE, PROGRAM AND GOALS

OF THE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The question of the function of the committee was raised by Chairman Long and defined by the group as being to give some long-range direction to the Council and to the staff. Questions were raised as to the present and future role of the TCHR. Is it the same now as it was two years, four years ago? Will it remain the same with the appointment of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations? Concensus was that the Council has an added dimension with the creation of such a governmental body. It must serve as a sort of watch dog and lobbyist as well as cooperating body with the Commission.

The question of Council structure and finance was discussed with alternative structural arrangements being offered by members of the committee. It was agreed that a different kind of structure would not solve the financial problems. The following reasons were advanced by Herman Long: (1) A large board would tend to be restrictive. (2) There is strength to the state council in having local groups related to the central group. (3) Other agencies have tried this arrangement without success.

The following additional conclusions and proposals were reached by the committee:

In recommending that the present operational structure of the Council be maintained, namely one which permits individual membership participation and local council units, it was realized that some practicable and meaningful balance should be reached in the deployment of staff resources as between (a) organizational efforts in the field, and (b) program development through the central state office. Expanded organizational activity in new localities of the state would obviously require more time in travel and less concentration on necessary program matters at the office.

Accordingly, it was suggested that the present number of local councils, including those having an affiliated status, constitute the major focus of the Council's program effort. In this regard, effort should be made by the President and staff to bring the independent and affiliated local groups into organic relationship with the State Council.

Renewed effort and negotiations with the Knoxville group is called for in this respect.

In addition it was suggested that in view of the action taken at the Chattanooga meeting, through which the Council deliberately assumes the function of taking positions and making public statements on current issues related to its concern, the Oak Ridge group be asked whether this change removes its reluctance to be an actual local unit of the Tennessee Council.

Further, it was felt that the Council should have some concrete organizational goal in mind as a general directive to staff effort. A goal of 10 strong and functional local councils in strategic areas of the state was proposed. Columbia, Clarksville, and Murfreesboro were cited as places where staff assistance might be concentrated in the development of additional councils. This is suggested, however, not as a directive for the staff to take initiative, but rather to give service where there is indication of local interest. It was also believed that a council in the Union City-Dyersburg, Paris area would fall high in priority. Here, too, the staff would not have to assume the initiative in prompting interest, but would respond to it, should it develop, as a priority which the Council deems important.

Presence of staff at the annual meetings of local councils was suggested as a minimum goal of staff field service. This should be a regular and scheduled responsibility. Other visits are certainly desirable, but they would be determined by the convenience of the staff, crisis developments in the area, and specific programs under promotion in the area requiring staff assistance. With the present two-person staff, it was felt that some division of labor in servicing local councils in the field was desirable.

We have a functioning group now in existence in Bristol, and it was suggested that this might be encouraged to be either a tri-cities organization or a Bristol-Kingsport council.

Beyond these considerations as to goals and direction of council organizational activity, it was felt that encouragement should be given by the State Council to the organization of Student Human Relations Councils in colleges or some groups of colleges where there is interest. We now have some student members, and perhaps these young people might be helped to organize councils in the colleges and communities in which they are now located.

Stimulus to Local Councils

Over-emphasis upon fund raising can be a deterrent to local effort, but it was believed that some responsibility by local groups in meeting the state budget is a healthy stimulant. The committee recommended, therefore, that each local group be asked to raise $200 each year as a contribution to the state budget, probably through the avenue of an annual dinner. The staff of the state council could be of assistance in two important ways in this regard: (a) program planning and format, and (b) providing speakers and resource persons without cost to the local group.

It was suggested that the staff undertake the formation of a "stand-by" list of speakers willing to give their services to the council for this purpose. Persons both within and outside

the state could be obtained, especially those serving the intergroup relations field and whose organizations would encourage their coming from their own budgets. Some additional assistance in resource personnel might also be obtained through SRC. A panel of 30 to 40 such persons is realistically possible. These lists should be developed by the staff, circulated among the local groups, and requests for service channeled through the state office. This proposal obviously becomes not merely a means of raising funds for the state organization but also a major type of program activity.

A further stimulus to local program activity, it was believed, lay in the opportunity now provided by the Chattanooga decision to take public positions on various issues germaine to the general objectives of the state organization. This new function should be lifted up and emphasized for each local group. It is a line of program activity for each of them. In addition, local groups are encouraged to bring before the annual meeting general concerns about which they feel the state organization ought to make public statement. This line of departure might also broaden the concern of the organization beyond the important desegregation issue to other issues of moment.

The development of special program memoranda, dealing with these matters, would seem to be needed.

Membership and Finance

We should have in mind a membership goal of at least 1,000 members. Our present number is around 700, and perhaps our goal ought to be that of doubling our present size. This would help financially, and a campaign toward this end should be launched during the current year.

It was felt that membership on the Board carried a special meaning and responsibility. For this reason it was recommended that the Board members be asked to assume an additional financial responsibility to the Council, to the extent of giving annual contributions of $20, exclusive of membership, as a special "Board Member" donation. Pledges to this end might be solicited, with payments being made quarterly at $5.00 each. Regular reminders and reply envelopes would facilitate this process.

For the Committee: Herman Long
Will Campbell
William Willis
George Barrett, Ex Officio

February 1, 1963

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
January-March, 1963

I. Some Significant Events

A. In the Communities

1. Beginning January 2 the trial period began for open facilities in downtown Little Rock. No significant incidents marred the ending of segregation in Blass' tea room, at lunch counters in Walgreen's, Woolworth's, McClellan's; in rest rooms and water fountains in all downtown stores; in hospitality of the four hotels of Southwest Hotels, Inc., Marion, Grady-Manning, Lafayette, Albert Pike.

   The impetus of this work by the "negotiating committee" (see report last quarter) was used to end segregation in lodging and feeding inductees of the army, navy, and marines.

   The supporting group of twenty-five business men authorized the continuing of the negotiating committee which is working on theaters, cafeterias, and hotel dining rooms for local Negro use.

2. On January 12 (Saturday) a lone laborer picket walked in front of Blass' store for one hour at noon. Mr. Amis Guthridge stood at the corner talking to any inquirers. The poorly lettered signs, a second one was used alternately, read: "Blass' tea room is integrated. These Jews are sneaking integration on white people;" "These Jews are feeding Negroes and whites off the same plates;" "Blass' tea room is integrated. These Jews are in cahoots with the NAACP."

   The lone picket, poorly dressed, appeared each day at noon for 30 minutes to one hour for some three weeks. The public apparently gave no heed or attention to the suggestion of boycott. Within the store morale among employees appeared high. Blass reported losing ten accounts, "only one who spent any money. We will get her back as soon as we advertise an $85 dress for $50." (ACHR's related activities described under II, below.)

3. At Pine Bluff Negro students, stimulated into activity by two SNCC workers, began a sit-in at Woolworth's lunch counter on February 1. A policy of guarding against incidents and ignoring the students was consciously pursued by city and business officials. Woolworth removed lunch counterseats later.

   The students indicate that the state and field officials of NAACP opposed their protest. The president of the Pine Bluff branch, Mr. Dove, supported them.

   On February 11-12 President Lawrence A. Davis of A.M.& N. College (state college for Negroes) suspended indefinately eleven students involved in the sit-ins who refused to desist when warned by the president. The president of the Ministerial Alliance (Negro), minister at the church of the college president, opposed the sit-in as did a number of other members at first. Soon most Negro ministers rallied to support the students and joined with other Negro leaders to provide

housing and food for the suspended students. The protesting group changed its name to the Pine Bluff Movement and the student leader, Robert Whitfield, was made chairman. Weekly mass rallies were held drawing "400 to 900" persons. By count 490 persons, young and adult, joined in one march.

After Woolworth closed its lunch counter action centered on other places - counters, cafeterias, hotel, theater. A total of forty-nine were arrested and "overflowed" the jail with singing young people including high school students of 15 and 16. A negotiating committee was organized and had its first session on April 3. All are out of jail. Court hearings have been deferred.

4. The National Junior Chamber of Commerce held its annual Ten Outstanding Young Men Congress at Little Rock, January 19-20. To a standing ovation the ten without exception spoke out on freedom and civil rights. Governor Faubus was one of those applauding. Bob Richards, Olympic pole vaulter and master of ceremonies, summarized by crying out to the audience: "Do we need to emphasize that we stand for freedom? In Little Rock, Arkansas, tonight we have honored a man who stands for civil rights -- another who said that we can't be free until James Meredith is free.-- If you're not inspired tonight, friends, you can't be touched."

B. In the Schools

1. On court order the Dollarway School admitted Sarah Howard, daughter of Attorney George Howard, who is President of the Arkansas Branch of the NAACP, to the tenth grade on January 21. On her second day Sarah reported abuse by students. Two white sisters, Earline and Cathy Hudman, were also abused because they befriended Sarah. On the same day William Howard, Sarah's uncle who came for her, was involved in a fight with high school boys, one of whom he stabbed not seriously.

Attorney George Howard sent a message to Attorney General Robert Kennedy for protection.

On January 28 school officials assured the federal court that it was taking all necessary steps to restore order. One of these was a letter sent to all parents on January 29 saying the board would maintain discipline and order. After missing four days the Negro children are back in school. The white girls returned, but the older one quit school January 29 and reportedly is entering a business school.

The case of William Howard is still pending in court. He is charged with carrying a secret weapon and with assault with intent to kill.

2. On March 22 Horace Mann High School (Negro) had its annual Career Day with a Professor of Education from Prairie View, Texas, and Mr. Woods, St. Louis, member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as speakers and with many individuals, colored and white, as consultants. Both Directors of ACHR were platform guests.

3. On March 25 Jacquelyn Evans was inducted to the Honor Society of Hall High School in Little Rock. She is the first Negro student to be selected and has a grade average of 4.4 which is A+. She has been persistent in knocking on all doors into educationally helpful extra-curricular activities.

4. Mr. Ted Lamb, School Board member at Little Rock, came to ACHR office on March 27 to talk about procedures to be followed by officials in making assignment of students in May. The schedule as set forth by the Superintendent again clearly revealed that Horace Mann and Dunbar schools have a city-wide attendance zone while other senior and junior high schools have defined non-overlapping zones. In addition Mr. Lamb quoted the Board's president and attorney to the effect that this year's procedures should be very informal reflecting the attitude "we are desegregated, That's that."

C. In the Courts

1. Judge Gordon E. Young of the federal district court dismissed suits against the estate of the late Police Chief Smith by members of the march on Central High, August 1959. The suits of nine plaintiffs asked for a total of $450,000 damages. The cases were tried January 21-23.

Nineteen persons arrested at this same time for their part in the riot have not been brought to trial. Cases are still pending in Little Rock minicipal court.

2. William M. Howard, charged with assault with intent to kill in circuit court of Jefferson County because of the Dollarway School incident, petitioned on March 9 that this case be transferred to federal court in Little Rock. Wiley A. Branton is attorney for Mr. Howard.

3. On January 25 U.S. District Judge J. Smith Henley rejected the Dollarway School Board's plea to stop the transfer of Sarah Howard from Townsend Park High School to the tenth grade at Dollarway.

D. In Politics

Noteworthy is the fact that the Arkansas legislature met January 14 through March 14 without involving itself in the issue of segregation. On March 23 Governor Faubus explained this phenomenon to newsmen by saying the legislature ignored racial issues because people are tired of the subject and consider opposition to federal policies as futile!

E. In Organizations

1. On February 10-17 St. John's Mission Seminary (Catholic) conducted an Institute on Interracial Justice. Three professors dealt with the issue from the view points of sociology, psychology, and religion. About two hundred from the various parishes in Greater Little Rock participated.

2. On March 18 George Parsons, student at Little Rock University, invited the directors of ACHR to participate in a state student conference at Aldersgate Camp, April 20-21. The sponsors of the conference included the YWCA (Mrs. Edna T. Anderson, director of a special human relation project for students by the YWCA initiated

the conference), YMCA, Baptist Student Union, and Methodist Student Movement. A steering committee of adults and students have worked on plans since February 2. This is the first student conference in Arkansas with such wide participation.

3. On February 27-28 the Women's Society for Christian Service Conducted a statewide workshop on the United Nations at the First Methodist Church of Little Rock. The meeting was interracial in program and participation.

II. Activities of ACHR Related to Events

A. In the Communities

1. Initiated by ACHR, an Inter-faith Discussion on Race and Religion took place February 5 at Lasker Auditorium with some 400 participants. Attached card indicates program.

2. The white chairman of the negotiating committee for opening downtown called the Director the night of January 12. "Blass is considerably shook-up by the anti-semitic picket at his store today. We need to find some way to help." That night church leaders were asked by the Director and promised to phone officials of the store assuring them churchmen would support Blass against such an attack. On Monday, January 14, organization heads were asked to encourage members to eat at Blass' tea room. In regard to segregationists' threats to bring "fifty of the stinkingest, dirtiest niggers to eat at the tea room, the Associate Director suggested to officials that if such person came to tell them, "Go home, dress in a suit with tie as do other customers and you will be treated the same." The results were gratifying. See above.

3. The Directors of ACHR by being present and known to both parties in the protests at Pine Bluff became ipso facto channel of communication between students and business men in Pine Bluff. The sequence of relations follows: Early in February the Director visited the publisher of the Commercial, Mr. Jim Kennedy (former city councilman and now a member of the housing authority), Mr. Walter Trulock III (investment broker and member of ACHR) to share two ideas, 1) change can be made peaceably, 2) business men in Little Rock can be helpful. The Associate Director spent some time there appraising the situation as to division among Negro leaders and people; he was called subsequently by manager of Walgreen's to advise on what steps to take. The white head of the Little Rock negotiating committee was invited for dinner with Pine Bluff leaders; he called us to advise us of the fact, to ask suggestions, and to say he would refer them to ACHR for help. Mr. Trulock of Pine Bluff on March 25 phoned to ask Mr. Sutton to meet with newly named negotiators for the business community. The object of this meeting was to set up negotiators for the students which was done. Because of obvious confusion in getting the sides together, Mr. Sutton made another trip to see the students. The negotiators met on April 3 with the initial understanding they would plan to end discrimination at lunch counters and rest room facilities. The students agreed to desist from demonstrations while this is being effected.

B. In the Schools

1. The Director moved to rally moral support among white churchmen for the Hudgen girls who befriended Sarah Howard at Dollarway working through a news reporter, a Methodist minister, Council of Churches, and Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

2. On February 17 the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association renewed its practice of conducting an interracial service for worship on Brotherhood Sunday. The Director of ACHR served with the planning committee. The meeting was at Wesley Chapel with the Reverend Jac Ruffin of the Second Presbyterian Church, Little Rock, as preacher.

3. The Committee on Education of the Arkansas Advisory Committee has completed its study of school disabilities of Negro children. ACHR secretary, Mrs. Arnold, closely supervised this study and involved persons in the Teachers Association, Department of Education, and members of ACHR.

4. Mr. Charles Carnes, School of Law, University of Arkansas, has completed his study of what is happening in school desegregation in Arkansas as this relates to law. This is part of the projected study of the Civil Rights Commission. The Director was asked by Mr. Carnes to read his draft report and give reactions.

5. The Associate Director helped plan a meeting sponsored by Committee for Better Education on April 9 for Negro parents of students finishing the sixth and ninth grades to inform them of their rights and the procedures to be followed under the school assignment plan in Little Rock. The call was by letter to all these parents urging them to choose the "school nearest your home." The letter was signed by Mr. Jordan, chairman of the committee. (As of this date, April 24, school officials have not sent parents preference sheets. Last year they were sent in February.)

6. In the same week that Jacqui Evans was elected to the Honor Society of Hall High the faculty sponsor of the Science Club called in the three Negro members to say they could not attend the annual dinner because Morrison's Cafeteria was not "integrated." Using Mr. Sutton's new rapport with the chairman of Little Rock's Negotiators (a banker) ACHR received from the manager through the banker word that arrangements for an integrated school group could be made on request from a school official. This information was transmitted to Superintendent Parsons. The Science Club advisor called the club together to say <u>all</u> could go to the annual dinner.

C. Organizational Activities

1. The Council held its annual meeting of members on February 1-2 with Fred Routh of NAIRO as principal speaker. (Substantial help from Paul Anthony secured Mr. Routh after Mr. John Wheeler found he could not come.)

2. The Directors joined other state staffs for a "round-up" March 5-7 in Atlanta.

3. On March 25 ACHR was notified it had been elected to membership in the Pulaski County Planning Council on Health and Welfare. Mr. Sutton and Dr. Rosalind Abernathy, a member of the ACHR Board, will represent ACHR at monthly luncheon for delegates.

4. The Finance Committee headed by Vice-President Townsend and the Membership Committee headed by Vice-President Gunn are cooperating in an effort to reach new goals in members and income.

D. In Employment

1. ACHR is in the middle of activities concerning opening training classes under MDTA to Negroes. We have enlisted help of the Secretary of the Urban League, have written analyses of the problem to both the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Labor Department. Have had conferences on the subject with John Hope of the President's Committee, Mr. Schulter of the Department of Labor, Mr. Zeck of the Department of Labor, and, yesterday, with Mr. Hellerstein of the Civil Rights Commission, the last two conferences in person. Not too hopeful of substantial change, though we have the understanding and support of the President's Committee and Mr. Hellerstein.

2. Mrs. Bowe, a Little Rock Negro secretary, was advanced to the position of G 4, stenography, at the VA Hospital on March 4. This change has been a year in coming!

E. Toward the Open Society

1. The Associate Director used the occasion of negotiating facilities in Little Rock to write the Defense Department in regard to discrimination in housing and feeding inductees. Captain Olds of the Marines called February 5 to report ending of discrimination and a letter from the Navy confirmed the change. The army made the change through the negotiations of the downtown committee.

2. March 11 the Director called Mr. Ray Winder, General Manager of the Little Rock Travellers, now a member of International Baseball League. The question was raised by Negro fans, "Would reserved and other seating be segregated?" After a bad moment Mr. Winder said, "We are selling tickets to the general public." His inflection indicated this meant integrated seating. (The opening game confirmed the complete desegregation. The Gazette reported it as "The most thrilling and satisfying of all opening games, the debut of AAA baseball with a desegregated team and desegregated seating." Mrs Guthridge had a picket outside with a sign: "Mr. Faubus plays ball with Negroes.")

F. Miscellaneous Activities

1. February 20, John Walker called from Yale to ask for material to use for a long paper.

2. On our reference Mr. Youngdahl, Arkansas Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, had satisfactory conferences with two ACHR members at Hot Springs, Reverend Fudge and Attorney Chesnutt. These will aid in a study of hospital facilities in that city.

3. Mr. Falk, American Jewish Committee, called on March 8 and asked to have us distribute flyer of AJC on the cases pending in U.S. Supreme Court involving religion in public schools. We sent out 24 to newspapers and individual opinion makers.

4. On March 15 the directors conferred with President R. D. Crockett of Philander Smith in re plans for an institute for Negro ministers across the state on "Leadership for the Sixties." He opened the way when we secure funds.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Finance Report
Jan-Feb-Mar-1963

Balance brought forward December 31, 1962			$ 441.08
INCOME			
B-Fund			8,000.00
Quarterly Grant via SRC			800.00
Local Income			
Membership	461.50		
Contributions	517.30		
NEW SOUTH	236.00		
Literature	3.00		1,217.80
		TOTAL	$10,458.88
EXPENDITURE			
Transfer to savings			$ 5,000.00
Bank charges	4.07		
NEW SOUTH	263.00		
Rent	195.00		
Telephone	107.56		
Travel	325.94		
Literature	31.64		
Postage	75.66		
Salaries	3,316.53		
Printing	25.08		
Office Supplies	76.94		
FICA & WH Taxes	575.13		
Program	88.70		5,085.25
		TOTAL	$10,085.25
Checkbook balance March 31, 1963			$ 373.63
Savings Account			5,536.25
			$ 5,909.88

As One of the Concerned Persons in Little Rock
you are urged to join in . . .

An Interfaith Discussion

featuring reports from

THE REVEREND C. S. CARTWRIGHT
of Pulaski Heights Christian Church

MRS. EDGAR F. DIXON
of the Methodist Church

FATHER DAVID BOILEAU
of St. John's Seminary

all delegates from Little Rock to the National Interfaith Conference on *Religion and Race* held in Chicago, January 14-17

Moderator: RABBI IRA E. SANDERS

Place:
Lasker Auditorium, Temple B'nai Israel
(Broadway Entrance)

Time:
Tuesday, February 5, 7:30 - 9:00 P. M.

Sponsored by:
The Arkansas Council on Human Relations
The Arkansas Council of Churches
An Interfaith Committee

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

Appil 4, 1963

Dear Paul:

I hope you won't mind receiving a mimeo'd quarterly report. I decided to "kill enough birds with one stone" to include the Board and local council chairmen. In the rush I just typed stencils from rough notes. Ralph said I should take time to type up a special original copy for SRC, but he, too, is compulsive!

You will also note on page 4 that we have assumed you would be our principal speaker on

June 8. A more formal request would have been better, but you have already said you would be willing "to do anything." Maybe you shouldn't make such broad statements, especially to someone who is of the opinion that you can do just about anything!

Sincerely,

Georgia

(1) No duplicate

"...to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

Florida Council on Human Relations

P. O. Box 8292 / Jacksonville 11, Florida

LWD
SDB
JS
MM

QUARTERLY REPORT to the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
for the period ending March 31, 1963

April 4, 1963

(The following report is given in some detail for four reasons: (1) To give SRC an overview of FCHR deeds and needs, so that the Director of Field Activities will have further background for his much-appreciated assistance; (2) To help the new Executive Director plan his beginning work with FCHR; (3) To furnish FCHR Board members with an account of FCHR concerns needing their continuing attention; (4) Because the Acting Executive Director is, according to her psychologist husband's opinion and her own admission, somewhat compulsive!)

Administration

During this reporting period the administration of the Florida Council on Human Relations has continued to be based in its "home office" in the residence of the Ralph Dregers in Jacksonville, with Mrs. Dreger (Dr. Georgia) taking over the Acting Executive Directorship when Dr. Ralph was elected President of FCHR at the 1963 Annual Meeting on January 26.

On the above-mentioned date the Board of Directors voted to offer the position as Executive Director of FCHR to the Reverend Louis L. Mitchell, Jr., of Birmingham, Alabama, to ~~being~~ begin June 1 with headquarters in Daytona Beach. He has since accepted this position; and even though he will not be full-time in Florida until July 1, he plans to make several trips to Florida in the interim.

Professional work Dr. Georgia Dreger had anticipated beginning January 1 did not materialize because grant support for a large state-wide psychological research effort, headed by Dr. Ralph Dreger, was not forthcoming as expected. Because FCHR needs were so great, the Dregers decided Georgia would not seek any further professional employment and would devote full-time to FCHR administrative and clerical work until the new Director could come. Within the past few days, however, an unexpected opportunity has been presented to the Dregers to participate in significant research with one of the top research psychologists in the nation, in fact in the world. Such participation would require immediate involvement for both Dregers in the time-consuming task of data collection, a phase of the work which must be completed before June 15. Both of them will be able to continue to devote considerable "spare" time to FCHR administration, but much of the clerical detail will have to be handled by someone else. Fortunately a workable solution to this problem is at hand.

Coincident to a Daytona house-hunting trip made by the Mitchells the last week of March, Dr. Georgia spent March 29 and 30 in screening interviews with prospective office secretaries, referring the best qualified applicants to Lou Mitchell for his decision. Independently both Georgia and Lou came to the same conclusion as to the very best qualified applicant, and she has accepted the position. She is Mrs. Alma Bille Weston, a young Negro woman born in Florida but reared and schooled in Schenectady, New York. She is at present employed part-time in a law firm in Daytona, and will be able to start work for FCHR part-time as soon as needed and full-time as of June 1. The present proposal (concurred in by Lou Mitchell over long-distance phone) is that the Daytona office will be opened on a part-time basis on or about May 1. Dr. Georgia will spend one day a week in Daytona Beach working directly with Mrs. Weston, and will continue administrative work from the Jacksonville headquarters, including keeping FCHR financial records until an audit following May 31. Fitting nicely into this plan is the fact that, through contacts made by Dr. Marshall Taxay of our Executive Committee, office space in Daytona is going to be given to FCHR rent free. Mrs. Pierre Miles, Chairman of a Local Arrangements Committee for preparing for opening the Daytona office, will check into the possibility of having the office ready at the earliest possible date.

Administrative work for FCHR carried on during the first quarter of 1963 has included the following emphases:

Planning the Annual Meeting, held at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, January 26. Attendance was estimated to be among the largest ever at an FCHR Annual Meeting, with enthusiastic participation in all activities--from local council reports to fund raising. Paul Anthony of SRC did a superb job of pinch-hitting for the absent principal speaker. Newly-elected Treasurer Herbert Davidson raised $1800 in cash and pledges from the members present. Two additional local councils were chartered by the Board. Prospective Director Lou Mitchell was introduced. FCHR 1963 got off to a good start.

Publishing the NEWSLETTER on a monthly basis. Response to the October, December, and January issues of the Newsletter was such that it was decided to continue to publish monthly. Before 1963 is over this will necessitate boosting the budgets for office supplies and printing and for postage, but experience has shown this Newsletter to be a very important part of our life-line.

Updating the Mailing List. Various "direct mail advertising" devices have been employed to verify addresses from an unchecked list of some 1300 names "inherited" in September. With clear verifications from that list, along with some addition of new names, we now have an active mailing list of about 700. Approximately 475 1963 state memberships (individual or couple) have been paid to FCHR headquarters, either directly or through local councils; this represents a total of almost 600 members. During March a complete

mailing list by local council area was mailed out to local secretaries and/or treasurers for further checking and addition of new names. It is our policy now to add new names to the mailing list only if they become members or at least request further mailings after receiving one issue of the NEWSLETTER.

Completing a Detailed Plan for FCHR Financial Records. Based on the experience of late 1962, a detailed though not complicated system of records has been set up for 1963 such that there is easily available a running record of three major types: (1) A general record of income and expenses; (2) A record by local councils listing all dues and contributions made from each area; (3) A Kardex file record for each member or contributor. Careful monthly reports are made to each local council, and, in turn, local councils are beginning to make careful monthly reports to the state office. The latter process needs further encouragement, particularly with new local officers being elected this spring, but the channels have been opened for having available in the state office a much more adequate over-all picture of FCHR finances, state and local.

Attending SRC Staff Meeting in Atlanta. Both Georgia Dreger and Lou Mitchell attended March 5-7 meetings in Atlanta. Dr. Georgia reports two primary impressions from that conference: First, that the new "lease on life" experienced by FCHR during this past few months has both surprised and pleased just about everybody, but also with the expectation that this is only a good beginning and that significant progress should be just around the corner. To that end SRC has pledged all possible support to FCHR for 1963 in terms of time, personnel, and money. Second, that with the present push at promotion as a starting point and stepping stone, FCHR must mount and carry out a real program in human relations. The Dregers as Acting Directors have been unable to do much in programming except through including some appropriate materials in the NEWSLETTER. Travel during this first quarter of 1963 has been limited to participating in one local council's human relations institute. Of course, organization does have to come first, and one primary objective of the interim Directorship has been to get things organized in such a way that a full-time Director can move quickly into promoting a program rather than just promoting an organization as such.

Encouraging Increased Board Participation. Questionnaires were sent out to all members of the Board of Directors (more than forty in number) asking for a brief statement about their vocational work and their involvement in various human relations endeavors. Space was provided for them to check major interests within the broad field of human relations, and to make specific suggestions for Board action in dealing with current human relations issues in Florida. Response to this questionnaire has been gratifying, but by no means complete. Short statements about each Board member replying are being run in a NEWSLETTER section called "Follow Your Leaders," and copies of the full questionnaire responses have been passed on to Lou Mitchell to acquaint him with his new co-workers. According to action of the Executive Committee on March 9, all persons listed on the Board of

Directors who have not responded to this questionnaire (even on second request), nor to any other communication from the FCHR office since last September, will be asked directly by the President whether or not they wish to continue to serve on the FCHR Board. If so, they will be expected to take a much more active interest; if not, they will be replaced. The President is appointing a number of standing and special committees from the Board to deal with current and continuing FCHR concerns.

Planning for a Mid-Year State-Wide Membership Meeting. In order to consolidate the gains of the past months, and to get Director Lou Mitchell off to a running start, a second 1963 state-wide meeting is planned for June 8 at Bethune-Cookman in Daytona. Lou Mitchell took a major hand in planning the day during his March trip to Daytona, and it will be he who will be in the primary leadership role on June 8 for the entire program--even though at that point he can be in Florida for only that one day. At this meeting it will be "batter up" for Paul Anthony from SRC as invited principal speaker, rather than as pinch hitter. The Board and Executive Committee will meet, there will be special programs for children and youth and an old-fashioned "dinner on the grounds" at noon--and (we hope) "a good time will be had by all."

Scheduling April Local Council Visits by the President and/or Acting Executive Director. By extending both time and distance required for two professional trips during April, the Dregers will be able to make several local council contacts with a minimum of drain on the limited FCHR travel budget (with, of course, only Dr. Georgia's expenses being paid by FCHR):

April 11--Dr. Georgia to contact interested persons in Lakeland-Winter Haven area. No organized work has been done there as yet.
April 22--Both Dregers in Orlando-Winter Park.
April 23--Both Dregers in Tampa-St. Pete-Clearwater.
April 24--Both Dregers in Fort Myers (Lee County).
April 25--Georgia available to Dade CRC, if needed, while Ralph is conventioning.
April 26--Georgia available for daytime conference with officers and members of Broward County Council (Fort Lauderdale).
April 27--Dregers may be able to transport to Daytona more of the old FCHR records currently held in the basement of a Negro Baptist Church in Miami. Time will not allow contacts with other East Coast councils on this trip.

Local Council Doings

Broward County CHR.--This Council, formerly quite active, is evidently not functioning regularly at present. One correspondent has sent us a list of current officers, along with considerable materials we have been able to use in our NEWSLETTER.

Central Brevard CHR.--The Secretary-Treasurer indicates that this is already a chartered local council, a fact which had not been clear from records in the interim FCHR headquarters. Newspaper clippings from Cocoa report Council-sponsored, public, somewhat heated discussions of Urban Renewal in that community, with meetings attended by the Mayor and other officials.

Community Relations Council (Dade County).--Reorganized within the past few months, this Council was chartered by the FCHR Board in January. They have a growing membership, but no specific reports of program have been received.

Fort Pierce Community Association has been accepted by the FCHR Board as an "Institutional Affiliate" since the group does not wish at this time to become fully chartered. The affiliation, however, is active and cooperative, with their President serving as a member of the state Executive Committee. An important project of this Council is sponsoring and staffing a child care center for children of migrant farm laborers.

Gainesville CHR.--This Council held an excellent Human Relations Institute on February 15-16. University of Florida students were very active in the planning. James McBride Dabbs of SRC gave the principal address, and FCHR President Ralph Dreger was one of three leaders of a well-planned series of rotating discussion groups. This Council is not yet chartered by FCHR, but several of the members are encouraging this move and will push for a decision this spring.

Halifax Area CHR continues to be one of the strongest councils in the state. A significant workshop on human relations is planned for April, co-sponsored by nine community civic groups. New Director Lou Mitchell will be on the workshop faculty. Several members of the Council are taking specific and heavy responsibility in planning for the coming of the FCHR Director to make headquarters in Daytona.

Human Relations Council of Greater Jacksonville is the new name for the former Northeast Florida CHR. Big news from this Council is that its local office is in full swing, with a full-time Executive Director, Mr. Ernest Lent, and a full-time secretary. The address is 129 East Forsyth St.; Phone, 353-8081. An essay contest on "Putting Democracy to Work" is being sponsored by Jax HRC for Duval County high school students, with $100 prize to be used for tuition in any accredited institution of higher learning. A reception introducing Mr. Lent to the Directors of other social agencies in the community is planned for April 9.

Lee County CHR is an active, young council (organized just a few months ago and chartered by FCHR Board in January). They are creating considerable interest in that community. A great deal of help was given to them by a recent visit from Miss Josephine Wilkins, one of the Vice Presidents of SRC. The Dregers will visit LCCHR on April 24, at which time they will have their first meeting open to the public.

Melbourne CHR is not yet a chartered council, and continues to be a relatively small group. They are, however, continuing to hold monthly meetings and make regular financial reports to the state council.

Orlando CHR has evidently ceased to function. Word from an FCHR Board member living there is that the group disintegrated (no pun intended!) when former active leaders moved from the community. The Dregers will assess problems and possibilities on their April "swing" through Central Florida.

St. Petersburg is reported to have a large and active human relations group, numbering several hundred members, but it has no affiliation with FCHR whatsoever, except that four or five persons from that group have also paid 1963 dues or contributions to the state office. Specific contacts with officers of this group will be attempted when the Dregers visit that area, with the hope that at least closer cooperation, if not affiliation, will result.

Tallahassee CHR has just within the past month voted to ask to be chartered by FCHR. This is particularly gratifying to the Dregers, since Ralph was first Chairman of the Tally group several years ago when he was on the faculty at FS . The assumption then was that, since FCHR Director Bill Williams helped to organize the Council, it was an officially affiliated group. This was not the case, and later council votes did not go for affiliation until now.

Tampa does not have an organized council on human relations at this time, but prospects for immediate organization are bright. The Acting Director had a telephone conversation with one of the leaders there in connection with an ADL-sponsored Human Relations Workshop to be held at the University of South Florida April 22-25. The Dregers will attend one evening of the workshop and also meet with a local committee to discuss organizationof a council. A prospect list of 500 names is already compiled.

Upper Pinellas Branch of FCHR (Clearwater) was organized in May, 1962. This large and active council has recently voted to ask for FCHR charter. They have a goal of 500 members, and bid fair to reach it.

West Palm Beach Chapter of FCHR is an active, chartered council, but suffers from the not-uncommon failure to make monthly reports to the state office. Therefore the present status of actual council work or projects is not known to the Acting Director.

Winter Park Interracial Council is a non-chartered group whose specific activities as a group have not been recently reported to FCHR. Two FCHR Board members from that Council have expressed concern for the organization of an Orange County Council, which would include Orlando. Exploring this possibility will be a major objective of the April visits to that area.

FCHR Finances and SRC Grants

FCHR has qualified for all available SRC grants for 1963, and that well ahead of the deadline. A summary of receipts is given below:

Funds received by the state FCHR office: (since January 1, 1963)

Membership dues:		
Allocated to local councils	$ 205.50	
Allocated to state council	654.00	
New South subscriptions	648.00	
		1,507.50
Contributions		
Allocated to local councils	11.00	
Allocated to state council	1,701.50	
		1,712.50
		3,220.00

*Funds retained by chartered local councils for local use. (Since January 1, 1963)

Central Brevard	16.00	
CRC-Dade	27.00	
Halifax	27.00	
Lee	-----	
HRC-Jax	359.00	
Tallahassee	-----	
Upper Pinellas	168.00	
West Palm Beach	192.30	
		789.30*
		$4,009.30
Funds carried over from 1962		1,500.00
		$5,509.30

*This is a decidedly incomplete report of funds retained by chartered local councils and includes no funds retained by unchartered councils . Except for HRC-Jax and West Palm Beach, these funds represent almost entirely local council portion of dues paid, and do not include contributions to local work. More complete reports are being urged from local council treasurers.

Respectfully submitted,

Georgia E. Dreger

Georgia E. Dreger, Ed.D.
Acting Executive Director

P.S. Since we were "over the hump" on meeting our quota, I did not go back to count funds received during December - except as included in the $1500.00 allowance to be carried over from 1962.

PA -

Can't we maintain a display list of birth of all local councils in all states?

(We have one - on the map in the conference room.)

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

(1)

April 4, 1963

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Alabama Council on Human Relations

Re: Quarterly Report __December, 1962 - February 6, 1963

Early in December of 1962 the general mood in Alabama was one of calm. Governor-elect George Wallace was making very few statements, although the statements that he made were of defiance of the Federal Government and promised that his campaign speeches to prevent desegregation of the schools would be kept. Lieutenant Governor-Elect James B. Allen spoke on December 3 at the Birmingham Ministerial Association's meeting. He stressed that he was in favor of segregation of all public facilities and yet stated that he was in favor of law and order.

In Birmingham, Negroes had attempted to organize a selective buying campaign but it was, at best, only partially effective. The Senior Citizens Committee of Birmingham was , for all practical purposes, identified with the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. They kept contact with the Negro community of Birmingham urging Negro leaders to avoid any demonstrations until the Mayoralty election in February of 1963. Final briefs on the school desegregation suit in Birmingham were to be filed with Federal District Judge in December and it was expected that he would give a ruling in the Spring of 1963.

Early in December a Negro was shot in downtown Birmingham by a Bus driver. The bus driver said that the Negro was bothering him and he got off the bus to call the police. When he got to the telephone he alleges that the Negro approached him with a knife. There was only a very

brief report on the shooting in the Birmingham newspapers and ther was no mention in the newspapers later that the Negro had died of the wounds received.

On visiting Huntsville in Mid-December there appeared to be evidence that the political leaders and the newspaper would be anxious to avoid any situation that would give Huntsville bad publicity. People across the state of Alabama were speaking of Oxford and the more responsible citizens apparently learned a great deal from this horrible event. The letters to the Editors of the Birmingham papers contained many blatent accusations against the Federal Government and generally many people in the state put the whole blame for the events of Oxford on the Federal Government. As time went on it became apparent that more businessmen were realizing that Alabama should attempt to avoid any incidents similar to those at Oxford, Mississippi.

During this period there were statements made by local ministerial associations and a group of eleven top religious leaders in the state came out strongly for law and order.

On December 9, the Executive Director of the Alabama Council spoke at the Unitarian Church giving a summary of the racial situation in Birmingham. This was the first time that he had spoken to a White group in many months. On December 14, a Negro church was bombed in Birmingham and several homes were damaged. On December 17, Negro ministers held a protest meeting. Persons present at the meeting accused the local police of showing more interest in destroying clues than in gathering evidence. One minister made the remark "It is very difficult to catch your own".

On December 18, a small group of Negro ministers went to City Hall. It was reported that their protest was poorly worded and quite ineffective.

Field Foundation granted $6,000.00 to the Alabama Council on Human Relations in December of 1962 in order to carry out an intensive educational program. This special project would include an enlarged newsletter to members and key leaders in the state. The project is also set up to provide information to opinion makers such as religious leaders, news media, business leaders, political leaders and law enforcement people.

In December, Dr. Frank Ross, president of the University of Alabama, announced that all applications for enrollment in the spring term at the University of Alabama that were incomplete would not be considered and no further applications would be accepted because of overcrowding. Some of the Negroes who were making application withdrew and it was reported that the final figure was that three Negroes had their applications in for the term beginning in the Spring of 1963. Their applications were declared incomplete and void. Reports since then have indicated that there are empty dormitory rooms at the University of Alabama after the spring term began.

It was reported that the NAACP would give assistance to the applicants and there would be suits filed against the University of Alabama. However, there have been no reports that such a suit was instituted.

One indication that voter registration was proceeding with some effectiveness in Birmingham was the statement made by Eugene "Bull" Connor in Birmingham urging Whites to register. Voter registration had been very

effective in Huntsville with several hundred Negroes registering to vote. There had been a couple of newspaper reports that Wallace would organize a State Militia to resist Federal Troups when the National Guard was taken over by the Federal Government in the event of school desegregation. Reports that the militia was being organized have not been verified.

On December 27, 28, and 29 the Executive Director attended the Nashville Consultation on Church and Integration sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and Southern Regional Council.

The year, 1963, began with newspaper reports that on January 1 two Negroes were shot by policement in Birmingham. On January 3, the Executive Director of the Alabama Council spoke at the meeting of the Southern Inter-agency and gave a report on Alabama, summarizing race relations in Alabama for 1962. This group decided to spend much of its time at its spring meeting on April 18-19, 1963 discussing Birmingham and Alabama.

Those who had hoped that Wallace would be a little bit more quiet in his defiance of the Federal Government were greatly disappointed when he made headlines with his extreme remarks at his inauguration, including the oft-quoted expression "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever". Two hours before Wallace's inaugural speech, State Attorney-general Richmond Flowers made a statement that the state must calmly and rationally face the problems of desegregation and pledged he would maintain law and order.

One of the most successful projects of any of the local groups was a workshop on equal employment opportunities held in Huntsville on January 18-19, 1963. The City Council agreed that the Huntsville Council on Human Relations could have its workshop in the Municipally owned

utilities building. The Council then rescended its action and, finally, the day before the workshop, held a special meeting of the City Council at which it voted that the group could meet in the public utilities building. Following the workshop, committees were organized to contact Federal contractors; a research committee was also organized to study the employment patterns in Huntsville and have facts upon which to base its actions in the field of employment. It also was reported that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity was making some progress in opening up opportunities for Negroes in the area of employment at Hayes Aircraft and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in Birmingham.

In January, the Alabama Council on Human Relations was busy preparing for its annual meeting on February 1. Ralph Bunche, under-secretary of the United Nations, had agreed to be the main speaker. But two weeks before the meeting he sent his regrets that he would be unable to attend the meeting. Southern Regional Council assisted in procuring Mr. Percy Williams, director of the Federal Contracts division of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities as the keynote speaker at the annual meeting held February 2, 1963.

At the Board Meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations on February 1, it was decided to have a student intern from Kalamazoo College, Michigan come to work with the Executive Director for a period of three months beginning April 1, 1963. Detailed plans were approved concerning the project made possible by the Field Foundation grant. On February 2, about 175 persons attended the morning session at which Mr. Percy Williams spoke; in the afternoon about 75 members of the Council

met in Business Session and reports from the various local groups were given and showed that the local groups were becoming more active. The Executive director outlined his program for 1963.

Across the state people were giving a great deal of attention to the Mayor's campaign in Birmingham prior to the election on Tuesday, March 5. Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor had declared after the City voted to change its form of city government that he wanted nothing to do with the proposed Council and that he would not be a candidate for Mayor. However, he changes his mind and while there was much wishful thinking no one was quite willing to say that he did not have a chance to become the Mayor of Birmingham. He did not really begin campaigning for Mayor until a few weeks before the election. In February, the Executive Director cancelled a workshop scheduled for March 8-9 to be held in Birmingham concerning merit employment at the request of Businessmen and other persons who suggested that "Bull" Connor might possibly use this event as a part of his campaign speeches. Perhaps one has to live in Birmingham to understand the degree of concern that Businessmen felt concerning any action in the area of Civil Rights that might give Eugene "Bull" Connor ammunition in his attacks upon the other candidates. Former Lieutenant-Governor Albert Boutwell and Attorney Tom King were running against Connor. Commissioner Jabo Waggoner was also running for Mayor but no one felt that he had any serious chances of victory.

It is significant to those interested in the Alabama Council that the local group in Mobile was able to sponsor a meeting for community leaders to discuss "law and order" and peaceful acceptance of school desegregation. Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Secretary of Southern Regional

Council described the efforts made in Atlanta for quiet school desegregation. Many civic leaders attended and responded with interest in a community effort to maintain schools and peace.

Respectfully submitted,

Norman C. Jimerson, Exec. Director
Alabama Council On Human Relations

NCJ/bjw

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS * QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT TO SRC

For the Months of December, January, February, 1962-63

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2,122.02
Housing Allowande	450.00
Social Security	47.40
Travel	403.01
Rent	246.00
Office Supplies	407.75
Telephone	193.22
New South	330.00
Miscellaneous (including attorney's fee)	1,695.85
Staff Benefits	12.80
	$ 5,908.05

Income on Hand - Dec. 1, 1962	$ 4,182.49
Income during Dec., Jan., Feb.,	$ 2,927.50
Transferred to Checking Acct. from Savings.	300.00
" " " " " project	314.65
Total Income	$ 7,724.64
Expenditures during three months	5,908.05
	$ 1,816.59
Income in Savings Account	1,705.69
Net Balance in Checking Account	$ 110.90

VCHR--April 8.1963

To: Mr. Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director

From: Ocie Lee Smith Sr. Associate

Re: Quarterly Report On Activities and Participation#

The following constitutes a composite account of performance of duties.

Visitation and participation
(1)
Councils-----Alexandria, Arlington, Blacksburg, Bluefield Area, Charlottesville, Danville, Jefferson, University of Virginia students, Fairfax County, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond-Petersburg Area, Roanoke, Williamsburg.
Churches ------ Four churches, membership, Ebernezer Baptist Church

Organizations, agencies ---Urban-League dinner, Business and Professional men's luncheons, Y.M.C.A. (member),Installation of officers(Collegians-Club), East-End Civic Society(member), Hanover school for boys, Maggie-Walker High School---Panel-"employment and housing", NAACP rallies, United Nations luncheon, Emcampment luncheon, State Garden club(speaker), Special committee, Va. State college,Roanoke Council(city dump removal) Committee of deacons several churches, consideration of request for assistance for Negroes, Mississippi.,(the Aaron Henry-Dick Gregory committee), Crusade for voters, graduation-foreign students, Phi-Beta-Sigma-fraternity, SRC meeting, Atlanta---Sat in on two conferences, Prince-Edward Study, Washington--Civil Liberties Clearinghouse. ways and means committee meetings R-P Area Council. Dr. Brown's Thursday-noon informal get-together

Operation-Extension ----- Assisted with direct and concerted efforts for organization of new cpuncils, disseminating information regarding the VCHR and it's work.Organizational attempts and procedures are functioning in the following areas: Hopewell, Powhatan, Tappahannock,Radford, Warsaw, Reedville, Quinton. I plan to continue "follow-up" in these, and others suggested as target areas, by local councils.

Projections---------- Concerned-contact-people(from prospective conncils) will be invited to meet with the R-P Area Council, April 30th.for the purpose of fellowship and to "observe a council in action". Fellow-ship dinner, Westover plantation, Charles City, Rev. Mortimer Bowman,.host----attendants will include VCHR EX.Dir. President and others.
Return visits---- Rev. Dabney Wellford and associates, Sabine Hall, Warsaw
Mr. R.H. Markham " " Markhaven Beach (luncheon and discussion)
Dr. Jeahn Charlton " " Reedville
Rev. H.H. Huffin ---Shiloah Baptist Church worship services
Virginia Union University workshop ---Big and Better Business For Negroes.

I share with you this poem---"HATE" by: Edgar A. Guest----given to me by one of my students last year, Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi.

I wonder at the early dawn
When spring is dancing on the lawn
And tulips deck the garden gate
How men can rise from bed to hate.

And when the sun is overhead,
When men at noon are breaking bread,
I wonder then how mortals can
Hold hatred for any man.

At evening when the sun slips down
And leaves to moon and stars the town
I wonder then how men can be
Disturbed by cant and bigotry.

Since man's allotted years are few
And, oh, so swiftly hurried through,
It seems to me a blunder great
To waste one day of them in hate.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

It's silence when your words would hurt,
" patience when your neighbor's curt,
" deafness when the scandal flews
" thoughtfullness for another's woes:
" promptness when stern duty calls,
" courage when misfortune falls.

Auther unknown

(1)

LWP
SB
JS

Return to MM
(Janet, I need to see clips again, then you may have them — MM)

Quarterly Report of Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations
January, February and March, 1963

To: Southern Regional Council - Atlanta, Georgia
(Duplicate copy sent)

Financial Report:

Beginning Balance, January 1, 1963		17,627.72
Income for January, February and March:		
Memberships	$ 1887.80	
Contributions	5270.35	
New South Subscriptions	352.00	
Miscelleaneous and Earmarked from local councils	1291.43	
Total	$ 8801.58	8,801.58
Received from Southern Regional Council:		
Quarterly gift	975.00	
Gift - Publishing Brochures	100.00	
Total	1075.00	1,075.00
Income Grand Total		27,504.30
Expenditures for January, February and March:		
January	2003.78	
February (includes Dr. Ralph J. Bunche)	4819.99	
March	1944.44	
Total	8768.21	8,768.21
Deposited in Federal Savings & Loan Assn.	8000.00	
Deposited in Bank of Virginia	7000.00	
Total	15000.00	15,000.00
Balance on hand, March 31, 1963		3,736.09
Expenditures Grand Total		27,504.30

* *

Matching Fund Report: December, January, February and March-
Money taken in through local councils and from Virginia only:

December, 1962	286.50	
January, 1963	4150.52	
February	2949.86	
March	1701.20	
Total	9088.08	9,088.08
Southern Regional Council's assigned base	4700.00	
SRC's matching fund quota above base	3600.00	
Total	8300.00	8,300.00
VCHR has oversubscribed		788.08

Quarterly Report, continued

From the VCHR Office:

A Director for the Virginia Job Opportunity Bureau has been employed. Mr. Gregory Shinert, former Executive Director of the Governor of Missouri's Commission on Human Rights, is now on the job. Mr. Shinert will be moving to Richmond by April 15, and his job analysis calls for Mr. Shinert to "be responsible directly to the Executive Director of VCHR, but will work within the framework of policies established by the Equal Job Opportunities Committee." Mr. Shinert will occupy an office in the VCHR offices and all mail should be addressed to 17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Virginia.

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Director of VCHR, has worked into our over-all plans quiet well. He has visited all local councils as well as making contacts in the following areas where we have no councils: Hopewell, Powhatan, Warsaw, Tappahannock, Reedsville and Quinton. Several of these have good possibilities for discussion groups which would lead to local councils. A new council was organized in Radford, Virginia by Mr. Lee on Friday Evening, April 5. Mr. Smith has also visited this group early in March.

From the local councils across the state:

Norfolk continues to be a problem council. Rev. Dan Bowers has not yet been able to develop the type leadership needed for what could be one of our most dynamic councils. Something is lacking in the Norfolk leadership.

Fairfax County has perhaps the most highly developed local council in the South. Their Annual Meeting was tremendous. The latest of their long list of activities is a tutoring service to 105 Negro school children by seventy women who hold College Degrees. (This local council would make for a good piece of written material if a writer could be found to develop their story)

The Richmond-Petersburg Area Council has a Ways and Means Committee which is hard at work seeking to develop an expanded program which would include the solicitation of the Business Community for $20,000.00 Annually for the purpose of employing an Associate Director in charge of Richmond-Petersburg affairs. This Ways and Means Committee is made up of some outstanding community leaders, and it is my opinion that their proposal is in the realm of high possibility.

Strong councils are to be found in Alexandria, Charlottesville and Blacksburg. Good councils are to be found in Fredericksburg, Danville and Arlington. Fair councils are to be found in Lynchburg, Williamsburg and the College group at the University of Virginia. Poor councils exist at Norfolk, Roanoke, Bluefield and the High School councils at Charlottesville and Fairfax County.

From the State of Virginia in general:

Theatre picketting is in full swing in Petersburg, Hampton-Newport News, and in Arlington. Arrests have been made in each locality and test cases are now in the courts concerning Senate Bills 184 and 185 which were anti-picket and anti-boycott laws passed by the Va. General Assembly in 1962.

Quarterly report, continued

A Conference has been arranged between Virginia Union University students and Neighborhood Theatres of Virginia for Thursday, April 17. Should these fail to produce favorable results picketting of Richmond's theatres will no doubt follow.

The Arlington County Board voted on February 23 to establish or create a Human Relations Commission. A decision on the scope of the Commission's work and its membership was deferred to April 23 to allow time for more study.

Other happenings around the state will be included in newspaper clippings enclosed.

Prince Edward County:

The State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has received a $3,000.00 grant from the Taconic Foundation to write the Prince Edward Story. The grant has been received by the VCHR. The story will include: I. The setting of the County, II. The chronology of the litigation since 1951. III. The results of the closed schools upon the youth as well as the larger community and will be published by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

In addition to the Prince Edward Story, Michigan State University is launching an exhaustive ($65,000.00) program to test and measure the effects of closed schools upon the 1700 Negro children in Prince Edward.

(Confidential) In addition to the above, appropriations are about to be made, (or it is highly possible that they will be made) for a quarter of a million dollars to establish an accelerated program of instruction for the Negro children of Prince Edward to salvage from the chaos as much as possible and to prepare the children for resuming ~~of~~ public education. An opinion from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals is pending which is expected to uphold Judge Oren Lewis' decision that Virginia must either operate schools in all counties or in none. The Governor of Virginia is poised to call a special session of the General Assembly to deal with this if and when such a decision is handed down.

General Comments:

VCHR is in a process of growth and expansion or transition. This means that we have now become a potential voice within the State. We have good support from newspaper reporters (not editors), radio, Television and some surprisingly good state leaders. However, with an enlarged staff, the job of the Executive Director is in a state of flux, confusion or simply running himself ragged trying to keep up with all of the demands being made upon him. This includes all of the previous calls he has always gotten and the new demands which are of a more significant nature. However, to keep 20 local councils going, these lesser things remain very important. He expects to try to discipline himself to learn and act upon the more important without straining former images and activities in which he has long been engaged.

Sincerely,

Heslip M. Lee

Heslip M. Lee

Civil Rights Role Of State's Leaders Criticized in Talk

By Allan Jones

The executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations ridiculed yesterday the possibility of a special session of the General Assembly to cope with the anticipated banning of the poll tax in federal elections.

The Rev. Heslip Lee said the Assembly would only enact new legislation to accomplish the purpose of the poll tax. That purpose, he added, is to keep the number of voters as small as possible.

Mr. Lee spoke at the last in a series of symposiums on the general field of civil rights at Virginia Union University, in connection with the visit of three Barnard College students.

His talk stressed what he described as a lack of civil rights leadership in recent years by Virginia Governors, the legislature and the newspapers.

The fact that the legislature has done nothing about closed schools in Prince Edward county for four years "is indicative that you can't look where you would expect to look for leadership," Mr. Lee declared.

"This is a far cry from the early days of Virginia, when Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and others offered leadership." It is ridiculous to revere these men "only as hollow shrines."

Summing up, Mr. Lee said "Virginia hasn't been pregnant for 100 years as far as political leadership is concerned."

He described the editorial pages of Richmond newspapers as "the biggest funny papers you can read . . . They are anti-United Nations, anti-Supreme Court and anti-federal government . . ."

Richmond still has a segregated ball park, Mr. Lee said, and professional Negro musicians "can't even try out for the Richmond Symphony."

[Edmund A. Rennolds Jr., president of the Richmond Symphony, was asked by a reporter about the organization's policye concerning tryouts by professional Negro musicians. Rennolds' reply was "no comment."]

Challenge to Negroes

It is largely up to the Negroes of Virginia to carry on the battle alone, Mr. Lee said. "But changes . . . will be made. Because of the international and federal climate there is only way out, and that's through the door of the 20th century."

His reference to the poll tax was in response to the implication by Governor Harrison Wednesday that a special session would be called if an anti-poll tax amendment to the United States Constitution is ratified.

Virginia is one of only five states that retain the tax as a prerequisite to vote. Five states have approved the amendment. Three-fourths of the 50 states are expected to ratify the provision before the 1964 elections.

State Sen. Edward E. Haddock of Richmond, another speaker yesterday, said the human rights picture is looking a little better, "but not because of the General Assembly."

The success of the political organization headed by Sen. Byrd has continued because of its ability to control the vote and the lack of equitable legislative reapportionment, he said.

"When we get a new redistricting (the 1962 reapportionment is being litigated) and the poll tax is abolished . . . the organization won't be able to control the vote and there'll be a new day in Virginia," he said.

Teaching Integration Applauded

4-4-63

By BETH SUNDQUIST

ARLINGTON — The Arlington Civic Federation Tuesday night called for abandonment of the senior high school section of all-Negro Hoffman-Boston.

The federation also applauded the action of the School Board this week in opening summer teaching positions to Negro teachers — opening the way for the first Negro to teach a white or mixed class.

In asking the closing of Hoffman-Boston, the federation urged the board to provide "adequate safeguards to the employment rights of the Hoffman-Boston teachers."

The board has strogly assured the Negro teachers that they will be protected. Presumably, they would be transferred to the other three high schools.

HOFFMAN-BOSTON has about 230 high school pupils, compared to from 1,400 to 22,000 pupils at predominantly white Washington-Lee, Yorktown and Wakefield.

Its continuation was described as educationally and economically unsound, the federation said. To bring the curriculum and plant up to the level of the white schools would be too expensive to contemplate, it was said.

Problems pointed out by the federation included:

- Only a limited number of courses can be offered; physics and chemistry area available only on alternate years; third - year French is not given every year; and Latin has just been made available this year.
- Neither distributive education nor diversified occupational courses are offered.
- There is no school newspaper and no literary magazine.
- Because of inadequate gate receipts, the athletic program is minimal.

THE SHORTCOMINGS were listed by Charlotte Reischer, chairman of the federation's schools committee, who offered the resolution. It said:

"Because the schools committee committed to the best available education for all the children in the county, we resolve that Hoffman- Boston be closed as a high school as quickly as possible."

The resolution was adopted on voice vote with only three or four dissenters.

Member Robert Reynolds said he was confident that space for the students in the other three high schools, even if they are now over their rated capacity.

James G. Stickland, School Board chairman, has said it would be possible to shift the students without impairing the quality of instruction.

"ANYONE WITH an impartial view who looks at this problem will want to end this deprivation and support Stickland," Reynolds said.

Member John B. Lehman, who sits on the Arlington Planning Commission, said he supported the proposed closing of Hoffman - Boston, but that there would be problems in the changeover. Pupils will need careful attention, he said, in the student mode.

The School Board will meet in closed session tonight to discuss the closing.

Integration Plan Revealed by Mann

ALEXANDRIA — The city government intends to follow the Presidential housing desegregation order and open public housing on a desegregated basis, Mayor Frank E. Mann announced Tuesday night.

Speaking before a large crowd at a meeting sponsored by the Alexandria Division of the Council of Churches, Mann said that all Alexandria public housing and urban renewal projects would be carried out on a desegregated basis.

Mann said the administration was proceeding with plans to build 90 new public housing units "on the basis of [illegible] pancy."

[illegible] and [illegible] over the need for [illegible] public housing for the Negro minorities.

THE ALEXANDRIA Council on Human Relations recently distributed a "fact sheet" which questioned the city's intentions to solve the Negro minority problem and provide more public housing.

During the meeting, many Negroes and whites warned that the city's middle-class Negro population was in danger of "extinction" unless something was done about its housing problem.

Mann, however, contended that the main role of the city government was to provide **public housing for the "needy" and not to subsidize a "status" symbol."**

He maintained that his administration had done more in the last 18 months to improve the housing situation than any other in the last 10 years.

He said the city would speed up efforts to find land for private investors to build low-rent housing developments.

New Blizzards Ba

Snowplows On Train

LONDON (UPI) — Sn knifed through 20-foot southwestern England rescue 60 rail travele by the latest blizzard winter that has killed 1,400 Europeans.

A railway spokesm plows broke throug ment too soon.

"The rescue tea train just in time blizzard was pil ger drifts."

Heavy snow reported elsew gravating cr fuel oil, coal the cold. S supplied or

Court Weighs Redistrict Unit

NORFOLK, Va., April 3 (AP) — Circuit Court Judge Thomas M. Johnston took under advisement today an application for a temporary injunction to halt any elections for the General Assembly this year pending another reapportionment of legislative seats.

Judge Johnston had listened to two hours of arguments for and against an injunction, which was sought by Norfolk attorney Henry E. Howell Jr. for two clients, L. A. Jett Jr. and N. P. Tyler, suing for themselves and "all other citizens similarly situated."

Arguing against an injunction were Assistant Attorney General Robert D. McIlwaine III and Henry Wickham, of Richmond, special counsel for the State in redistricting litigation.

A three-judge Federal court has ruled the General Assembly's 1962 redistricting legislation unconstitutional and has given the State until Jan. 25 to reapportion itself equitably, The State won a stay and the case is before the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

Judge Johnston remarked during today's arguments that the General assembly must have known when it enacted the 1962 legislation that it might be contested. He noted that the redistricting had been criticized time after time as inequitable.

Howell argued that Virginia citizens are entitled to immediate relief from malapportionment and should not have to wait until this year's election puts delegates in office for another two years and senators in office for another four years.

Wickham moved for dismissal of the injunction application on the ground of jurisdiction. Noting that the action was directed against the State Board of Elections and the Norfolk Electoral Board, he said State law provides that such action against the State Board be heard by the Richmond Circuit Court.

11/24 Wash

Prince Edward School Action Urged on State

Human Relations Unit Calls on All Citizens, Officials

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 24 (AP).—The directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations have adopted a resolution calling on "all thoughtful citizens and public officials, including the Governor," to use their influence to open public schools in Prince Edward County.

The directors, meeting in closed session last night befor a general meeting of the council, also adopted a resolution approving President Kennedy's order banning discrimination in Federally assisted housing.

A third resolution commended "the General Assembly and people of Virginia for approving the constitutional amendment removing the restrictive voting registration provision."

The constitutional amendment permits the use of printed voter registration forms rather than the so-called "blank paper registration."

Heslip M. Lee, executive director, gave an account of the council's activities for the year.

Mrs. George A. Eddy, president of the Alexandria Council on Human Relations, described ways that the council has attempted to obtain merit employment for Negroes in the city government there.

The human relations group asked the Mayor and those running for council to sign pledges that they favored employment for Negroes on merit, Mrs. Eddy said. All candidates signed the pledges, she said.

As a result, she said, some Negroes in the sanitation department were promoted to truck drivers.

Start Drive In McLean, Va.

White Pupils Assisting Prince Edward Students

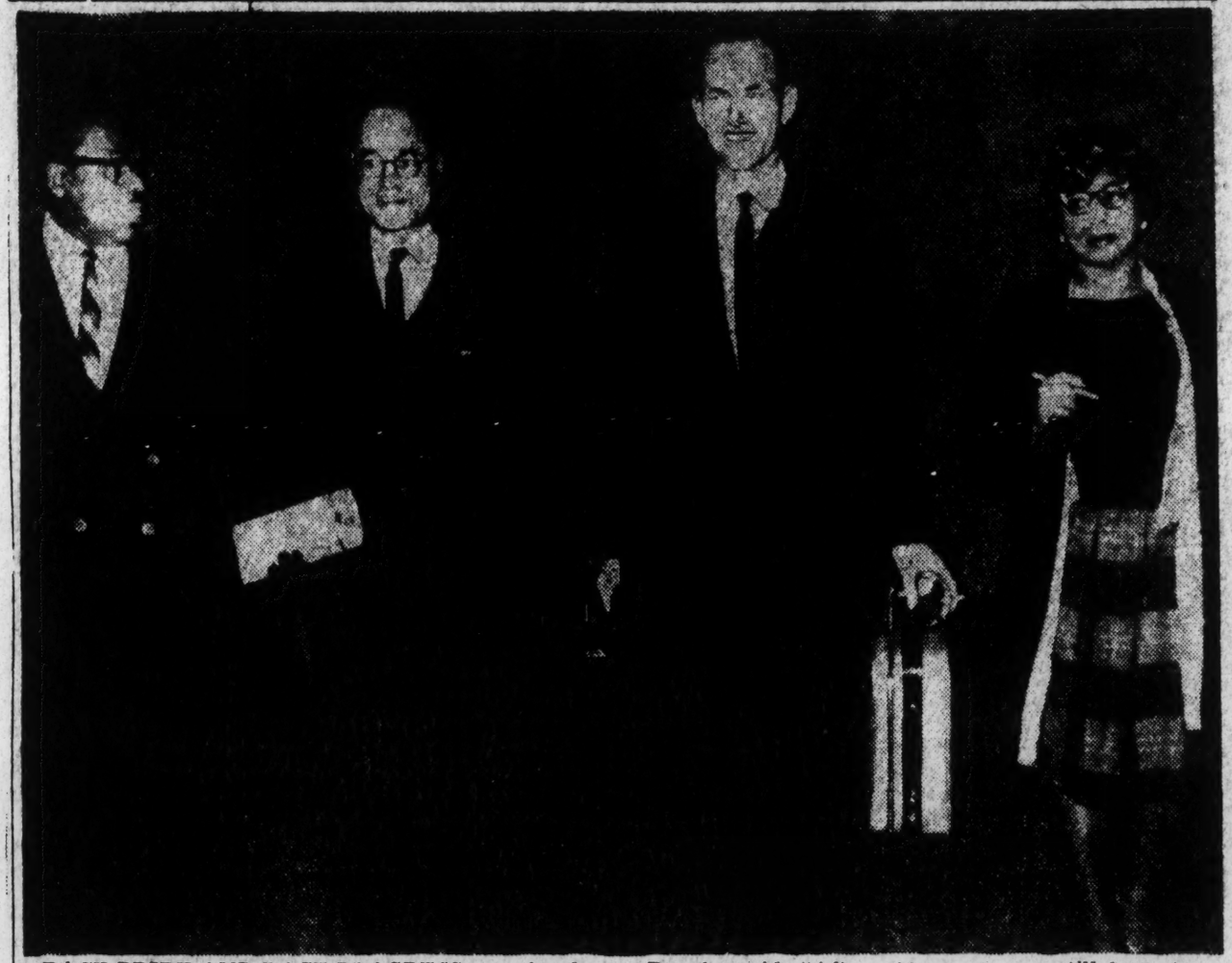
McLEAN, Va. (ACNS)—Bitterly criticizing the closing of Prince Edward County public schools to prevent integration, white students of McLean high school are conducting a fund drive to benefit the locked out Negro pupils.

The McLean students criticized Prince Edward county school officials for closing public schools depriving an entire county of its educational system.

IN THE petition the students said "by contributing to a tuition drive, we are doing what we can to encourage the Prince Edward county Negroes' effort to become responsible citizens. We do want the adult residents of Virginia to know that we are concerned for the future of our commonwealth whose success depends on the education of all its citizens."

The project, it was revealed, was started by Kathy Walsh, 17, a senior of Great Falls, Va. and editorial writer on the school paper, The Highlander. Funds collected during the drive will be sent to the Virginia Teachers Association which is raising tuiton money to enable Negroes of Prince Edward county to attend public schools in other parts of the state.

WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFR
PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEN



RACE PRIDE AND RACE PROGRESS speeches by personalities of national repute are often presented by progressive minded Richmand groups. Typical was the recent address by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Of the Emancipation Proclamation centennial Dr. Bunche said, "After 100 years, we still have too many shackles. I want fruition now." Left to right are Dr. J. Rupert Picott, the council treasurer and executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers' Association; Dr. Bunche, the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, executive director of the council; and Miss Ruth Jenkins, Richmond AFRO editor

County Board Votes Human Relations Unit

By Helen Dewar
Staff Reporter

The Arlington County Board decided yesterday to create a Human Relations Commission but warned it would supply no panacea for solution of racial problems.

The Board acted without dissent to set up the official biracial Commission, first in Northern Virginia, after a group of citizens urged that it was needed to gather facts, investigate problems and mediate disputes before the community is confronted with firm racial antagonisms.

Board members expressed skepticism that the Commission would meet its proponents' expectations and agreed that success would depend on makeup of the group.

"Who is on that commission and how it conducts itself can make or break it," commented member Ernest D. Wilt.

A decision on the scope of the Commission's work and its membership was deferred to April 23 to allow time for more study.

The proposal was made initially by Ira M. Lechner, of 2901 N. John Marshall dr., who said the months of picketing at Arlington movie theaters which refused to admit Negroes and the recent arrest of 18 Georgetown University students for trespass at a local diner are indications of the "areas of conflict that lie just beneath the surface."

An official commission, said Gerald B. Greenwald, of 3109 N. 9th st., is one way the County can bring "the prestige of public morality" to bear on solving human problems beyond the reach of courts and other already established bodies.

Unlike Montgomery County, Arlington has no anti-discriminatory ordinance and is governed by a State law, now being contested in Federal courts, that requires segregated seating in places of public accommodation. Hence the Arlington commission would exercise powers of education, persuasion and mediation — "without arrests and civil disturbances," Lechner said.

Board member Roye L. Lowry, while doubting the effectiveness of such a commission, said more should be done to eliminate prejudice.

"If this community is going to be torn apart by racial discrimination then all our other efforts will go for naught," he declared.

The County, Lowry said, must make known and improve its policy of hiring without regard to race. Arlington cannot tolerate school attendance zones drawn "in some obscure fashion" to perpetuate segregation and teachers must be treated equally, he said.

"On paper our policy is correct; in fact, it leaves something to be desired," he added.

Board chairman Thomas W. Richards also questioned whether the Commission would meet the need. If it only collects "well known facts," it would be "spinning its wheels and wasting time." The chairman said Arlington has taken many steps in recent years to eliminate discrimination, including assisting in the successful conclusion of sit-in demonstrations and the

Problem Seen Growing

Negro Housing Neglect Charged

ALEXANDRIA — The increasing need for adequate medium rent living facilities for the city's Negro minorities was cited by an official of the Alexandria Council on Human Relations at a press conference Tuesday.

Col. Marion I. Johnson (ret.), president of the local chapter, said city inaction in relieving the situation is "simply leaving the problem unsolved."

One step towards solving the shortage of sufficient housing, Johnson continued, would be for the city "to encourage private enterprise to build more garden and limited-rise apartment buildings.

"There is definitely a great market for new apartment developments rending from $75-$85, if the city would only alert builders interests to these facts," he said.

Johnson said Alexandria Negroes are paying from $85 to $105 for sub-standard housing, not including utilities.

New developments have gone up in Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Johnson added, and, "there is no reason why new areas could not be cultivated here also."

JOHNSON criticized the city's proposed urban renewal projects, saying the Negroes displaced by the plans would not be able to find enough accommodations in public housing.

"The city government does not have sufficient public housing to replace homes of persons displaced by the urban renewal projects as Gadsby Commercial and Residential," he explained.

Equally critical of the Mudtown Urban Renewal Project approved in December, Johnson said there was no substitute offered for the Negro-owned 20 acres planned for the site of the new T. C. Williams high school.

"The city seems to be avoiding these problems," Johnson concluded.

HE ADDED THAT a "fact sheet" stating these and other problems was in the mail to over 800 members of various civic organizations, city officials and community leaders.

Among the statements in it are:

- Only about 100 new homes have been built for Negro Alexandrians in the last 10 years.
- The city has no apartments for Negroes.
- Negro community leaders are forced to find suitable homes outside the city.
- The city has virtually no homes for middle and upper income Negro citizens.

Johnson questioned, "Why has the city not followed any suggestions of the Minority Housing Project Committee (May 1963) specifically with regard to building pilot project apartments and finding homes for middle and upper income Negro citizens?"

Hermitage Dedication Set Friday

ALEXANDRIA — Methodist clergy and laity officials from the Northern Virginia area and the government will be among those bringing greetings at the formal opening of the Hermitage Nursing Center at 7 p.m. Friday.

An open house for the public has been arranged by Mrs. Allen Johnson, resident manager, for Saturday and Sunday from 2 to 5 p.m. The Nursing Center adjoins the Hermitage House for the Aging at 5500 Fairlawn Ave. in the Shirley [illegible] Section of West.

The program for the formal opening includes the following, with A. W. Brittingham presiding:

State of purpose, Dr. James L. Robertson, administrator; invocation, Rev. L. H. Neville, pastor of St. James Methodist Church; solo "Bless This House" Mrs. James L. Robertson; address, Sen. Gerald P. Nye, special assistant for elderly housing, Federal Housing Administration.

LITANY FOR THE opening, Dr. H. H. Hughes, District superintendent, Arlington District of the Methodist Church; delivery of the keys, Clarence Simpson, vice president of Eugene Simpson and Bro. Inc.; greetings from Mayor Frank E. Mann of Alexandria; B. M. Smith, member of executive committee, Hermitage Board; Rev. C. Warner Crumb, administrator, Hermitage House, Richmond; Mrs. W. Cameron Roberts, president, Hermitage Guild; Allen Dickey, architect; Mrs. Helen Holt, special assistant for nursing homes, Federal Housing Administration; address, "The Arms of Compassion," Dr. Bernard Via, executive director, Hermitage Board; acceptance of building, Dr. James L. Robertson; benediction, Dr. Roland P. Riddick of the Arlington Methodist Church.

The new building will accommodate 124 patients. About 20 residents of the Hermitage are now receiving care in the Nursing Center. Sufficient space is being reserved for residents in the Hermitage and remaining space will be allotted to others in need of such care. Applications may be filed through the office of the administrator.

Planners Tackle Backlog

FAIRFAX — The Fairfax County Planning Commission will meet tonight in special session to continue whittling away at the 70 rezoning applications now on file.

Eight deferred requests for apartment zoning in the Lee Magisterial District will be up for consideration.

The commission Monday unanimously recommended against a change from residential to commercial use 5.5 acres on the south side of Lincolnia Road across from Parklawn Elementary School and near the intersection of Old Columbia Pike.

E. C. Brown and S. J. Holland each own one-third of the property. Atty. Ralph Payne represented 39 heirs to the remaining third.

PAYNE SAID the application was for the C-G classification, although no commercial facility was planned at this time. He said this category would permit 30 apartment units per acre but proposed to construct only about 90 units total.

Rev Milton Sheppard, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Church, said he was opposed to residential land now owned by Negroes being commercialized. He cited [illegible] in the county and said an effort should be made to preserve as much as possible.

Representatives from most of the surrounding subdivisions also protested the application.

APPROVAL was given for smaller lots on a 65.5 acre tract fronting on the south side of Columbia Pike across from Belvedere School and extending to Old Columbia Pike.

ATTORNEY Bernard Fagelson, representing Community Builders Inc., said the rezoning was not proposed to increase the number of homes to be built on the property but would permit greater flexibility in arrangement.

Fagelson said 141 houses are planned with lots ranging in size from 11,000 to 37,000 square feet. He said nine acres would be set aside for park land and the subdivision would be similar to Sleepy Hollow Woods and Kings Park.

The commission also recommended approval for a 3.8 acre extension of the shopping center at the intersection of Columbia Pike and Lincolnia Road. The property is owned by Hanson Buchner and a Peoples Drug Store is planned to abut the existing Safeway food store.

—c

New Bureau Offers Firms Advice on Hiring Negroes

By WALTER WURFEL
Star Staff Writer

Virginia businesses seeking advice on hiring Negroes for the first time or in better positions than before can now turn to a Job Opportunity Bureau opening this week in Richmond.

The bureau will give advice on a fee basis, according to its new director, Gregory E. Shinert, of Fairfax. Much of his work will be to help firms that are obligated as prime Government contractors not to disciminate in hiring, he said yesterday. There are about 200 of these in the State.

The office is the first of its type operated by a private group in the South, Mr. Shinert said. It is a branch of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, which received a $30,000 three-year foundation grant to set it up.

The bureau's approach will be to sell the idea that offering Negroes equal job opportunities is good management, according to David H. Scull, of Annandale who is chairman of the council's Employment and Opportunity Committee.

"The hope is to offer something on a businesslike basis to get out of the area of emotion into the practical dollars and sense value that businessmen can be interested in," he said.

GREGORY E. SHINERT

Mr. Scull believes that the good management argument is that way out. "We don't want businessmen to contribute to a cause, but to pay for a service," he added.

Both Mr. Scull and Mr. Shinert said they believe there is a need for the bureau. They admit there has been little vocal demand from Virginia businessmen but believe, like the supporting Field Foundation and civil rights advisers in the Federal Government, that the bureau can interest them in its program.

Although there has been no reaction to the project from State officials in Richmond, both men think the bureau will receive the Governor's support because it can help stimulate industrial development in Virginia.

Mr. Shinert soon will consult with a Business Advisory Committee appointed by the VCHR and then call a conference of business and industrial leaders in June or July.

The director hopes to build a reservoir of qualified workers from Negro colleges and vocational schools.

Mr. Shinert, a soft-spoken Texan who has lived for years in Missouri, has a Bachelor's degree in Human Relations from Catholic University and a Master's degree in the same field from St. Louis University. For five years he was executive officer of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, a state agency.

Since January he has been an adviser on inter-group relations for the Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Shinert, 37, and his wife, Elois, and three children have been living at 3739 Poplar drive in Fairfax County. They are moving this week to Richmond.

Journal and Guide EDITORIAL
ESTABLISHED 1900 SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1963 * PAGE *

Virginia Digs Deep In Federal Moneybags

TO LISTEN TO THE almost constant rantings of the Organization group in Virginia's government as well as certain Virginians in the U. S. Congress, we would all come hastily to the conclusion that here in the Commonwealth we are well able to take care of ourselves and particularly our schools without interference from the Feds or use of their money.

On occasion decisions are made to reject federal assistance on the premise that governmental control follows government money and that for Virginia, this is a bad thing. Thus, when the National Defense Scholarship-Loan program got underway some four years ago Virginia's state colleges were reluctant to proceed with their applications until the answer finally came from the State that the colleges could participate but that the state would not provide the matching funds required under the Act. Virginia's colleges, unlike those of many other states, must raise their own matching funds in order to obtain federal scholarship aid.

And so it goes—or did, at least, until the recent release of information concerning the federal aid to schools in the several states. Virginia, we find, tops all states except California in federal aid to schools in federally affected areas. The Old Dominion is reported to have received more than 166 million unclean federal dollars since July 1, 1950 when the program was started, or $98,031,985 for maintenance and operation, and $67,453,039 for school construction.

Two pictures come immediately to view, the first comical and the second pathetic. The first is of Virginia with a closed fist pounding the top of the table and an open hand under the same table. The second, and more serious, picture is that of the public school program here in Virginia, inadequate as it is, without the benefit of federal aid. It's frightening.

Only 82 in Richmond

Virginia Tuition Grant Applicants Dip Here

By JAMES BAKER

The number of Richmonders getting tuition grants has dropped off each year since the program began, despite an over-all increase of about 1,000 public school pupils each year.

City school officials reported this today, but they hesitated to call it a trend because the state tuition grant program has been in effect only three years.

Roy N. Puckett, administrative assistant to the city school superintendent, said 105 Richmonders got tuition grants during the school year before last and 97 got them last year.

CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR FIGURES

During the current school year, 84 Richmond residents received tuition grants in the first semester.

Puckett presented requests for 82 grants for the second semester to the City School Board at a meeting today. The board approved the grants.

"It's too early to call it a trend, but the facts stand by themselves," Puckett said. "The number of grants has declined each year so far."

The tuition grant program was established by the Virginia General Assembly. Under the plan, a parent who so chooses can get a tax-supported tuition grant to send his child to a private nonsectarian school or a public school outside his home locality.

STATE, LOCALITY SHARE IN GRANT

The maximum grant is $275 for high school students and $250 for elementary school pupils. Of this amount, the state pays $175 for high school students and $150 for elementary pupils. The locality pays the rest.

Puckett said the reason the number of grants had dropped from 84 the first semester of this school year to 82 for the second semester is that a couple of students had dropped out of school. The deadline for applying for the second semester is March 15 and some more applications could still come.

The total cost of the 82 applications presented to the school board for approval today is $10,480.32. The state will reimburse the city for part of this.

Attempting to analyze why the number of grants has been diminishing here, Puckett said one reason seems to be that the private schools are getting more selective. In other words, some people who would like to send their children to a private school and get a tuition grant simply can't get their children in.

PARENTS MOVE TO CITY ZONE

Puckett said some of the current batch of grant applicants are persons who had lived in the adjacent counties, but have moved into the city. In these cases, they kept their children in the county high school they had been attending and applied for a tuition grant.

The list of grant applicants also contains the names of some persons who traditionally have sent their children to private schools and who now apply for the grants because they are available.

The Virginia tuition grant law was set up originally to allow pupils who attended a school that became racially integrated to escape to a private school or a segregated public school. The law was later changed, however, and all references to race were removed. It then became an integral part of Virginia's so-called "freedom of choice" approach to education.

Richmond News Leader, Friday, February 22, 1963

Unit Seeks Equal Job Opportunity

An equal job opportunity bu-
au is being organized by the
rginia Council on Human Re-
tions which says it will be the
st such public service in the
uth.

The Rev. Heslip M. Lee, the
uncil's executive director, said
sterday the new bureau will
sist employers who are pre-
red to hire persons without
gard to race or color.

The Editor of the Presbyterian
tlook and president of the
uncil, Dr. Aubrey N. Brown
of Richmond, believes the
oject being undertaken here
will have great significance
throughout the South.

He said an increasing number of employers want to adopt a policy of merit hiring and the new bureau will be designed to help them achieve this goal.

Under professional direction, the bureau will provide a non-profit consulting and personnel service for employers. The council hopes this service eventually will become self-supporting through fees from its clients in business and industry.

Mr. Lee said a $30,000 grant from the Field Foundation of New York has made the service possible. The bureau will function under the guidance of the council's equal job opportunities committee headed by David H. Scull of Fairfax.

Scull said yesterday he hopes to announce employment of a director for the bureau within two weeks. The council expects the service will begin functioning shortly after the appointment.

An advisory committee of Virginia businessmen is being formed to assist the bureau which eventually will interview and test job applicants and refer them to firms which can use their skills.

Once appointed, the director of the bureau will be available as a consultant to work with any plant or community on any aspect of personnel policy, employe relations or staff training.

Inmates Conclude Speaking Course

A course in personality development and public speaking has been completed by 26 inmates at the State Penal Farm for Women in Goochland.

The 14-week course, taught free by Fred E. Fairburn, Richmond's head of the bureau of administrative services in the Public Works Department, was completed yesterday.

Twenty-four inmates at the State Penitentiary will complete the course with graduation exercises Sunday. At Beaumont Training School in Powhatan, 25 boys will complete their course next week.

A Humanitarian's Record

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who visits Richmond tomorrow, brings with him a collection of honors greater than those awarded to anyone save Eleanor Roosevelt. He has received a score of honorary degrees; the NAACP Springarn Medal, the Nobel Peace Prize, the Theodore Roosevelt Association Medal of Honor; he has been attached to more honorific study institutes than one can name. He has been a member of the State Department, a delegate to the International Labor Conference, the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, the San Francisco UN Conference, the Caribbean Commission, the UN Palestine Commission, the UN Trusteeship Committee; and Special Representative in the Congo. The list runs to 4½ inches of fine print in *Who's Who.*

After this dazzling recital of honors, there may be little point in discussing Dr. Bunche's pro-Communist record in the years previous to 1940. His admirers just will not believe it. His articles for the *Journal of Negro Education,* written in 1935-36 while he was a young radical professor at Howard University, bristle with Marxist terminology—with the coming rise of the workers and the downfall of imperialist capitalism. The same attitudes appeared in his first important booklet, *A World View of Race,* recommended in the official Communist press for its party-line orthodoxy. But in the Thirties, weren't many humanitarians misled?

In fact, Dr. Bunche found Communist ideology so sympathetic to his own that in 1936 he joined in organizing the National Negro Congress, which has five times been cited as a subversive organization—twice by the Attorney General, twice by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and once by the Subversive Activities Control Board. Dr. Bunche has since declared that the Congress did not become a Communist front until 1939; but has not the Congress' President, A. Philip Randolph, admitted that the Communists contributed money and leadership from the very inception?

During this same period, Dr. Bunche's name appeared on the board of editors of the Communist Party theoretical journal, *Science and Society.* In 1940 he began to do background studies for the famous Swedish socialist-sociologist, Gunnar Myrdal; and by the time that Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* appeared, containing certain criticisms of Communist tactics, Dr. Bunche's name was no longer associated with the Communist organ. In the days of the Hitler-Stalin pact, is it not obvious that no humanitarian could profess Communistic philosophy?

Therefore we will assume that Dr. Bunche's record as a humanitarian was gained after he withdrew from his Communist fronts. In 1942 he entered government service as a specialist in African studies and soon transferred to the State Department. Here he became a high official of the notorious Institute for Pacific Relations. He was with Alger Hiss at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco and was a staunch Hiss supporter while Hiss was being convicted for perjury about his Soviet espionage activities. Was it not natural that Dr. Bunche became part of the UN itself?

In 1948 UN Secretary General Trygve Lie appointed Dr. Bunche to be assistant to Count Bernadotte in the mediation of the Palestine question. When the Count was assassinated, Dr. Bunche took over and won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. But his peaceful solution displaced 800,000 Arabs from their homes, and alienated the Near East. Thirteen years later, is not the "UN Emergency Force" still an open sore costing about $19 million every year to maintain?

In 1953 President Eisenhower set up the International Organizations Employes Loyalty Board, an organization which still exists on paper but is little used. On May 27, 1954, Dr. Bunche was called before the board for an extraordinary 12-hour closed hearing. Two former Communists appeared voluntarily and swore that Dr. Bunche was a comrade in the councils of the Party. None of the three principals was indicted for perjury. The board broke its secrecy rule to announce that Dr. Bunche was cleared. After all, could anyone but a humanitarian work for the UN?

In 1960 Dr. Bunche was conveniently in the Congo, when that country dissolved in riot. He became Dag Hammarskjold's representative on the spot who supported the extreme leftist Lumumba in all his works and pomps and was largely responsible for the ugly bias against Moise Tshombe. This winter, when the UN began its final drive to smash Katanga, Dr. Bunche again returned to the Congo as a special overseer and protector of the socialist Premier, Cyrille Adoula. At the conclusion of the UN's peace, it was revealed that the Congo's finances were in ruins, industry at a standstill, food supplies disrupted, and a military coup plotting to upset Adoula, who had no popular support. How much money, how many soldiers will be needed indefinitely in the Congo?

As a humanitarian Dr. Bunche is biased. He is biased towards internationalism and towards socialism. He is so biased towards collectivism that his former friends, the Communists, have never attacked him. Dr. Bunche's record as a humanitarian is a bit too long to fit the list of honors. We hope the audience at the Mosque tomorrow will bear that in mind.

Well, Goodness Gracious

Whatever can Dr. Ralph Bunche mean? Last Friday, we ventured a mild suggestion in these columns that his reputation as a great humanitarian was somewhat overblown. And on Saturday evening, before 3,500 persons at the Mosque, he described us ungenerously as a part of the lunatic fringe, sick in the head, trying to "smear with the Communist taint" certain things we did not understand.

Gracious sakes alive! We were trying only to draw some of the same nice distinctions that Dr. Bunche must make in his own mind. To the casual observer, it might seem that Dr. Bunche's abiding love affair with Marxian socialism has been bound up awfully intimately with Communist projects, to judge from his own statements and his own actions on the public record. However, in point of fact, Friday's editorial noted that Dr. Bunche ceased active association with known Communists about 1940.

In the Thirties, the Communists found Dr. Bunche's Marxism especially congenial. In his articles in the *Journal of Negro Education* of that not so distant day, he held some remarkable views: FDR's New Deal was not only right wing, but Fascist too; only the Russian workers had succeeded in winning a position of real power in the state; the schools and political constitution of America were tools of the capitalists to keep the workers downtrodden. He lamented that the American Negro had rejected the Communist party, and urged the development among Negroes of radical class consciousness. We went to the trouble to read this stuff last week, and will gladly cite chapter and verse to all who apply.

No doubt Dr. Bunche was merely befuddled and confused in those days; so many humanitarians were. After all, how could a muddled Marxist tell the real Red from the ersatz Pink? Thus Dr. Bunche furiously denied on Saturday that he had ever belonged to any organization which, at the time of his membership, was a front for the Communist party. Any such charge, he said, was an unmitigated lie. So be it, so be it. But our humanitarian friend was an organizer of the National Negro Congress in 1936; and if Communist party functionaries and fellow travelers did not figure prominently in the National Negro Congress from the moment of its organization, the Attorney General of the United States must have been mistaken when he filed a report to that effect in 1942.

A whole lot more might be said by way of reply to Dr. Bunche's umbrageous remarks, but for now we let it pass. Among us humanitarians, sub and otherwise, the rule is to speak genteel. Let Dr. Bunche watch over the Congo; and we will watch over him.

Journal and Guide EDITORIAL
ESTABLISHED 1900 SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1963 * PAGE *

Virginia Digs Deep In Federal Moneybags

TO LISTEN TO THE almost constant rantings of the Organization group in Virginia's government as well as certain Virginians in the U. S. Congress, we would all come hastily to the conclusion that here in the Commonwealth we are well able to take care of ourselves and particularly our schools without interference from the Feds or use of their money.

On occasion decisions are made to reject federal assistance on the premise that governmental control follows government money and that for Virginia, this is a bad thing. Thus, when the National Defense Scholarship-Loan program got underway some four years ago Virginia's state colleges were reluctant to proceed with their applications until the answer finally came from the State that the colleges could participate but that the state would not provide the matching funds required under the Act. Virginia's colleges, unlike those of many other states, must raise their own matching funds in order to obtain federal scholarship aid.

And so it goes—or did, at least, until the recent release of information concerning the federal aid to schools in the several states. Virginia, we find, tops all states except California in federal aid to schools in federally affected areas. The Old Dominion is reported to have received more than 166 million unclean federal dollars since July 1, 1950 when the program was started, or $98,031,985 for maintenance and operation, and $67,453,039 for school construction.

Two pictures come immediately to view, the first comical and the second pathetic. The first is of Virginia with a closed fist pounding the top of the table and an open hand under the same table. The second, and more serious, picture is that of the public school program here in Virginia, inadequate as it is, without the benefit of federal aid. It's frightening.

Equal Job Opportunities Are Goal of New Bureau

The Virginia Council on Human Relations announced yesterday it will establish an equal job opportunity bureau to assist employers who are prepared to hire persons without regard to race or color.

It will be the first such public service in the South, according to the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, the council's executive director.

The bureau will provide, under professional direction, a non-profit consulting and personnel service for employers, Mr. Lee said. The council hopes the service eventually will become self-supporting with fees from its clients in business and industry.

$30,000 Grant

A $30,000 grant from the Field Foundation of New York has made the service possible. This money will be spent over a three-year period.

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown Jr. of Richmond, council president and editor of the Presbyterian Outlook, said the pioneering nature of the project can have great significance throughout the South.

In addition to the 200 Virginia firms which are being required to adopt non-discriminatory employment policies because they hold contracts with the federal government, an increasing number of employers want to adopt a policy of merit hiring, Dr. Brown said.

Many employers view such a policy as economically advantageous, morally right, or both, he added. Negroes have been employed for positions traditionally reserved for whites in businesses throughout the country, including the South, Dr. Brown said.

Smooth Transition

Through the new bureau, Virginia firms can make the transition smoothly, Dr. Brown said.

The bureau will function under the guidance of the council's equal job opportunities committee, headed by David H. Scull of Fairfax.

Scull said he hoped to announce the employment of a director of the bureau within two weeks. The council hopes the service can begin function-

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3

Job Equality To Be Goal Of Bureau

Continued from First Page

ing shortly after this appointment.

An advisory committee of Virginia businessmen is being formed to assist the bureau. Scull listed the following as the bureau's principal functions:

(1) Conferences will be held at which executives of Virginia firms can discuss their problems confidentially and hear how other employers have solved similar problems.

(2) The director will be available as a consultant to work within a plant or a community on any aspect of personnel policy, employe relations or staff training.

(3) The bureau eventually will interview and test job applicants and refer them to firms which can use their skills.

The council was founded in 1955 and seeks through education and persuasion to eliminate discrimination and to enhance opportunity for all people.

The Field Foundation was established by Marshall Field III in 1940. Its main interests have been child welfare and inter-racial and inter-cultural relations.

UN's Congo Role Hailed By Bunche

By Conrad Lemon

The United Nations action in the Congo, said a United Nations official here last night, has been the organization's most successful operation in terms of objectives realized.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, speaking at a program sponsored by the Richmond-Petersburg area council of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, said the Katanga secessionist movement has been abandoned and the United Nations has ended all military action in the province.

"There has been," he said, "no war waged by the United Nations in the Congo." He said the United Nations has used military force only to put down "military outbreaks by the Katangese army."

An integrated audience of about 3,500 people, predominately Negro, heard his talk at the Mosque.

Answered Appeal

The United Nations, Dr. Bunche said, did not force itself upon the Congo but "came to the Congo following an appeal by the Congo government."

When the Belgians left the country in June, 1960, after independence, he said, a vacuum in leadership, both in government and in the military, was created.

"There would have been," he said, "a war in the Congo if the United Nations had not filled that vacuum."

Earlier, Bunche said that Katangan President Moise Tshombe, who has been accused of reneging on promises before, "is now acting in complete earnestness" and all organized resistence has ended.

Tshombe, he said, "has never really wanted to secede from the Congo. His objective is, and has always been, the formation of a . . . loose confederation" and he has been holding out for this form of government, Bunche said.

Even though Tshombe announced secession a few weeks after independence was declared, Dr. Bunche said, "he never really had control over Katanga, especially the northern half.

UN Action in Congo Acclaimed by Bunche

By Conrad Lemon

The United Nations action in the Congo, said a United Nations official here last night, has been the organization's most successful operation in terms of objectives realized.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, speaking at a program sponsored by the Richmond-Petersburg area council of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, said the Katanga secessionist movement has been abandoned and the United Nations has ended all military action in the province.

"There has been," he said, "no war waged by the United Nations in the Congo." He said the United Nations has used military force only to put down "military outbreaks by the Katangese army."

An integrated audience of about 3,500 people, predominately Negro, heard his talk at the Mosque.

Answered Appeal

The United Nations, Dr. Bunche said, did not force itself upon the Congo but "came to the Congo following an appeal by the Congo government."

When the Belgians left the country in June, 1960, after independence, he said, a vacuum in leadership, both in government and in the military, was created.

"There would have been," he said, "a war in the Congo if the United Nations had not filled that vacuum."

Earlier, Bunche said that Katangan President Moise Tshombe, who has been accused of reneging on promises before, "is now acting in complete earnestness" and all organized resistence has ended.

Tshombe, he said, "has never really wanted to secede from the Congo. His objective is, and has always been, the formation of a . . . loose confederation" and he has been holding out for this form of government, Bunche said.

Even though Tshombe announced secession a few weeks after independence was declared, Dr. Bunche said, "he never really had control over Katanga, especially the northern half.

Pressure Cited

"Tshombe," he said, "never would have mentioned secession if he hadn't had outside pressure from Europeans" who had mining interests in the province.

The central Congo government, the United Nations official said, could survive without the resources of Katanga. United Nations action to force Tshombe to end his secessionist movement has, he said, been based solely on the "principal of unification."

United Nations action in the Congo, he said, has differed little from Union action against the Confederacy during the Civil War."

Dr. Bunche, in an interview, denied that any United Nations funds have ever been used for propaganda purposes to combat opposition to the United Na-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 7

(Staff Photo)

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
UN Undersecretary

Continued from First Page

tions operation by some United States factions.

He also denied that former United Nation Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold's family had any connections with mining interests in Katanga.

"Absolute Fabrication"

"This," he said, "was an absolute fabrication."

He further denied that he has ever belonged to any organization which was, at the time of his membership, a front for the Communist party.

"To say that I am or ever have been a Communist or a supporter of the Communist party," he said, referring to an editorial Friday in the News Leader, "is an unmitigated lie."

"It is," he continued, "a tactic of the lunatic fringe of society to smear with the Communist taint things which they cannot understand."

James J. Kilpatrick editor of the News Leader, is, Bunche said, "loose with the truth."

"Mr. Kilpatrick," he said, "rejects decency . . . Mr. Kilpatrick regards Negroes as subhumans . . . Mr. Kilpatrick despises the United Nations."

He is, Dr. Bunche said, "sick in the head" and his thinking is "still anchored in the 19th century, maybe the 18th."

A small group outside the Mosque picketed Bunche's appearance.

Earlier in the day, the board of directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations adopted a resolution that said the organization deeply deplores "the last-minute efforts of the editor of The Richmond News Leader to attempt to dim the luster of the occasion through an ill-founded, misleading and inhospitable attack on our distinguished visitor . . ."

Sanders Of Georgia Talking Sense

Some Governors Trying For New Image Of Dixie

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When the late Eugene Talmadge was governor of Georgia, he once plowed up a small park in front of the mansion and planted ac ouple of rows of corn and cotton.

When James E. (Big Jim) Folsom ran for governor of Alabama and James (Jimmie) Davis bid for the governorship of Louisiana, they used hillbilly bands complete with jug blowers.

But a new type of governor has sprung up in some southern states, dedicated to giving the nation a new image of the South. One of them, Gov. Carl E. Sanders of Georgia, has some remarkably candid comments on this development in an interview with Al Kuettner of United Press International's Atlanta bureau.)

ATLANTA, Ga.—(UPI)—Here is a transcript of the interview:

Q. Governor Sanders, is there actually a new image of the South?

A. Very definitely. Our people today are thinking differently than they have in many years. This generation recognizes that it's not so much what has happened in the past as what lies ahead that makes the difference.

I think people recognize that the only hope for the salvation of civilization as we enjoy it is to work together as part of the union. The South has many great leaders, but we have allowed too many people to use the old political trick of the demagogues to brainwash us about never forgetting the past and "The War."

North Carolina—while many other states were still living in the past—began to work for progress and just walked off and left the other states.

Q. Georgia has done a complete turnabout on such issues as school desegregation in the past two years. But do you feel the state is enthusiastic about your brand of New Southism?

A. We have come through some critical times with respect and dignity. The reason is that the people have responded to the leadership some of us have given. It took the people to make it a success.

Georgia has a great reservoir of people with fiber and moral courage. They are coming out of the walls these days. The demagogues no longer have their confidence and respect.

There is a great opportunity in the South today and I feel this region will make a much greater contribution to our national government.

Q. Do you see yourself in this national government framework?

A. The answer is flatly no. But let me say this. As chief executive of one of the states, I am cognizant that we do have a national government.

I am not personally committeed or obligated whatsoever to the present administration in Washington or to any other federal official. But as long as I am governor, I am going to work toward a constructive relationship between my state and the national government.

I don't intend to sell my state and its people (to the federal government) or commit them to something I think would not be to their best interests.

The fact that I am governor and that we have people in Washington who happen to be from some other part of the country is not going to make me turn my back and say I can't have anything to do with them up there because it might be politically detrimental to me in Georgia.

I don't believe my people feel that way. I'm not going to ever refuse to work on what I consider is good for the progress and future of this state simply because of some personal animosity or personality conflict I might have with some federal official or another governor.

Q. Are you making this kind of recommendation to other states in the South?

A. I've had contact with most of the other states on the subject of mutual problems. . . I'll say this: We ought to recognize that if we can't present a united front as a nation to the world, it's going to reflect on the image we have with other countries.

Many times we as a state or states become involved in things that are really not doing the country any good. Often they are things that, when you boil them down, don't amount to a hill of beans to begin with.

A man dedicated to constructive leadership won't allow himself to be used or his people to be used by anybody to create the things that make us as a nation, a section or a state look ridiculous in the eyes of others.

Q. Have you given any thought to the rising crime rate in the South?

A. Yes. I think we must develop an image on the state level that we have a militant law enforcement agency that's going to move into local areas when called upon and when necessary to see to it that crime and its counterparts do not flourish.

In the past, we've had too many situations in this state where local law enforcement agencies either turned their head or refused to do anything much about criminal elements.

But we also must have preventive medicine. In this regard, I have created a state youth program that will work with our young people and will attract thousands of volunteer workers. . . I envision an army of citizens . . . people you couldn't buy for a state job but who will work with dedication for our youth.

Q. Do you share with some other southern leaders concern about federal controls over affairs in the states?

A. I think this was an evil influence. But the best way to reverse it is to recognize and communicate to the people that the only way to avoid it is through responsible government.

If the state will have responsible leadership and operate its government on a responsible basis within the framework of the laws that exist in our land and in our state, then you can thwart and repel and resist a further encroachment or invasion by the federal government into purely local affairs.

Q. There is a move at the federal level now to either desegregate schols or withdraw federal aid funds to education in some southern areas where there is a large number of government employes. Does your formula of local responsibility apply there too?

A. I have told people in Georgia, particularly regarding the impacted school situation, that they have got a responsibility—that they must recognize there are certain local conditions related to federal aid. They have to decide whether they are going one way or the other. That's a decision, once it's made, they have got to live with.

If they are going to accept aid, they are going to have to accept responsibility for it and obligate themselves. Of course, they can get out and work twice as hard and do away with certain of these things (like federal funds) that come so easy the other way.

Q. Do you feel federal aid and local controls are compatible?

A. The greatest way we can avoid any further encroachment by our federal government is to make it crystal clear we have to operate the state as responsible people and it has to be done under the provisions of our laws . . . that we are a government of laws, not of men.

In so doing, we can stand up and fight back and do so on a very constructive and reasonable basis. We can say that these are matters we are taking care of . . . that we are setting our own house in order.

If all the governors would adopt this attitude and preach it to their people, we would eliminate much of this idea that anything we do has an overlay of federal supervision and federal intervention.

University of Richmond - May 14, 1963
Heslip Lee

ASSUMING A UNIVERSAL OBLIGATION

We are always handicapped with the problem of communication, and we are also bound to the symbols of language. I trust that as I speak today, that you will be able to pick up in your minds and hearts something of the same images of thought as I feel so sincerely, and that you will reflect upon my thesis, ASSUMING A UNIVERSAL OBLIGATION, during the days ahead.

Education is the conversation with great minds, the acquaintance with fresh ideas basic to life. This theory of education differs widely from the theory that holds education to be sure facts about a limited area of the tangible world; from the theory that education is merely an adjustment to one's social environment; and from the theory that education is merely the preparation for a job, learning to make a living. These theories, or any one of them, may be the task of one college course, one college curriculum, one graduate degree or one span of formal education. But the basic educational process transpires from the cradle to the grave, and the only diploma which you can receive which denotes that you will have finished your educational process will be a tombstone. Someone has said that a college education never hurt anyone if he or she continues to learn after they leave the college classroom. To be a whole person, or a responsible citizen of the twentieth century world, you will forever be taking the fragments of your experiences and comprising them into formulas which lead to a meaningful life. This means that you and I are not just a skelton propped up in a Biology lecture room, nor a chart of a nervous system on the wall of a Psychology classroom, nor a piece of paper called a contract of the first or second party, nor just

a soul floating angellically about a Religious Building. At. least the Christian view of man refuses to have him dissected and abstracted into such dichotomies or irrelevance, but sees man as a whole being, made of eternal substance with the ability to find meaning and purpose for his existence in Christian community with his fellowman. Paul said, "I feel myself under a sort of universal obligation, I owe something to all men. I see in the Gospel of God's Love the very power of God working for the salvation of all mankind." What a concept? What an idea? What a structure upon which to build one's life? In essence it says whatever I do, I shall do for the welfare of all men and the glory of God, to bring about reconciliation, redemption, salvation and proper relationships of all men everywhere. This is an ultimate concept. This means we have an obligation to receive all the facts and information of every existing structure within our complicated society. But, is also means that we must relate this knowledge to an ultimate purpose. This ultimate purpose cannot be limited to a narrow denominational religious program of some particular creed, class, race, nation or group, but must be cast within the dimensions of the universal. This means that we seek always to view life as God himself views and intends it. We cannot have our way or live by our will, but will always subject our favoritisms under the Will of the universal, eternal being whom all mankind can address as God, our Father.

There is nothing easy or simple about this Christian view of life anymore than with any great idea. To confront any great idea is agony; to converse with a great mind is usually emabrrassing, Aristotle said that an education is a painful process. That, we will not deny, I'm sure. I like the definition of education which holds that it is

the agonizing, unsettling of ideas so that when they resettle they will be more meaningful and consistent. If anyone thinks this to be an easy process which may be had without a struggle and suffering, then that person has never ventured beyond the shallow water of thinking. Since the Christian Faith includes the total or whole life, it is not easily comprehended, in fact never entirely so. I agree with the following quote, "We who think ourselves converted to the Christian Gospel, and who have indeed entered into its many blessings, should beware lest whole areas of our thought and outlook remain regenerate, so that it is after all not the whole gospel to which we have been converted."

There is nothing simple or easy in reading and understanding the Bible. As Whitehead said, "Whenever a book is written of great worth, you may be quite certain that some reviewer will say it is difficult to read."

There is nothing simple or easy in finding a phiposophy or an understanding of the meaning of our existence on this earth. To attempt to find this means that we must be informed persons. To be an informed human being with a liberated soul means to acquaint one's self with the best of the cumulative ideas of all previous human thinkers, and to carry on a dialogue with living minds, both among living contemporaries and in great books. This is a lifelong process, and can be an exciting adventure.

Notice the struggles and presuppositions which have gone into some of the great ideas of men. In Thucydides, democracy and totalitarianism struggle to the death; in Milton, it is man and the devil. In

Archimedes, Galileo, and Faraday, amn masters nature; in Aquinas, reason meets faith; in New on, the earth meets the heaven; and in Freud; man meets his own subconscience. In Plutarch, Machivelli, and Tolstoy, man's powers tear the world apart; in Homer, Shakespeare and Dostoevsky, man's soul is rent by ambition, envy and lust. In Hitler's Nazism, White Supremacy of the blond Germans grapple with anyone who would challenge them; in the Black Muslims, white supremacy is turned completely into reverse and, ironically, we find a philosophy of Black Supremacy. In the great American Democratic Ideal, every citizen has an equal right. However, within the North Georgia community where I grew up, as well as in other parts of this nation, equal rights are denied Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Yankees and Foreigners.

In the Hebrew-Judeo-Christian Faith contained in the Bible record, man confronts God's plan for the human family - Brotherhood of man

under the Fatherhood of God. History takes its clue and gets its meaning from the perspective of man's relationship with God. The Christian view of man is that he is made of eternal substance. We are more than leaf on the tree of humanity shooting forth in the spring and falling off in the Fall. As a human family created for a purpose, we are a tree of life, having roots in the eternal past; our trunk of greenery is seen for a short while; our real purpose is mental and spirtual fruit produced as we enter into the continuing fulfillment of our earthly existence as brothers having a universal Father, God. This God, Father of us all and of our Lord, Jesus Christ, is concerned with the total person in all he

does. This is the ever-present God, the living God, who works out his purposes within the warp and woof of human history. This God is far different from the god of the Greeks who stood on Mt. Olympus either crying or laughing at the human predicament. This God cares, loves and calls man in every generation into peace with himself and to live together in Brotherhood with wach otheruniversally.

I'm aware of the fact that even within institutional churches there exists worldly standards of success, class division, economic rivalry and secular mind. I'm aware that often churches have concentrated on on a purely spiritual. other-worldly, or individualistic inperpretation of their message and their responsibility, and have often failed to understand the forces which have shaped the society around them. It is often suggested to me that churches have been unsuccesful in weaving into the religious fabric a social ethic which has power over the hearts and minds of man. Nevertheless, with much truth in these accusations, the message of the Christian Church is atill that of reconciling the world unto God and onto each other. It was the message of the church which revolutionized my life, and drew from me a commitment of my life. The church had me on a box at five years old singing Red and Yellow, Black andWhite, all are precious in God's sight! The Church gave me the message that there is no East, West, North nor South in the Kingdom of God. The Church gave me the message that there is no East, West, North nor South in the Kingdom of God. The Church gave me the message that if we take seriously our commitment to this Living God, creator of all things, the center of all things, above all things, beneath all things and within all things, then the gates of Hell could not prevail against the peace and assurance of knowing that

somehow within this commitment, that I was in part fulfilling the true meaning and purpose for my life. The Church gave me the message in Galatians 3:28 -"Gone is the distinction between Jew and Greek,slave and free man, male and female, you are all one in Jesus Christ." In Acts 10:34, I read and believed, "And Peter opened his mouth and said, Truly I perceive that God shows no partiality, but in every nation any one who fears him and does what is right is acceptable to him." It was also from the church's message that I received the tempering side of the story, that he who would come after Jesus the Christ, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow him as Lord. Through the total message of the Church, I saw that the element of suffering was contained throughout the history of the people of God, and came to realize that we of this century would be no exception.

To make the message of the Church relevant, we must understand that what the Christian Faith is really demanding of us is an involvement or the commitment of our total lives to continue what was begun in Jesus Christ. If understood in its total setting, I am certain that we could see with Paul that God is actually at work in 1962, just as he has forever been throughout the history of mankind. God committed himself. God identified himself among us in the form of our flesh. He identified himself with us in our own situation in Jesus the Christ, and in so doing brought to us the message of our reconciliation. This works. It works in other realms of life as well as in the Christian community. Justice Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court says that as far back as the 1930's, the Russians were sending people into underdeveloped countries saying if we identify ourselves with these people we will win them.

Arnold Toynbee recently said during a T. V. appearance that he had just returned from Pakistan and Indonesia. While there, said he, "I could tell every American and European I saw. I could identify them by the dress they wore, by the wheels upon which they rode, or by the houses in which they lived. We knew the Communists were there, but we could not identify them on sight because of their identity with the people and their problems." Here is an atheistic, ungodly form of government exploiting people by borrowing a basic ideal from the Christian Faith and warping it into a selfish, personal end.

The Christ who calls us unto himself says, "Go ye into all the world...identify yourselves with the hungry, the despised, the forsaken, the exploited, and as often as ye do it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Someone has well said that what we owe to God is payable to man.

I agree with Henry Sloan Coffin when he says, "Christ's broken and bleeding body on the cross is the exposure of a murderous world. This crucified becomes one with the unrecognized, misused and cruelly treated in every age. The nail-pierced figure on Calvary haunts our race as a symbol of what is forever taking place generation after generation, and of which each of us has his part in."

If we would truly feel a universal obligation to be followers of Christ, then every man, no matter how rich or how poor, no matter of what race or national origin, is entitled to my concern and my assistance, my love and my ministry. Every baby in China or Africa has a claim to my support. Every human being struggling in this world has a right to my helping hand. There are no aliens. There are no foreigners. There are no enemies for whom I should not care. Whatever virtue, whatever ideal, whatever vision, whatever hope, whatever comfort, or whatever right I

claim for myself which I deny to any other person is unwholesome and unjust. Every man's goodness uplifts me. Every man's vice infects me. Every man's disease, perversion, greed, hatred, prejudice and contempt exercises a pull upon me. To love only my family, my color or my friends is no virtue, but selfishness, but to love every man is Christianity as revealed of God in Jesus Christ our Lord. Any religion which professes to be concerned with the souls of men, and is not concerned with the slums that damn them, the economic conditions which strangle them, and the social conditions and discriminatory practices which cripple them is a sick religion awaiting death and burial.

Following your formal education you will be expected thereafter to commence to apply your learning and philosophy of life to the functioning structure of our society. I would like for you to think of this arena of life as having to do with two halves of a circle. One side has to do with emperial stuff, namely, an emperical formula expressed in a quantitive analysis and dealing with phenominal matter. Simply put, you will deal with houses, automobiles, electrical appliances, and thousands of items at market value. But let me suggest that life has another side, and on this side of life you will deal with such things as love, joy, peace, kindness, patience, tolerance, self-control, personalities, attitudes, community and human relationships. This latter side of life is just as real, just as important, and even more so, than the first side of which I spoke. You <u>must</u> deal with this latter side of life. You can ignore it, neglect it, or take for granted that others will take care of that side. And, if this is the way you deal with the human relations side, then it is just that certain that you will contribute to a cold war of fear, distrust, misunderstandings and prejudice - broken relationships among mankind.

You can contribute to the positive side of life through Christian Love. And, after all, it is from this latter side of life that we get the answers which determine whether we use our scientific accomplishments for wellfare or warfare, whether for good or for ill. The greatest problem facing your generation is that you have inherited a responsibility of facing a world of people who, for several generations, have spent most of their knowledge, energies, monies and talents in dealing with the emperical, phenominal side of life, while largely ignoring and neglecting the side of Brotherhood-peace and true Love. What has been done in the name of peace has too often been done selfishly without any sense of a universal obligation. You are caught up in one of the most fantastic races of developing your minds, talents and energies on the side of the scientific at the expense of a sincere, all-cut effort to develop a sensible and sane moral and spititual philosophy of life which would seek to make whole the whole world. I propose that the moral and spiritual side of life, if made applicable to give guidence within the emperial and material realms of living, and, if seen as a universal obligation, both to the cultured Greek and to the ignorant savage, is the thermostat which wil. determine whether or not we develop civilization into a community of Brotherhood or whether we annihilate mankind from the face of the earth. Remember, I have not divided life into a dichotomy. Life is not an either/or, but the Christian Faith speaks to the whole existence, the total life. I am for the advancement of the scientific field, but not at a continuing neglect of Brotherhood, peace and improved human relations.

Go out into life, and become concerned with all of it. Do not live a schizophrenic life, that is religiously on Sunday, without applying Christian love to the things you do during the other six days of the week.

Demand of your Minister that he preach a full Gospel, and challenge him when he shuns life where it is lived.

I have tried to say that true Christian Love frees us from all fears of life, and gives us a universal perspective for understanding the meaning of our existence. I now trust that you haven't picked up the wrong symbols and heard me say other than that.

The response is yours, and respond you will. How? Perhaps in one of four ways. One, with sheer apathy and a growing feeling of being unconcerned. Many people today are responding in this way. Two. Look out for number one of respond selfishly. You will be joining a big crowd if this your response. Third. Enjoy each moment and get all you can from it with no feeling connected to a past or a hope for a future. Fourth, respond with a sense of a universal obligation to glorify God and be his true disciple, seeking to fulfill His Will and help bring in his kingdom on earth as it is in Heaven.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report

March 1 to May 31, 1963

Balance Brought Forward March 1, 1963		$ 1,800.49
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 953.25	
New South Subscriptions	244.00	
Contributions	393.00	
Field Foundation Grant	12,400.00	
Southern Regional Council	925.00	
Savings & Loan Withdrawal	2,500.00	
Miscellaneous (New York Times Refund)	3.90	
(Rowland Refund)	18.29	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	17,437.44	
GRAND TOTAL		19,237.93
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent	126.00	
Postage	50.00	
Telephone	37.50	
Office Supplies	60.10	
Travel: SCCHR	57.94	
FF	439.07	
Salaries: SCCHR and FF	3,639.05	
New South	266.00	
Distribution FF	116.00	
Administration FF	194.74	
Miscellaneous	12.80	
Bank Charges	.55	
First Quarter Taxes Paid	807.14	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5,806.89	
BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1963		$13,431.04

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

March - May 1963

As follow-up to the Conference on Training Programs and Jobs for Rural South Carolinians held jointly by SCCHR and The Penn Community Services, Inc., Feb. 13, 1963, Mr. L. S. James has been busy esteblishing on-the-scene contacts with leaders in the predominantly rural counties-- especially those declared eligible for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) program. (There are 25 such counties to date.)

Unfortunately, the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has failed to cooperate after it was discovered by SCCHR that Negro farm agents had not been given adequate information about the new federal program to assist low-income farm families. Reports were made directly to Washington through the National Sharecroppers Fund, to the RAD Advisory Committee. Investigations have been made.

Mr. James' activities have included:

Case studies of six farmers rejected for loans by local offices of the Farmers Home Administration were sent to Washington, returned to local officials who reported to Mr. James that reinvestigation indicated that all were still ineligible. Later, special investigations were made by white federal agents. As a result, at least one of the rejectees has already been accepted for a loan. (See Exhibit I).

An article is being written by Mr. Ben H. Bagdikian, to appear in the Saturday Evening Post, which will include information about these cases. Hopefully, the article may call national attention to the plight of low-income farmers, many of whom are Negro.

With the assistance of the S.C. Credit Union League, a county-wide credit union is being organized in Jasper County.

A special conference with both national and state officials of the Farmers Home Administration explored the availability of loans for rural housing. Findings and information are being distributed.

Intensive communication is being continued with leaders and community groups in the following counties where one or more public meetings have been held and efforts made to set up definite projects: Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Colleton, Fairfield, Hampton, Jasper, Lee, Orangeburg, Sumter, Williamsburg, Beaufort and Clarendon.

Mr. Jac Wasserman, project director of the National Sharecroppers Fund (NSF), visited all of the counties listed above with Mr. James during the first ten days of May, 1963. (See Exhibit II).

Mr. Wasserman interpreted all of the important Federal programs before ten different mass meetings. He discussed how to use provisions of Area Redevelopment Administration, Manpower Development and Training Act, and Farmers Home Administration, and how to set up credit unions and cooperatives.

As a result of these discussions, committees were selected in each county to contact ARA County Committees to seek membership and to learn the nature of the county Overall Economic Development Programs (OEDP). One county became interested primarily in getting aid for development of a community center for family recreation.

There have been two outstanding state-wide program offerings this quarter which have been geared to SCCHR's continuing effort to relate effectively to mainstream needs and opportunities. For a report of the first of these, the Spring Conference of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, see Exhibit III. The second of these is described in the following paragraphs.

Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems and Potentialities

"A major breakthrough" was the enthusiastic description given by Dr. Frederick C. Jones, director of social action of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the Consultation held at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, May 2, 1963. This meeting was the culmination of a series of interviews, small group meetings and much hard work!

Approximately 85 white persons, many of whom have never seriously communicated with Negroes, and few of whom had maintained any contacts with them since the 1954 Supreme Court Decision on public school desegregation were participants in this historic consultation of 150 persons. As far as can be learned, this biracial consultation is the only such meeting ever to have been held in a hotel in South Carolina.

In addition to those individuals and groups listed on programs, persons attended who are members of the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the S.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, the S.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, most of the protestant denominations, private as well as public social agencies, several men's service clubs, et al. There was both press and television coverage of the Consultation.

In the closing session this summary statement was made, "We have made a long hard search to find common problems on which to unite our efforts; today we are convinced that there is nothing more common to all of us as South Carolinians than ignorance; we shall work together to eliminate it! Truthfully it might have been added: poverty, poor housing, cultural deprivation, underemployment and unemployment are all a part of a vicious circle on which South Carolina has revolved so long that nothing short of determined self-help and national assistance will suffice. (For program see Exhibit IV. Summaries of the symposium and of the workshops are being prepared for follow-up program uses. Upon completion, copies will be sent to SRC).

Program Activities

Both before and since the Citizens Consultation, the work of the SCCHR committees on education, economics and employment, and community

affairs have been focused and coordinated as never before.

The staff worked together to enlarge participation in meetings held by each of the three committees, at which plans were made for the workshops held in the afternoon sessions of the Citizens Consultation. These committee meetings were preceded by many interviews with staff of governmental and lay organizations working in related fields. Also contacted directly were key persons in citizens opinion-forming organizations having similar interests. All of this was done to try to establish awareness of common problems and potentialities, and the necessity for working together across racial lines. It was hearenting to see the fine responses. However, there were numerous amusing examples of unreadiness. These imposed limitations on the outreach which was realized, but in most cases can be overcome later.

The Committee on the Church and Human Relations

This committee met twice during this quarter for an evaluation of the pilot projects initiated in the Columbia area and for a projection of plans for the future.

A report from the recently organized high school group in Columbia was heard with an approval to continue this project. It was noted that this group was the first venture of SCCHR into the high school field. This group of some 35 students meets regularly on a bi-monthly basis for discussion of common problems. At present a community project, possibly in the nature of a work camp, is being investigated by a student committee.

The Columbia Women's Interdenominational Interracial Fellowship has met on a mohthly basis during this quarter, focusing on the role of the church in meeting community needs. At the last meeting of the

group the director of urban rehabilitation for Columbia suggested community projects for the church in the neighborhoods in which the rehabilitation program is working. It is hoped that members of this group will give volunteer service as the program of the Community Affairs committee of SCCHR broadens to include services with culturally deprived groups.

At the May meeting the urgency for community action to step-up processes od desegregation at all levels was noted. The chairman of the committee on the church and human relations was asked to interview the Mayor of Columbia concerning the appointment of a bi-racial committee for the city. This was subsequently done and it was found that an informal citizens committee was being called together and would continue to meet on occasions.

The need to expand the work of this committee to include other communities in the state has been discussed. It was suggested that Charleston would be an important next city for a functioning committee on the church and human relations because of the pending public school desegregation suit in that city.

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, SCCHR president has continued to hold together a group of 14 white ministers who were instrumental in preparing the statement signed by 122 ministers relative to the admission of Harvey Gantt to Clemson College. Under his leadership, a bi-racial meeting has been held with Mr. Lester Bates, mayor of Columbia. Also a local project in Columbia seeking non-traditional jobs for Negroes is being undertaken by this group.

Citizenship Committee

This committee submitted to Governor Russell a letter which had been carefully planned by a subcommittee headed by Courtney Siceloff. Thought-

ful members throughout South Carolina had participated in determining the nature of the matters to be presented for the new Governor's consideration. Fred Reese drew the final draft. Due to a very heavy schedule, an appointment with the Governor to discuss the proposals set forth in the letter was postponed until June 12. Those serving on the committee to confer with Governor Russell are: Fred Reese, Earl Middleton, SCCHR first vice president, the Rev. J. Sherrard Rice, second vice president, John Montgomery, editor of the COLUMBIA RECORD, and I.P. Stanback, manager of the N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Columbia, S.C.

Student Activities

In preparation for desegregation, special work with a student committee and with the chaplains at the University is now in process and plans have been initiated to bring the University student leaders and the Negro students seeking admission together for a conference prior to the opening of the University in September.

Recruiting or "public relations" committees from Clemson and USC have been set up to interview high school guidance counselors, principals, prospective students or parents, thus hoping to encourage qualified Negro students to apply to these two institutions. To date there have been few persons to interview. It is understandable, although regret table, that there is great reluctance as yet on the part of Negro students in South Carolina to take this step. The plan of "quiet" recruiting and consultation, it is hoped, will be stepped up in the coming year, for encouragement will be needed for a long time to come.

Panels of student speakers from three colleges presented programs in Negro high schools in the Columbia area on "Preparing for College."

These discussions included numerous questions about the University of S.C. and brought enthusiastic response from students and faculty.

Two one-day work camps were sponsored for students in the Columbia area during March and April, working cooperatively with members of a Negro church in the community and with Richard Ramsay, of the American Friends Service Committee, who initiated the project on earlier visits to the state.

One of the members of the SCSCHR committee on political study and action circulated a petition at Clemson, opposing a bill before the S.C. General Assembly to provide tuition grants to private schools. He personally presented this at a public hearing on behalf of some 180 Clemson College students. This hearing was an historic occasion. In answer to a direct question the student answered simply, "yes, I do believe in integration." According to the governmental affairs reporter in THE STATE newspaper, this was the first time on the floor of the legislature that any white South Carolinian had publicly stated that he believed in integration. Also, according to this reporter, certain legislators confided that they were "shaken" by this statement and of course angered. For them it may be that this student symbolized the future which many political leaders cannot accept.

Student communication and exchange programs have stepped up during the spring. Deputations from Clemson have visited Claflin College; Morris College provided a program for Westminster Center at University of S.C.; the Columbia Student Council (four colleges-- two for which students and two for Negro students) participated in a joint program with Voorhees College students on their campus.

Mr. Maxwell Hahn and Judge Justine Wise Polier visit S.C.

SCCHR set up a schedule of visits to four Negro private colleges: Allen and Benedict in Columbia, Morris in Sumter, and Claflin in Orangeburg.

Two group meetings were held by SCCHR, at dinner meeting and a larger group meeting at the Methodist Center. Through informal conversation, Mr. Hahn learned first hand of conditions in S.C. with which SCCHR is concerning itself.

A trip was made to Sumter and Clarendon counties where Mr. James introduced these guests from the Field Foundation to rural families of which case studies had been made.

Shote-term Staff Service

The Rev. Charles Webster, who lost his job at Clemson College where he was director of the Baptist Student Union, was employed for short-term service by SCCHR. He visited Coker College in Hartsville, Lander College in Greenwood, and Newberry College in Newberry in an effort to recruit participants for the SCCHR Spring Conference.

Also, he spent some time in Columbia and made contacts in Anderson, Greenwood, Greenville interviewing ministers and church members identified by them as possible participants in the Citizens Consultation, held May 2. In Columbia, he succeeded in getting representatives from several of the men's service clubs and from the Columbia Roundtable to attend the Consultation.

Inter-organizational Cooperation

In addition to the cooperation achieved in the Citizens Consultation, staff members encouraged attendance at a conference of the Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns, the first to be integrated. Gil Rowland

delivered the keynote address.

Faculty members and students of social science departments in the Negro colleges and church people of both races attended the annual S.C. Welfare Forum. The Forum president asked SCCHR to extend invitations to these non-members.

Mr. James took part in the annual conference of the S.C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers and of the Palmetto Education Association.

Mrs. Ledeen attended the annual meeting of the Columbia Council of United Church Women and Mrs. Spearman worked with the S.C. Committee on Children and Youth at its annual conference.

Field Trips and Local Councils

The executive director has visited local councils in Sumter (3), Greenville and Rock Hill this quarter. Intensive work was done with council leaders and community contacts were made.

Sumter is focusing on securing admission of Negroes in the technical education center. Committee (TE) adamant, so far.

Greenville has been using a meeting room in the Citizens and Southern National Bank, presenting timely programs and has attracted a larger membership. Through efforts of the council a Negro has been employed by the Greenville post office. Local power structure is active and interested. Breakthroughs should not be hard.

Rock Hill continues to meet in a church basement, but has added some leaders from the white community who are working behind the scenes to open public accommodations.

A new council has been organized in Aiken.

After the NAACP announced in May plans to demonstrate in eight cities, close contact has been maintained to keep abreast of developments and to

promote the organization of bi-racial committees.

On a visit to Spartanburg, the executive director found the mayor already planning to negotiate.

On a visit to Charleston early in the quarter, it was found that there was considerable unrest and determination by Negroes to move ahead. At the end of the quarter there was evidence of much ferment over the state, A few mayors were showing a desire to forestall demonstrations, but little more was known publicly. The NAACP announced a strategy meeting for June 5.

Alice N. Spearman
Elizabeth C. Ledeen
L. S. James

Exhibit II

SCHEDULE FOR MR. JAC WASSERMAN'S VISIT AND CONFERENCES

1963

Wed., May 1	- 9:15 A.M.	Visited Mr. Gordon Berry, S.C. State Coordinator of A.R.A.
	3:00 P.M.	Conference with Mr. W. F. Broxterman, State Director of S.C. Credit Union League
	3:30 P.M.	Conference with Mr. Keith Aull, Director, S.C. Employment Security Commission
Thurs., May 2	- All Day	Acted as consultant for Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems and Potentialities, Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C.
Fri., May 3	- 9:00 A.M.	Conference with Mr. Sinway Young, President S.C. Labor Council AFL-CIO
	8:00 P.M.	Speaker at mass meeting of rural people and farmers of Williamsburg County, Hemingway, S.C.
Sat., May 4	-10:00 A.M.	Speaker at meeting at Walterboro, Colleton County, S.C.
Sun., May 5	- 5:00 P.M.	Speaker at mass meeting at Barnwell, S.C. Visitors from Bamberg County too.
Mon., May 6	- 9:00 A.M.	Conference with Mr. Edwin P. Rogers, S.C. State Director of F.H.A.
	8:00 P.M.	Speaker at mass meeting of farmers at Elloree, S.C., including rural people from Calhoun County as well as Orangeburg County
Tues., May 7	-10:30 A.M.	Conference with lawyer Ira Kaye at Sumter, S.C.
	7:30 P.M.	Speaker at meeting of rural people from Lee County in Lynchburg, S.C.
Wed., May 8	- 8:00 P.M.	Speaker at meeting of farmers from Sumter and Clarendon Counties at Sumter, S. C.
Thurs., May 9	- 1:30 P.M.	Attended special conference at Penn Community Center, Frogmore, S. C., with Federal and State officials of F.H.A., to help work out plan for rural housing loans from F.H.A. for low income persons (see summary of meeting attached).
	8:00 P.M.	Speaker at mass meeting of rural people and farmers from Jasper and Hampton Counties at Pineland, S. C.
Fri., May 10	- 7:30 P.M.	Speaker at meeting of rural people from Fairfield County in Winnsboro, S.C.

RURAL HOUSING LOANS
of
Farmers Home Adminsitration

-a summary by PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES
Frogmore, S. C.

The purpose of the loans is to provide safe, sanitary and decent housing in rural areas where income is not enough for bank loans.

I. Repairs or Improvements to Rural Housing

Loans can be used to provide:
- sanitary water supply
- toilet facilities
- addition of room or rooms
- repair of roof or structural supports of house.

Interest: 4% per year on unpaid amount

Requirements:
1. must have proof of ownership of property
2. must be unable to borrow the money from a bank
3. must have adequate income to pay family expenses, to meet payments of debts he already has, and to be able to repay the FHA loan
4. no earlier debts to FHA which were not paid in full
5. plans- must furnish a drawing of floor plan of house to show where repairs or new rooms will be made

Amount of loan- Depends on repairs. Some loans can be stretched over 33 years. However, there are certain advantages to shorter time repayment:
1. for loans of $1,500 or less, and to be repaid within ten years, a promissory note can be given if the perwon meets these additional requirements:
   - A. has a good reputation for paying debts promptly
   - B. sufficient income to meet all obligations
   - C. on basis of normal value, the person has equity at least equal to the amount of the proposed loan in assets that would be acceptable as securtiy for the loan, in case security were required.
   - D. proof of ownership, but a title search not required.
2. for loans of more than $2,500 and to be repaid in more than 10 years, a mortgage on the property will be required. This will require a title search by a lawyer to get a clear title with warranty deed for 40 years; the average cost of this search will be about $100, more or less

II. Building a New Home

Requirements: same as above

Amount of loan for new house:

Loan can go up to 100% of cost, but often is less. To get a loan for a large percentage of house cost, the following factors are important:
1. Location- if on a paved road and in a settlement of houses, the appraisal will be higher; a remote house is also eligible
2. Size- size should be adequate for family. Should be low-cost, adeuate, minimum housing. Some low-cost house plans, which give the most space for the least money are available in FHA office; Penn also has some.
3. Cost- should be moderate, not deluxe. Should be in price range of neighbors.
4. Income- the amount of income of the applicant is considered security, as well as the property itself. The more adequate the income, the more likely the loan will cover the cost of the house.
5. Helpful, but not essential, is a farm of several acres; this will increase the appraisal value.

Applicants will need:

1. Clear title- warranty deed for 40 years
2. plat- location of boundaries of propery; if legal description is adequate, a plat can be drawn to scale by any qualified person
3. specification- drawing of the house
4. cost- more than one bid on the cost of building the house.

III. Special Provisions for Elderly (62 or over) or Handicapped People

A. A loan, a grant, or a combination loand and grant will be given under the following rules (Section 504)

1. The maximum anount is $1000.
2. Do not have sufficient debt paying ability for an adequate housing loan.
3. Be in urgent need of repairs to house to make it safe and to remove the helath hazards to applicant, his family, or community. (This can include repair and installation of sanitary toilet facilities, measures to insure ssanitary water supply, roof maintenance, window screens, probably also a sage heating arrangement.)

B. Loans for adequate housing

Elderly people must meet the same requirements as other applicants, with one exception: they may get a relative or another person to sign the note with them; that the other person must be willing to repay the loan, if the elderly person cannot.

FHA loans:

1. There are many kinds; this summary tells about only one--rural housing loans. Two FHA bulletins are enclosed-one on rural housing loans, and the second on other FHA loans. All FHA loans are handled in the same office.
2. All applicants are handled on an individual basis.
3. To get a rural housing loan, you need bot be a farmer or live on a farm; you can earn your moeny from other work.
4. There is not mimimum size for property. Where the lot is less than 100'x200' and has a well and a septic tank, the property must be approved by the health department. However, the larger the tract, the more chanceoof getting a larger loan.
5. A person does not have to have a salary or regular wages to get a loan. People who work part year-as in farming or oystering-are eligible.
6. It was indicated that some people who have recently built homes in Beaufort County could have qualified for the low-interest FHA loans.

Applications:

For these loans applications, contact:

Farmers Home Administration, Mr. Harry P. Woods, Supervisor

BEAUFORT

B Beaufort County Office Building, Room 210, Tuesday, 10 AM - 12 Noon

RIDGELAND

Farmers Home Administration, over Langford's Drugstore, Main and Green Streets, Thursday, 8 AM - 10AM. (Note: Mrs. Broxton, County Office Clerk, will be in the Ridgeland office Monday through Friday, 8-12 and 1-5 PM, and will give information and assist in filling out loan applications).

Exhibit III

Announcing --

SPRING CONFERENCE

of the

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations

April 19 - 21, 1963
Penn Community Center
Frogmore, S. C.

Special Feature on Friday Evening

"A Raisin in the Sun" - Film followed by discussion

OUTSTANDING LEADERS

Rev. Andrew Young
S.C.L.C. Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Sam Clark
Inner City Methodist Church
Savannah, Ga.

Representative from Peace Corp

Representative from World University Service

WORKSHOPS

International Students on Our Campus

Feelings and Fears

Preparation for Desegregation

Student Involvement in Politics

Students at Work in Communities

Inviting

YOU

. . . Fellow-students, who are interested in honest confrontation and work together on important issues, including students who will be returning to your campus next year

. . . International Students from Your Campus

. . . Faculty and Student Religious Workers

The cost will be $6.00 for room and board for the week-end. Travel re-imbursement at 7¢ permile will be paid for a car load. Please save the dates, plan now to attend and bring others.

SCSCHR Spring Conference

The spring quarter brought to a close the most significant and exciting year in the life of the SC Student CHR. The Student Council in its entire program has felt a real sense of involvement in history. There has been a realization that processes of preparation for desegregation must be accelerated and continued on a broad basis, that at the college level there must immediately be more than mere tokenism, that a much greater involvement of students in the life of the community and state is a tremendous need in South Carolina because of the obvious lags in education and in economic development. This sense of urgency and involvement was apparent in the discussions at the spring conference, held April 19-21 at Penn Center, Frogmore, with 67 students from eleven colleges in S. C. participating. At one evening session a large group from a nearby college attended, bringing the total in attendance to approximately 110 for the week-end.

Three of the workshop groups included areas of study which have been of continuing emphasis in conference programs: Preparation for Desegregation; Student Involvement in Politics, and Students at Work in Communities. Two additional discussion groups were helpful: International Students on the Campus, led by two international students in attendance at the conference; and one on Feelings and Fears, designed especially for new students who had not before participated in an interracial conference.

The workshop on Preparation for Desegregation focused on the positive and negative factors in the Clemson situation and anticipated the desegregation of the U. of S.C. in September.

Student Involvement in Politics concerned itself with specific trends in S.C. and heard a report of the SCSCHR Political Study and Action Committee which encouraged a study of the private school tuition-grant bill introduced in the S.C. General Assembly in January.

Students at Work in Communities set up an education project which hopefully may result in relating college students to one of the great needs in South Carolina--the school drop-out. A week after the conference, a special Education Committee met to map out plans. It is now in the initial stage of securing data in local communities. In the fall it is hoped that some plan for tutorial work with drop-outs or potential drop-outs may be developed.

Exhib. + IV

Citizens Consultation

on

URBAN PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES

Wade Hampton Hotel

Columbia, S. C. May 2, 1963

Program

10:00 A.M. Registration in Capitol Room on first floor

10:30 A.M. Presiding, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice

Invocation

Symposium:

Low Income Urban Dwellers
William K. Marsh, Urban Rehabilitation Director

Drop-Outs in South Carolina Schools
Dr. William Royster, Coordinator
Guidance and Testing Services, State Department of Education

Jobs and Job Training
Keith Aull, Director, S.C. Employment Service

Developing Economic Potentialities
J. Bonner Manly, Member, State Committee for Technical Education

Discussion by Consultants and Others

12:30 P.M. Adjournment

* * * * * * * * * * * *

2:00 P.M. Workshop Groups will meet concurrently to set problems, review resources, seek solutions and applications. (All meeting rooms on second floor)

I. JOBS AND JOB TRAINING — Congaree Room

II. FITNESS AND THE SCHOOLS — Legion Room

III. COMMUNITY TASKS — Executive Room

4:00 P.M. Summary of Workshop Sessions

Adjournment

NUMBER 47 MAY 1963

(2) VJ LWD SDB BP mm

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, M. D.
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

NEGROES DEMONSTRATE FORCEFULLY AGAINST SEGREGATION

Perhaps what touched off the massive Negro demonstrations this month was the refusal of two restaurants in Raleigh to serve the Liberian ambassador to the United Nations. This occurred on May 1st, and a week later the demonstrations began. They spread quickly to Greensboro, then to Durham and High Point. Lesser demonstrations have occurred in Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Hundreds have been arrested, mostly on the charge of trespass.

The driving force behind these demonstrations is the pent-up frustrations and bitter disappointments with the slow pace of desegregation since the Supreme Court decision of 1954. Token compliance is not enough. The gains in equality that have been made have served only to strengthen the determination of Negroes to achieve full equality, and to enjoy first-class citizenship--now.

We commend those business and civic leaders of our State who, individually or through the organizations they represent, have called for the immediate end of racial discrimination and segregation in places of public accommodation. There is no other way of restoring peaceful and amicable relations between the races.

As an example of this intelligent and progressive leadership, we quote below the statement of the directors of the Raleigh Merchants Bureau who were, we believe, the first such group to speak on this issue:

"God-fearing people, as responsible citizens, and all people of good will, must face the fact that peace in human relations is essential. Being charged with the responsibility of offering leadership to business in the community of Raleigh, we are convinced that we should, without further delay, remove all policies in both government and business which deny rights and services because of race.

"The overriding challenge now confronting every Raleigh business person is to do these things that would further human relations and the continued economic growth in Raleigh."

GUILTY--OF TRYING TO BE SOMEBODY

A young Negro couple was convicted in City Court in Raleigh on May 3 of trespass charges brought April 7 during an attempt to integrate the white seating areas of the Ambassador Theatre. "What they are really guilty of," said Judge Pretlow Winborne, "is trying to be somebody, and who should deny them that right?"

Warren Veasey and Ruby Mae Lawhorn, a Shaw University student, were ordered to pay the costs of court. They gave notice of appeal to Superior Court and bond was set at $50 each.

"I think wisdom in this case would be to say 'guilty' and stop there," Judge Winborne declared, "but I usually open my mouth when I should keep it closed. The defendents were charged with trespass," he added, "but I don't think a soul that is within the sound of my voice would deny that what they are really guilty of is trying to be somebody."

--from an AP dispatch from Raleigh

A FEAR BARBECUED, ITALIAN STYLE

There was something useful for communities troubled by desegregation problems in a story from Raleigh yesterday. Twenty-two Negroes came into a restaurant and sat down at tables. We will let the president of the firm, Jack Griffith, take the story from there: "(They) were served. They conducted themselves as ladies and gentlemen and were treated as such."

Griffith said about 15 white patrons eating in the restaurant "did not appear to be disturbed in any way." Some of the white patrons "complimented the management on the manner in which it was handled.

The restaurant official said he took the step to cooperate with Raleigh's bi-racial committee and the merchants' bureau in trying to settle the racial problem. Then he made a statement that required courage and conviction from a person operating a business where feelings about desegregation are far from unanimous: "I would like to thank all my patrons for their business," he said, "and if they feel they can no longer support us because of integration, we still wish to thank them for their past patronage."

Individual decisions were involved here to an ideal degree. The decision by the Negroes to be orderly or disorderly; the decision to stay or leave by the white patrons; the decision of the management to serve Negro patrons or have them arrested; the decision by the owner to no longer remain aloof from the problem but to do something constructive about it, even at the risk of losing business.

We don't know how you feel about it, but Gino's Italian Restaurant on South Salisbury Street in Raleigh has a steady customer next time we get to the capital, even if it means pizza for breakfast.

--an editorial in the Charlotte Observer

HOW LONG MUST NEGROES WAIT FOR FREEDOM?

Here, in a juvenile court judge's office, is the whole story of Birmingham today, the Negro side, the white side, the heart-breaking human side.

Judge Talbot Ellis sits behind his desk. He has crisp grey hair, a clean cut profile. He speaks in a low, kindly voice. On the other side of the desk is a 15-year-old Negro youth, Grosbeck Preer Parham. He is big for his age. He was arrested five days ago for participating in the demonstrations which have wracked the city.

"Now, Grosbeck," said the Judge, "you know violence in the streets is not the answer to this. Just the other day, Attorney General Kennedy said this problem 'won't be solved in the streets.' And I often think of what one of the founding fathers said, 'There is no freedom without restraint.' Now, I want you to go home and go back to school. Will you do that?"

No answer. The boy stares at the judge, unblinking, through his spectacles. His jaw juts forward. Judge: "Are you mad at me, son?" Boy: "Can I say something?" Judge: "Anything you like." Boy: "Well, you can say that about freedom because you've got your freedom. The constitution says we're all equal but Negroes aren't equal."

Judge: "But your people have made great gains and they still are. It takes time." Boy: "We've been waiting over 100 years."

--from an AP dispatch by Relman Morin

HE SOLD INTEGRATION TO NITECLUB OWNER

Booked for a week's engagement in the swank Copa niteclub in Atlanta, Negro singer Clyde McPhatter was told on his arrival by Negro leaders that they planned to picket the club during the week because the club would not admit Negroes.

A lifetime member of the NAACP and a supporter of civil rights organizations, McPhatter set about to remedy the situation. "I felt that the owners should be given an opportunity to rectify their ways," he said. "When I first talked with the club manager he was adamant in his attitude toward barring Negroes as paying guests. But when I showed him that previous white headliners had failed to draw the expected crowds and he needed to come up with new ways to pack his club.

"When I pointed out the breaking down of jimcrow barriers throughout the South in schools, public places and on transportation lines he relented. A picket line wouldn't solve any of his or my problems, so he agreed to just quietly let any orderly guest in."

On opening night about 15 Negro parties were admitted without incident. One waiter was heard to remark that "they were much better behaved than many white parties he had served and their tips ran higher than he was accustomed to."

--from a news item in the Journal and Guide

"NEGRO CRIME" IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

As a result of recent events there appears to be a methodical campaign, directed from segregationist sources, to make it appear that Washington is one of the most dangerous cities in America. It might be instructive to put things in perspective.

Crime in the capital usually means "Negro crime." Those who generalize about it take pains to point out that the Negro population of the District of Columbia is over 54 per cent. From this statistic you are supposed to draw several conclusions: . . that Negroes are more violent than white men, and that they are not "ready" for equal rights. . .

The Negro population of Metropolitan Washington, which takes in suburbs in Maryland and Virginia, is 24 per cent--not much different than it was 100 years ago. While the crime rate is admittedly bad, some people are exaggerating it to prove their point about Negro behavior.

The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting statistics show that Washington, instead of being first in crime, ranks 13th among the nation's 25 largest cities. While there was a nationwide increase in crime of 7 per cent for 1962, in Washington the rate of increase went up 4.9 per cent.

--Robert G. Spivack, Washington News Commentator

NEGRO RIGHTS AND THE POLICE

Too often policemen have considered it their duty to help "keep the Negro in his place." There are indications that this attitude is changing. At a recent conference of the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Kentucky, the following comments were reported:

A police chief from a small town told a reporter after meeting Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and James Farmer, the national director of CORE: "I had expected to meet two demons. But after talking to them, I can see that they are intelligent people. They're only doing what I would do if I were in their place. Now I know what I am facing."

The chief of the Atlanta, Georgia, police department, Chief Herbert J. Jenkins, said: "The time has come, it is here now, when an individual cannot be denied any public or official right or privilege because he is a Negro. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court is the law of the land. . . Regardless of what I think personally, I am prepared to yield to the judgement of the Supreme Court.

"Why do I say that? Because as a policeman there is no other position that I can honestly take. . . But if a police officer is so thin-skinned that he is afraid of being called a Negro-lover, because he is doing his duty, then he is in the wrong kind of business and should follow some other vocation."

SCHOOL INTEGRATION WOULD HELP WHITES

Those who favor school integration do so, generally, because of a desire to improve the lot of the Negro. Though I agree with this, I would like to argue the case for integration from a different vantage point: public schools should be fully integrated to improve the lot of the white children.

The extent of prejudice, misinformation, and oftentimes, abject snobbery among the white children in junior and senior high schools here is saddening. For instance, it seems to be generally believed that the ideals of the Black Muslims are the ideals of all Negroes; that the Negro race is basically inferior; that full opportunities, educational and professional, are open to the Negro. . .

Prejudice and mistruths are being handed down from one generation to another, and are perpetuated in our middle and upper-middle class segregated school environment. If we do not want to raise another generation of white supremacists, let's give these youngsters a chance to learn the facts by allowing them to learn with, talk with, laugh with children of another race, and to understand that, in reality, all men are created equal.

--from a letter-to-the-editor by Sue Riley

INSTITUTE AT FISK IS OUTSTANDING

For the study and discussion of problems of race relations, there is no better opportunity anywhere than the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University in Nashville. The twentieth annual institute will be held this year from June 24 to July 6. The cost of tuition, room and board for the two weeks is $80. One may attend one week only for $40. A limited number of scholarships are available. For additional information, write to: Dr. Herman Long, Director, Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Do you know of a young man or a young woman between the ages of 18 and 23 who would profit by six weeks of intensive training and experience in the ideals and processes of democratic citizenship? The Encampment for Citizenship offers this training and experience for qualified young people. Encampments are held in three locations: New York, California and Puerto Rico. The dates are June 30 to August 10. A number of scholarships covering part or all of the cost of tuition, room and board ($350) are available. For application forms, write to: Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 6th Street, New York 23, New York. (A folder describing the Encampment is enclosed with this bulletin.)

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

(a partial list)

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Am.
American Jewish Committee
American Veterans Committee
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Arrow, Inc.
Association of American Indian Affairs
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Ethical Youth Organization
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Settlements
National Urban League
Southern Regional Council
UAW—AFL-CIO

LOCAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Commission on Human Relations—City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Commission on Human Relations—City of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Council on Human Relations—Cleveland, O.
Florida Council on Human Relations—Miami, Fla.
4-H Clubs—Minnesota and Wisconsin
Los Angeles County Committee on Human Relations—Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations—New Orleans, La.
Mayor's Commission on Group Relations—Newark, N. J.
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee—Cincinnati, O.
Montana Farmers Union
United Neighborhood Houses, New York, N. Y.
Wisconsin Youth Committee

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico—Migration and Labor Division
Netherlands Office for Foreign Student Relations
New York State Dep't. of Welfare—Buffalo, N. Y.
Office du Tourisme Universitaire—Paris, France
U. S. Department of Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Antioch College—Yellow Springs, O.
Brooklyn College—Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carleton College—Northfield, Minn.
City College of New York
Clark University—Worcester, Mass.
Columbia College—New York, N. Y.
Dillard University—New Orleans, La.
Fenn College—Cleveland, O.
Fisk University—Nashville, Tenn.
Goddard College—Plainfield, Vt.
Hampton Institute—Hampton, Va.
Howard University—Washington, D. C.
Orange County Community College—Middletown, N. Y.
Pratt Institute—Brooklyn, N. Y.
State University of N. Y.—Delhi, N. Y.

Assoc. Member of Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 West 64th Street, New York 23, New York

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Honorary Chairman

SAAL D. LESSER
Executive Director

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman of the Board

ALGERNON D. BLACK
Education Director

GIDEON CHAGY
Chairman of the Board

DORIS BARDON
Field Director

ROBERT M. STEIN
Director of Special Projects

Application forms can be secured by writing:
ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 West 64th Street, New York 23, New York, SU 7-2714
2209 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco 9, California, PR 6-3344

18th ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT FOR CITI

A growing number of young people today believe the forces at work in public affairs are beyond their control: the immmensity of the problems confronting society appear so overwhelming as to make any action on their part seem inadequate. *But* the solution of these manifold problems—and indeed survival itself—requires the utilization in public life of the energies, wisdom and knowledge of each of us.

You—the individual citizen—*can* count if you are adequately prepared for your public responsibilities. The Encampment for Citizenship can help you to identify the problems, encourage you to find your own solutions, equip you with the methods for taking effective action.

IDENTIFYING SOME OF THE PROBLEMS

Generally, the organized study program centers on the following major areas:

THE HISTORY AND MEANING OF DEMOCRACY. The roles of government, political parties, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the individual. The uses of power in a democratic society. Democratic methods and procedures of political action. Civil liberties. Anti-democratic ideologies; their origins and why people are drawn to them . . . the democratic answer to contemporary challenges.

HUMAN RESOURCES. Democracy as a way of seeing people. Obstacles to equality and fulfillment. Causes and effects of prejudice, discrimination, segregation. Intergroup conflict with special reference to current problems.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM. How the productive and distributive systems work; strengths and weaknesses. The economic and moral issues between labor and management, farm and city. Role of government in economic life.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Factors making for war and peace. Problems of world organization and functioning of the United Nations. Factors shaping American foreign policy. Problems of emerging nationalism and their effects.

The educational program is planned in cooperation with an able faculty drawn from the universities and professions, with wide experience in public affairs. The faculty lives in the dormitories together with the students, affording ample opportunities for additional exchange of ideas.

Basic information is afforded through lectures, films, field trips, discussions, books and pamphlets, and supplemented through the constructive use of the experience and backgrounds of campers and staff. Discussion groups, forums, role-playing and other techniques of group problem solving are used to clarify the relation of leader and groups. The conflicting interests and practical problems of community participation are studied.

ZENSHIP JUNE 30 — AUGUST 10, 1963

Workshops are focused on practical problems—with the purpose of social analysis, of problem-solving, and developing techniques of constructive action.

THE PROCESS USED

LECTURES. Because of its proximity to urban centers, the Encampment has easy access to a great variety of resource persons and institutions. Academic material becomes alive and meaningful. Staff lectures are supplemented by guest speakers who bring concrete information and viewpoints directly from the very areas of life in which the problems under discussion occur.

DISCUSSION GROUPS. The core experience in each unit of study is the discussion group. Campers meet in small groups under a faculty leader to discuss and interpret the material. Learning is related to the campers' individual backgrounds. Ideas are analyzed and information shared. Above all, the aim is to develop an understanding of conflicting viewpoints so that campers become increasingly capable of critical analysis.

FIELD TRIPS. Field trips for research are planned to assure first-hand observation of problems. Direct contact is made with people and their leaders. Campers see conditions in different social and economic areas of the community; visit housing developments, talk with families and meet with school, church and civic leaders. Trips include visits to neighborhood settlements, human relations agencies, labor union headquarters, migrant farm labor camps, steel plants.

WORKSHOPS. Campers are encouraged to select a problem of immediate interest and concern. Then, either individually or in small groups, they spend time on research, reading and reporting. Typical workshops explore such problems as: segregation and integration, farm surplus, labor and management relations, juvenile delinquency, international relations, mediation of strikes, political action, civil liberties, community relations, migrant labor, housing, sit-ins, church-state relations, and American Indian tribal problems.

FORUMS. Special case studies and findings of projects conducted by workshop groups are often reported to the entire Encampment. In many instances, these are reported in panel and socio-drama form. Campers learn techniques, solve problems and discover new methods of presenting their findings effectively.

RECREATION. Recreational activities are conducted by campers under the guidance of an expert staff. They contribute to health by involving campers in outdoor and indoor physical activities—sports, games, dancing, swimming —enriching the personal development of the individual and opening up the world of the arts. Talents of campers are utilized in programming recreational and social activities. The cultural riches of the urban centers—theatres, concerts, museums—are drawn upon.

CAMPER WELFARE. While campers are given freedom commensurate with their maturity, their physical and emotional welfare are at all times a close concern of highly qualified members of the staff.

What Encampers Say:

". . . Because I went to the Encampment some very remarkable things happened to me . . . I won a scholarship to the Chicago University to study labor and management. . . ."

". . . It has given me what history, government and civics courses had failed to give me—a real feeling of how a nation works: how things get done and who does them; who decides what ought to be done and why; just how our government is organized. . . . How very much more politically adequate I now feel."

". . . For us all, the Encampment awakened new ideas, brought out problems of which we had hitherto been ignorant."

". . . They offered me the most unforgettable and valuable experience of my life, and they made me proud of being what I am . . . a Puerto Rican in culture, and also a proud citizen of the United States . . . and a friend of the world."

". . . It remains for me one of the most gratifying experiences of my life—a kind of living recollection of the extraordinary beauty of which human society is capable."

". . . The intellectual gains have been enormous for us all, scholars or manual workers."

". . . We were not indoctrinated but enlightened."

". . . I learned to respect people whose ideas were opposed to mine. . . ."

". . . you learn that you need not hate all people of a particular kind because some of them hate you. . . . I can honestly say that I have grown during the past six weeks to an extent that I would have believed impossible before."

". . . We all became each other's teachers as well as pupils.

WHAT IS THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP?

It is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political educational organization inaugurated in 1946 under the auspices of the American Ethical Union.

The Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University has called it a "rare and successful experiment in democratic education."

WHO CAN APPLY?

Any person between the ages of 18 and 23. Participation is limited to 80 students each at the New York and California Encampments and 70 students at the Puerto Rico Encampment.

COLLEGE CREDIT

An increasing number of colleges grant academic credit for Encampment attendance or for special projects undertaken with faculty approval. Exploration should be made early by the student with his college supervisor if he is interested in obtaining such credit. A special memorandum can be sent by the Encampment for faculty consideration.

3 Concurrent Sessions: June 30 - August 10, 1963

NEW YORK

. . . at the Fieldston School in Riverdale . . . on the outskirts of New York City . . . 14-acre campus . . . tennis courts . . . swimming pool, ballfields.

CALIFORNIA

. . . Co-op living accommodations at the University of California at Berkeley . . . in the San Francisco Bay area.

PUERTO RICO

. . . at La Mina in the Caribbean National Forest . . . ruggedly beautiful setting near San Juan . . . swimming pool on site . . . beautiful Luquillo Beach affords swimming and recreational facilities.

Wherever possible, attempts will be made to assist interested students in finding Post-Encampment employment.

Duplicate (12) LWD VJ JB BP MM

VCHR-NEWSLETTER

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Director
Gregory E. Shinert, Director, VEJOB

May - 1963

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU NOW IN OPERATION

The Virginia Council on Human Relations, through a grant received from the Marshall Field Foundation, has inaugrated a new service which is now in operation. The Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau (VEJOB) under the Director of this exciting project, Mr. Gregory E. Shinert, will send notices of its services to five thousand Businesses and Industries within Virginia this month. Mr. Shinert, a native of Texas, and former Executive Director of the Missouri State Commission on Human Rights for five years, will spell out three areas of services which VEJOB will offer Virginia's Industrial and Business Community; 1] A professional Consulting Service to assist those mpving into and practicing merit employment as a Company policy. 2] A recruiting service for these same businesses and industries. 3] Providing and setting up conferences whereby business and industries may meet and discuss similar goals, objectives and procedures in making the transition toward merit employment more smoothly.

An Advisory Committee, made up of Virginia Business and Industrial leaders, is being formed. This Committee will assist the VEJOB Committee made up of VCHR Board members in implementing the project.

Mr. Shinert has spent the month of April 15-May 15 visiting key leaders within Virginia both within the Business Community and other state leaders as well. The reception which he has received has been encouraging and gratifying. Brochures which fully explain VEJOB are being prepared and will be widely distributed shortly throughout the state.

Local councils can be of great help in making VEJOB known in your area, and by arranging luncheons whereby Mr. Shinert and state leaders may come together to further discuss his services. For further information concerning VEJOB, write Mr. Gregory E. Shinert 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va., or call Richmond 648-7348.

NEW COUNCILS - OPERATION EXTENSION

Two new local councils are in the process of being organized. Radford, Va., has a fine group of interested citizens who are meeting regularly. Co-chairmen have been elected to lead the group during the formative stages of its life, and a growing concern for a local council is evident.. This group is the outgrowth of the Blacksburg Council's hard work and concern.

Hopewell also has begun monthly meetings with a fine group of interested citizens. Co-chairmen have also been elected to lead this group during the first months of its activities. The Hopewell group is an out-growth of the efforts of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council.

Congratulations are in order for both Radford and Hopewell, as well as for Blacksburg and Richmond-Petersburg.

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Director of VCHR, is very busy these days, visiting and making initial contacts all over Virginia, The ultimate purpose of Mr. Smith's activities is to bring about the organization of many new local councils. Some of the areas where Mr. Smith has made good contacts are: Powhatan, Tappahannock, Warsaw, Quinton, Charles City County, Orange, Culpepper and Lexington. Please furnish Mr. Smith with names of good contacts.

****

VIRGINIA WHERE ART THOU? Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina said recently, "Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the nation and its states. The Time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discriminations, and to give the Negro a full living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men....WE CAN DO THIS. WE SHOULD DO THIS. WE WILL DO IT because we are concerned with the problems and the welfare of our neighbors. We will do it because our economy cannot afford to have so many prople fully or partially unproductive. WE WILL DO IT because it is honest and fair for us to give all men and women their best chance in life."

The Governor of Virginia insists on an Industrial Development Progress, FOR WHOM? The Governor of North Carolina has not only spoken, but has also acted by establishing a bi-racial commission to assist him in an Industrial Development Program for all citizens. VIRGINIA! WHERE ARE THOU?

NEW LOCAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTS recently elected are: Alexandria, Mrs. George A. Eddy for a second term; Blacksburg, Mr. Carl A. Williams; Jefferson, Mr. Wesley Harris; Fairfax County, Mr. J. Sidney Holland; Fredericksburg. Mr. Johnny P. Johnson; Lynchburg, Dr. Lawson Crowe; Radford, Miss Harriet Stewart and Mr. David Lewis, Co-chairmen; Roanoke, Mr. George P. Lawrence, second term; and Hopewell, Reverend Eugene C. Ensley and Reverend Curtis Harris, Co-chairmen.

THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS:

Danville: Dr. Robert L. McCann has resigned as pastor of the first Baptist Church of Danville, effective in June. Dr. McCann will enroll at Harvard Univ. in September to spend two years studying College Administration. Following his Harvard studies, Dr. McCann plans to establish an International. Poly-Cultural College near Oak Ridge, Tennessee, through foundation grants and contributions from philanthropic organizations and individuals interested in such a College. Dr. McCann has served as president of the Danville Council on Human Relations since the organization of VCHR's local council in Danville in 1962.

BIRMINGHAM AND FREDERICKSBURG CHURCHES COMPARED: While petitions were being circulated in Fredericksburg, Virginia, by parishoners of the Methodist Church to oust the pastor, the Reverend J.William Hough, for leading his congregation to accept a Negro Lady into membership, churches in Birmingham, Alabama, were permitting Negroes to artend their Worship Services.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S. continued to approve the abolition of segregation in all Southern Presbyterian institutions at its Annual Meeting in Huntington, West Virginia, revently. The same group approved a resolution to ordain women as church officers.

CONGRATULATIONS TO A BAPTIST INSTITUTION! Happy Lee, Executive Director of VCHR, is happier than usual, following a recent vote by the Board of Trustees at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, to remove barriers for admission recently. Mr. Lee is a graduate of Mercer, which is supported by the Baptist of Georgia.

132 CLERGYMEN OF THE CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND JEWISH FAITHS in Montgomery County, Maryland, voted recently in favor of the following resolution: "Moved by religious conviction, we feel that the adoption of the County ordinance concerning elimination of discrimination in places of public accomoation was a great step in the right direction, and therefore we are opposed to any move to repeal or weaken the ordinance."

PRESENT AND FUTURE LEADERS SPEAK OUT:

GOVERNOR ALBERTIS S. HARRISON of Virginia said recently in a speech at Bridgewater, Virginia, "We must have men and women who can give direction and meaning to the unending mechanical outpourings of our time, who can grasp the thread of truth that runs through all human endeavor, and use it to orient our world toward human values, moral strengths, spiritual ends....Both Virginia and the South stand on the threshold of a great awakening and a great fulfillment.... The demands of this future press close upon us and reinforce our conviction that education is the key to Virginia's future."

U.S.
ATTORNEY GENERAL, ROBERT F. KENNEDY said recently that racial disturbances will continue in both the North and South for ten more years before Negroes obtain full equality with whites. Kennedy said that the interracial difficulties and disturbances that have marked the Negro's rise are a sign of progress however.

DR. SAMUEL D. PROCTER, OF THE U.S. PEACE CORPS speaking to the Fredericksburg Council on Human Relations recently, "The Peace Corps program is winning more friends and influencing more people than all the money we are spending overseas." "You can't imagine the effect it has when natives in a former colonial country see young U.S. white and Negro volunteers working at eye-level on a Peace Corps project."

YOUTH GOVERNOR, JAMES H. PENDLETON OF ROANOKE of the Virginia Youth Model General Assembly summed up the feelings of the group after it had passed a law repealing the Poll Tax as follows: "I have always believed the right to vote was a freedom bestowed on all of us by our forefathers. I don't think a price should be set on it."

EXTREME RIGHT WING GROUPS IN THE U.S. will spend more money in 1964 than the Democratic and Republican National Committees combined, said Wesley McCune, Director of Group Research, INC., recently. Mr. McCune continued, "Several such groups are in the million-dollar-a-year bracket, and others whom many people think are dead are taking in several hundred thousand dollars a year. They seek to create in state legislatures, Congress and the White House a climate of doubt, controversy, distrust and conformity....This is one of the subtle successes of the right wing....They are now on the freedom kick."

U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION"S STAFF DIRECTOR, BERL I. BERNHARD, will be the speaker for the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council on Human Relations meeting on Tuesday Evening, May 28, at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond. Mr Bernhard said in a recent speech, "To set the records straight, according to FBI data Washington, D.C. ranks 13th. among America's 25 largest cities in the number of crimes per population thousand....In the states of the old Confederacy less than one half of one per cent of Negro school aged children attend desegregated schools....In an Alabama county, Bullock - one in which the Civil Rights Commission first exposed conspiracies to keep Negroes from voting - Negro registration has risen from 5 to 1,000 in one year's time."

FAIRFAX COUNTY IS URGED TO UNITE NEGRO-WHITE SCHOOL SYSTEMS:Eventual abolishment of Fairfax County's dual school system will be considered by the County School Board this Summer. Board members favoring merger of the Negro and White systems said that total desegregation would perhaps begin with the lower grades.

DR. SAMUEL NEWMAN, VCHR BOARD MEMBER OF DANVILLE, veteran pediatrician and clinician was recently honored at a surprise testimonial dinner by the citizens of Danville. Among Dr. Sam's achievements were cited his administering the first blood transfusion to a child in Virginia, and his establishing the first blood bank in Virginia. Dr. Sam is a prolific writer and ardent worker for better Human Relations among all mankind.

WE POINT WITH PRIDE TO: Fairfax County Council on Human Relations for the outstanding work it is doing through various committees on schools, housing and especially for its support and influence in obtaining a Meyer Foundation grant of $26,500.00 for the Higher Horizon's Day Care Center to help the culturally-deprived areas of Fairfax County.

THEATRE PICKETTING CONTINUES IN VIRGINIA: Picketting of Theatres continues in Arlington, Hampton, Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. Also students have continued picketting the White Tower Eating establishments in Richmond. Theatre owners have continued to use the argument of the Virginia Seating Law as reasons for not opening theatres to Negroes. A test case of this seating law was scheduled to have been heard in the United States District Court, Alexandria, on Friday, May 17. The outcome of this case perhaps will clarify the situation. All downtown movies are desegregated in Atlanta, Georgia as well as some movies in Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee.

SUMMER WORKSHOPS AND INSTITUTES RECOMMENDED: For students - Civil Rights Leadership Institute, July 15 - August 12, in Atlanta, Georgia. Write: Southern Office, United States National Student Association, Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. For anyone: Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Write: Dr. Herman Long, Department of Sociology, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Workshop In Adult Leadership Training, Norfolk. Write: Dr. G.W.C. Brown, Norfolk Division, Virginia State College, Norfolk, Virginia.

WHAT COLOR IS GOD? The recent vogue in adult coloring books has prompted a whole slew of "color" questions. The Reverend Richard W. Miller, president of the Greater Milwaukee Council of Churches, was asked on a recent TV show, "What color is God?" He replied: "What color is love and justice and mercy? When you know that, then you will know what color God is."

DR. HARRY PENN OF ROANOKE, died on May 8, and with his death the VCHR Board lost one of its most faithful and ardent members. Dr. Penn, a Roanoke Dentist, was the first Negro to be appointed to a School Board from the Roanoke Area, served in that capacity from 1948 to 1951. He was also the first Negro candidate for Roanoke City Council. The VCHR Staff, the Board of Directors and the entire state of Virginia suffered a great loss with the going of Dr. Harry Penn.

PRESIDENT'S PARAGRAPHS: by Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr. President of VCHR

It would be good to have a Negotiating Committee in each community, operating within or in relation to the VCHR's Public Facilities Committee. Such a select group of concerned and able people could be highly effective in unpublicized, behind-the-scenes conversations, as they have been for several years in some of our VCHR communities.

Much depends upon the wise selection of members for such a group. Much also depends upon the group's diplomacy, firm but understanding insistence upon open facilities, and public support and encouragement of complying firms and institutions. It would seem that, on the basis of wide experience across the South and elsewhere, such approaches should be warmly welcomed, in preference to what has come in other situitions in the form of other demonstrations and more aggressive demands.

Even better (and more to be praised) are those enlightened leaders of business, industry and public institutions who do not wait even for a Negotiating Committee's request. This Newsletter would like to be able to list such institutions as they open their facilities and/or provide employment on the basis of merit. Where this is appropriate, will you notify us?

****

SPOTLIGHTING THE VCHR COMMITTEES FEATURING IN THIS ISSUE
THE PUBLIC FACILITIES COMMITTEE

Dr. E.B. Henderson, Fairfax, Chairman
Edward A. Alfriend, Alexandria
Rev. Beverly Cosby, Lynchburg
Rev. James Curtis, Norfolk
Dr. Paul Gaston, Charlottesville
Rev. Emmet Green, Roanoke
E. Leslie Hamm, Arlington
Rev. R. Baldwin Lloyd, Blacksburg
Bishop William Marmion, Roanoke
Dr. G. Gordon Moss, Farmville
Dr. Alan Peirce, Fredericksburg
William Sanders, Princeton, W. Va.
Dr. C. Waldo Scott, Newport News
Rev. Virgil Wood, Lynchburg
J.B. Woodson, Fredericksburg
Dr. Robert McCan, Danville
Mrs. Willis Carey, Purcellville

In order that all VCHR members may think in terms of possible service for this committee and for their own local committee on Public Facilities, enterprises like the following are suggested:

--Investigate areas where next advances in opening up facilities for all should be made, with recommendations to local chapters.

--Survey successful techniques of change in Virginia and other areas where significant advances have been made and share this information.

--Where needed and desirable request (through executive committees) at studies or analyses by qualified scholars.

--With the Extension Committee plan workshops, particularly in areas without HR chapters, on such topics as: Ministers and Effective Teaching of Good Human Relations: also in turn for Parents and Public School Teachers. Or: Churches and Good Human Relations: How to Teach Them.

--One-day men's conferences of 25 each of the topmost Negro and white leaders in the state to consider "What remains to be done to abolish second class citizenship in Virginia?" And, 25 women at city or state levels, on the same topic.

--Inquire of candidates for public office their attitudes on key issues, providing this information to the state membership.

--Seek to keep maintained up-to-date information on all litigation within the state dealing with opening public facilities for all citizens.

--Consider the possibilities of encouraging, in co-operation with other Virginia Organizations, a legislative reporting service during the General Assembly Session which would provide an analyses of current legislation and status reports on all bills related to Human Relations.

--Call attention to significant studies within and without Virginia dealing with the concern of Public Facilities.

--Consider the possibility of periodic statewide meetings of allied and congenial groups working or concerned with human relations advances.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS (2)

LWD
VJ
SB
BP
MM

TO: Paul Anthony

June 12, 1963

FROM: Katherine Jones

QUARTERLY REPORT: March, April, May 1963

Matters in the major cities in Tennessee have moved so swiftly during the latter part of the quarter that any accounting rendered today may be invalid by the time you receive it. Therefore this report will be brief, and a supplement to the Field Foundation report already sent to you.

State Progress

According to the State Commissioner of Conservation, the state parks are open without restrictions. We do not have new brochures, and at a visit in May 1963, last year's paper place mats containing racial designations of parks were still in use. We have asked members to check on state parks and see if racial designations are in evidence.

On June 6, we presented the Governor's administrative assistant with a proposed executive order, plus a number of pamphlets, and the Kentucky Fair Practice Code which was signed by Governor Combs. We have not presented our list of proposed members of the Commission, but will do so shortly. The Governor's assistant thought that August 1 would be the target date for the formation of the Governor's Commission.

The bill to abolish capital punishment failed in the Legislature. Poll Tax abolition bill passed. The Governor is sensitive to pressure of Negro groups who supported him in campaign last summer, and has appointed a Negro to Board of Education, and the five member Parole Board. He has announced that he expects to make at least one appointment per month of a Negro to some important regulatory board. This has led to speculation among his political detractors of "who the Negro-of-the-month" will be.

Local Action

Knoxville - See enclosed photostats. The Chamber of Commerce has had a committee meeting for several month working toward desegregation. This was a nearly secret group, but known to a few people. It had the mayor's backing. When they were ready to go ahead the Knoxville NEWS SENTINEL carried the lead with the editorial. The petitions (copy enclosed) were available at the Chamber of Commerce, and were distributed widely with announcements being made through churches and various groups. By June 4, 3500 Knoxvillians had signed the petitions; additional ones were coming in daily. As far as we know, there have been no incidents.

Memphis

On May 20, but without public announcement, practically all motels and hotels in Memphis were desigregated. The trade association agreed to the move, but there are probably motels which do not belong to the association which have not chanted their policy. However, all first-class hotels, Holiday Inns, Downtowner, etc. are open, and are being tested by Negroes to assure that they have guests. There will be no public announcement to avoid retaliation by Mississippi and Arkansas business interests. Movie houese are generally open and this is now known. A campaign for job openings, under leadership of NAACP is in progress, with persuasive pressure being applied by the Memphis Community Relations Committee which is a power group. The new president is Mr. Arthur McCain. He replaced Rev. Paul Tudor Jones.

Nashville

Nashville has been caught in the backwash of progress across the state. A Negro boycott of limited effectiveness has been on since late March. Student demonstrations throughout the early spring met with adamant resistence of the owners of B&W cafeteria and Cross-Keys restaurant as well as YMCA. In early May the student interest picked up, both because of the stimulation of the Birmingham protest and the feeling of abusive and unfair

treatment in recent trials. The week of May 6, the demonstrations increased in momentum and number of demonstrators. They were no longer the quiet, disciplined group, but grammar school, high school and college youngsters without previous experience who joined the small Student Non-Violent Committee. A near race riot ensued on May 10 and again on May 13. I witnessed the May 13 demonstration which was composed of three hand-clapping, singing, dancing groups picketing and protesting throughout the central city. The young hoodlum element was also in evidence, and some minor fights occurred. On May 13, I felt that the police did a commendable job under extreme provocation. Many of the demonstrators were armed with knoves and rocks as were the hoodlums. Following this, there was consternation on the part of Negro adult leadership and the business community. The mayor, who had only been in office since April 1, began immediately the formation of an interim committee and then a permanent committee on human relations. The interim committee has since been dissolved, and the permanent committee has taken over. Will D. Campbell is currently serving as its executive secretary and does not vote. The committee is composed of eight (8) Negroes and nineteen (19) power structure white persons. No white ministers with regular pastorates were included and they have protested their exclusion, as have some women's groups asked for appointment of at least one white woman. Pressure for the committee was exerted by the White House prior to President Kennedy's visit on May 18.

Within the past 24 hours, three downtown restaurants are opening on a controlled basis. On May 12, Kay Jones and other whites acted as observers when a designated Negro couple were served at B&W. At 5:00 p.m., the appointed time, there were few customers beyond the observers; but the entire matter was handled without incident. There are no announcement at this time, but we are working closely with Negro members of the committee and know of a broad goal for desegregation of places of public accommodation. We believe the city should be rather thoroughly open by August 1. The Metropolitan Committee on Human Relations is being asked to consider many additional facets of discrimination, including equal employment opportunity, recreation and open occupancy housing. See clipping of June 11, 1963 for desegregation of downtown.

Former Congressman Rousselot spoke in Nashville for John Birch Society on April 11. Auditorium seats 1200; 300 attended.

Nashville Community Relations Council had its annual community workshop on May 2. Several months previously this had been set with emphasis on school desegregation, past and future. Nashville school program begins desegregation with junior high (7th grade) in September 1963. A summary of the first six years was sent to members, in order that discussion center on the present and future situation. It had been anticipated that we would attract teachers. However, the city school superintendent brought pressure on principals against their participation and that of their teachers. The superintendent wrote a highly emotional letter to the chairman of the meeting protesting its being held and the subject for discussion. City teachers on the panel withdrew. At the May 2 meeting, attended by 130 person, the superintendent appeared, apoligized profusely for his letter which he termed"insulting" and praised the Nashville Community Relations Council. In our attempt to follow up on this with school board, chairman Lou Silberman asked that teachers be notified of their freedom to make their own decisions about participation. The chairman of the board of education replied sharply and indicated that no changes would be made until the new board of education takes over in 1964. Consequently, it seems clear that no preparation will be made by the city for junior high school integration this fall.

Peabody College desegregated undergraduate classes, effective in 1963. Demonstration School, grades 1-12, remains segregated. Of particular concern is the attitude of the Division of Surveys and Field Services. They employ a sizable staff and offer their services to school systems throughout the south. We have a copy of a recent study with recommendations for Giles County, Tennessee. Released in April 1963, its recommendations are designed to perpetuate segregation. The Peabody Plan calls for a high school, junior high and seven elementary schools for white children and a high school and three elementary schools for Negroes. It is proposed to re-route buses in order to provide transportation

for white children in a district where the recommendation calls for the school to become Negro.

My attempts in the past to talk to Mr. W. D. McClurken, director of the Division of Surveys and Field Services, has met with complete failure. He has frankly said that desegregation was not his concern, and believes it is "unfortunate" for many Negro children. Some of his staff deplore his continued reprisal to face the issue, but he is unconcerned. Any suggestions?

Special Projects - There will be three summer projects for college and post college students involving integrated living arrangements in Nashville this summer. A Mennonite group of six persons will be serving through South Street Community Center in both the settlement house program and a tutorial program for school age children for whom the city summer school program has inadequate resources. Text books will be furnished by city school administration.

The Voter Registration Project under guidance of Miss Rosetta Gardner and Mr. Carl Zeitlow will be housed in South Nashville and will work in North Nashville primarily toward stimulating Negro voter registration. There will be 16 participants - integrated.

The American Friends Service Committee, Internes in Community Service, will be housed near Scarritt College and the 12 young people will work in social service agencies or state hospitals. All groups are to be integrated.

Cookeville and Sparta

Our March-April Newsletter carried report of Cookeville school integration, including teacher integration. Since Cookeville is in process of building a new three million dollar high school, the Board has voted to use temporary structures at crowded schools this fall. The Negro students will be distributed among a number of schools rather than added to Sycamore, the one nearest to the Negro community. Sycamore serves the lowest economic level in the white community and part of the Negro resistence to integration was resistence to sending Darwin students to Sycamore.

Sparta is integrating entire high school for the county this fall. Negro 8th graders were included in the "round-up in May" of all potential freshmen from the county. They also participated in a musical program for all 8th graders in the county with integrated program and integrated seating. By the grapevine, it seems clear that White County plans to desegregate the remainder of the system in the next three years.

Chattanooga

Mayor Kelley has called Negro and white leaders together to prevent disorder there. There have been attempts to gain service at L&W cafeteria and Krystal lunch counter by Negroes, and some ensuing scoffling. Eight Negroes were admitted in June to University of Chattanooga; graduate program. Undergraduate program remains segregated.

Clarksville

Clarksville is a small city North of Nashville and home of a state teachers' college. It is also the nearest city to Ft. Campbell, a permanent air force base. My attempts to stimulate Negro leadership to request open accommodations failed. Clarksville already was more progressive than most small towns, and there was a reluctance to push. Wilma Rudolph of Clarksville, on completing A&I examinations for graduation, returned to Clarksville and led peaceful demonstrations for three days. The mayor and county judge supported protest movement. In early May segregation bars were dropped at restaurants, hotels, swimming pools, etc.

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS

Membership dues payments and contributions have reached a total of $4,200.90. We are $599.10 away from meeting matching fund from SRC. In addition to announcements in 2 Newsletters all members have been billed twice by first-class mail, a copy of which is enclosed. Also see attached report now one month old.

A D D E N D A

As of May 13, the following places of public accommodation in Nashville were desegregated:

Howard Johnson (2)	lodging and food	
Holiday Inn (3)	"	"
Albert Pick Motel	"	"
Andrew Jackson Hotel	"	"
Downtowner	"	"
YWCA	"	" (lodging for transients only)
YMCA	Food only, as far as we can tell	
Shoney's Big Boy Restaurants (6)	food service	
Cross Keys Restaurant - downtown, but excluding suburban restaurant		
B & W Cafeteria	" " " "	"

Slated for inclusive service:

Wilson Quick Drug Store Counters - June 15
Noel Hotel - lodging and food - July 1
Hermitage Hotel - lodging and food - July 1
Capital Park Inn - lodging and food - July 1

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT

The Council participated financially in the costs of a workshop for city school personnel engaged in guidance and other counselling function on May 6. The all day meeting, led by Dr. Henderson and Mahlon Griffith, representing the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, was attended by several persons from the State Employment Service, and personnel from Fisk and Tennessee A&I State University. The meeting grew out of a recognition that guidance persons are not encouraging students to prepare themselves for the new occupations opening to Negroes, and are likely to counsel them into traditional occupations which have been open to Negroes.

Wide distribution of the pamphlet, "Jobs and Color", has been made. It has been sent to all members of the Tennessee Legislature, Congressional Delegation from Tennessee, to all members and other state councils on our mailing list, and to additional selected persons. Over the name of the Tennessee Voters Council we are distributing it to the Governor, and all appointive and elective state officials.

The council has continued to serve in a secretarial capacity to the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Right Committee. Since the Committee is without funds we have borne the cost for stenographic services, and the clerical costs of the upcoming study on medical services available in the Nashville area.

May 15, 1963

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

June 15, 1963

(2)

LWD✓
VJ✓
SB✓
BP✓
Return to MM

PROGRAM REPORT FOR MARCH, APRIL and MAY, 1963

1. Information-Education Mail Program

March: The March Bulletin, mailed in April, went to the entire mailing list of approximately 1750.

April: No general mailing.

May: A "Statement on School Desegregation" was mailed to all daily newspapers in the State, and to members of the Council. It received good publicity.

A letter-to-the-editor regarding Negro demonstrations was sent to daily newspapers. It appeared in papers in Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro and probably others.

The May Bulletin was mailed on June 5 to the entire mailing list.

2. Board Meeting

The board met in Chapel Hill on April 6th with fourteen members present. The minutes of this meeting are attached (unless you have already received them).

3. McNeill Smith Dinner

The dinner honoring McNeill Smith was held in the Carolina Inn, Chapel Hill, on May 1st with Burke Marshall, U. S. Assistant Attorney General, giving the main address. Nearly two hundred people were present. It was a successful meeting in every way.

The proceeds from the dinner were sufficient to pay all expenses with about $50 left over.

4. Charlotte Council

On March 25, Dr. Aubrey Brown, editor of the Presbyterian Outlook, and president ofthe Virginia Council on Human Relations, spoke to a Council dinner meeting on "Racial Progress in Richmond." About 50 people were present.

The annual meeting of the Charlotte Council was held on May 21 at the Myers Park Baptist Church with about 125 peopel present. Matthew Perry, Negro civil rights lawyer from Columbia, South Carolina, and Harry Golden, were the main speakers.

Ernest DeLaney, a prominent attorney, formerly a law partner of Spencer Bell, was elected chairman of the Council for the coming year.

5. Raleigh Council

The Steering Committee of the Raleigh Council met soon after the beginning of Negro demonstrations in Raleigh and drew up a statement, addressed to the City Council, urging the desegregation of all public facilities in Raleigh.

Later, Dr. Howard Miller and others initiated a movement to get public endorsement of a statement urging the end of discrimination and segregation in all places of public accommodation. This resulted in a full-page ad in the Raleigh News & Observer on May 15 which carried over 900 names. A later ad carried another 300 additional names.

6. Around the State

I was present when an informal interracial group in Greensboro was organized as the Greensboro Interracial Fellowship in March. This group has been active since that time and has grown to a membership of eighty. Recently the Fellowship sponsored a full-page newspaper ad urging desegregation of hotels, motels, restaurants and theaters which carried 1359 names. A later ad carried 287 names.

The Greensboro Community Fellowship, under the chairmanship of John R. Taylor, a builder who also owns and operates the two Holiday Inns in Greensboro, seems to be a vigorous group. Mrs. Chase Benson, one of our board members, is active in the Fellowship.

Dr. Boulware and his committee have been attempting to follow and to stimulate the developments of the Governor's Good Neighbor Council. A conference with the Governor was held on April 5, and just recently a conference was held with Mr. Coltrane, the chairman of the Good Neighbor Council. There is not much to report. The Good Neighbor Council has never had a meeting. Some local councils have been set up but none, so far as I know, is really at work.

Dr. J. T. Taylor, formerly dean at North Carolina College and now retired, has been given a full-time job with the Employment Security Commission. We thought he was to serve as executive secretary of the Good Neighbor Council, but this is not the case. His duties are not clear. Joseph Beech, the personnel manager of the Commission, referred to Taylor as "my right hand man."

I have had two conferences with Col. H. E. Kendall, head of the Employment Security Commission, in regard to the desegregation of the state employment offices. A program is underway to desegregate these offices, but I have received several complaints to the effect that Negro employees of the offices are not being treated the same as white employees. I discussed this at length with Mr. Beech, who contends that there is absolutely no discrimination in personnel policies. We are watching particularly the Charlotte office to see what happens to Negro and white personnel. It is now in the process of desegregation.

Dr. Williams and I have been giving close attention to the Negro demonstrations in the various cities. Twice we have appealed to the Governor to

take a stand in support of the rights of all, or at least to say that the cause of the Negroes is just. We also sent a telegram to the Mayor of Greensboro urging contacts with the people involved in the situation as well as representatives of the power structure, and urging desegregation as the only solution to the problem.

I have tried to keep in touch with the main centers of demonstrations--Raleigh, Durham and Greensboro--and to give whatever help I could--which wasn't much. Perhaps the most that one can do is to try to interpret the situation--to explain what is happening and why.

7. Membership and Finance

Twenty-six new members were recruited during the quarter, and 130 memberships were renewed.

Contributions received from organizations during the quarter were as follows:

Council of Presbyterian Men, Catawba Synod.....	$ 100
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company.....	100
N. C. Teachers Association.....	500

From the Southern Regional Council we received our quarterly grant of $900 and matching funds amounting to $2,300. From the latter we repaid a loan of $500, making the net received $1,800. Our balance at the end of May was $664.27.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

I will not attempt here to report on all the demonstrations against segregation that have occurred in the past few weeks. They have been numerous, especially in Raleigh, Greensboro and Durham. Minor demonstrations have occurred in Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville and Wilmington. There are stirrings in other communities.

In Raleigh, first the Merchants Bureau, then the Chamber of Commerce, and then the Ministerial Association called for an end of discrimination in places of public accommodation. In Greensboro, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association called for desegregation. In Charlotte the Chamber of Commerce is the only predominantly white organization so far that has spoken.

In Raleigh, seventy-six business organizations are reported to be desegregated, or in the process of desegregating. None so far have been named. In Charlotte, eight hotels and motels which include five restaurants have desegregated. The theaters have begun desegregating as this is being written. In Greensboro, a truce has been called awaiting developments.

Some desegregation of restaurants and hotels has taken place in Statesville, Winston-Salem and Fayetteville, and probably in other places not yet reported. Changes are taking place daily.

- - - - - 0 - - - - -

A suit asking that all students, teachers and other school personnel be assigned without regard to race or color was filed on March 13 against the High Point Board of Education in the U. S. Middle District Court by parents of eight Negro students.

The Durham Junior Chamber of Commerce has dropped a clause from its membership requirements which restricted the club to white men.

A bill to desegregate the North Carolina National Guard passed through the General Assembly late in March almost without opposition.

Duke University has admitted five Negro students to undergraduate colleges for the fall term. Each of the five has been given a grant-in-aid from Duke.

The West Raleigh Presbyterian Church, through its Church Session, has endorsed the action of the Raleigh Merchants Bureau in calling for an end to segregation in business that serve the public.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: MARCH-APRIL-MAY, 1963

Balance forward, March 1, 1963			$ 1.13
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 1,113.00	
	Membership Fees	967.00	
	New South Subscriptions	180.00	
	Sale of Literature	3.80	
	McNeill Smith Dinner	681.00	
	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	100.00	
		3,044.80	
	Southern Regional Council, Grant-In-Aid	900.00	
	Matching Funds	1,800.00	5,744.80
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$ 5,745.93
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	$ 150.00	
	Postage	355.00	
	Telephone & Telegraph	134.08	
	Travel	180.57	
	Office Supplies	193.99	
	Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	24.50	
	Hospital Insurance	62.85	
	FICA Contribution	95.15	
	McNeill Smith Dinner	579.02	
	Retirement	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	190.00	
		2,019.16	
	Salaries*	3,062.50	5,081.66
BALANCE AS OF MAY 31, 1963			$ 664.27

*Includes item of $437.50 unpaid at the end of the last quarter.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, CHAPEL OF THE CROSS, CHAPEL HILL, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1963.

MEMBERS PRESENT

T. Franklin Williams, Chairman	C. E. Boulware
Raymond Wheeler	William Finlator
J. Neal Hughley	Howard Miller
Guy B. Johnson	Moses S. Belton
Edward A. McDowell	Mrs. Ellen S. Alston
William S. Page	Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Thomas Thrasher	Harry S. Jones

The meeting was opened by the chairman and the minutes were read and approved.

Dr. Wheeler read the financial report in the absence of the treasurer. He reported that we are in better shape financially than last time, but we are still in the red. Total receipts for the year are $3,999.37; disbursements are $4,139.82, with a deficit of $140.45. A complete report is attached.

Dr. Williams stated that good results have been obtained from our fund raising efforts, which included asking members for contributions of $2 each, and asking board members to pledge a certain amount per year. Dr. Wheeler was asked to head a membership committee to bring in more members as well as more money. The chairman will appoint a committee to look into the matter of having a benefit affair, with a well-known figure such as Dick Gregory, to make money for the Council, as well as the more important purpose of getting people with common concerns together.

The chairman stated that the McNeill Smith appreciation dinner will be held Wednesday, May 1st, at 6:30 at the Carolina Inn at Chapel Hill, price $4.00 per plate. The speaker will be Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. Dean Brandis of the University will present a citation to Mr. Smith. Dr. Bowers and his committee will work up a list of people to attend. It was agreed that we invite Marion A. Wright, vice-president of the Southern Regional Council, and Dr. Rankin of Duke University, a member of the Civil Rights Commission, to be special guests. Invited also will be representatives of the AP and UPI, and reporters from Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill and Greensboro, as well as new members of the state Civil Rights Commission and the Governor's Good Neighbor Council.

Mr. Finlator, nominating committee chairman, presented the following names for election to the executive committee: Father Robert Wilken of Chapel Hill, Miss Nell Hirschberg, Raleigh, and Millard Barbee, president of the N. C. State Federation of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Page moved and it was VOTED that these three be named to the executive committee, their terms to run until the annual meeting. They will fill vacancies on the committee.

Dr. Williams asked Mr. Finlator to act as chairman of a permanent nominating committee, with Mr. Hughley and Mrs. Alston continuing as members.

Dr. Boulware reported on the meeting of his committee with the Governor on Friday, April 5. Present with him were Mr. Page, Dr. Duncan, Mr. Morris and

Mr. Jones. Dr. Boulware said they expressed appreciation to the Governor for his asking the state to consider justice of equal opportunity, and asked him about his Good Neighbor Council. The Governor stated that he has not appointed all the members of the council, and no full meeting has been held, although several small ones have been. Dr. Boulware emphasized that at no point did they have to convince him of the justice of the proposals. The question was with what speed they could be done. The Governor said that any qualified scientists for the Research Triangle we could find would be hired.

Mr. Page feels that the Governor thinks long- range planning is necessary so his successor can continue to move in the right direction, especially with the industrial education centers. He thinks the Governor is moving along with us, but that we should keep in close touch with Dave Coltrane who is taking over some of this work. J. T. Taylor is now his assistant, and his job is to get industry to open up jobs. It is thought that these men will do the job the Governor wants done. Mr. Fleishman is working on a conference of business men to be held in June. Special mention was made of the desegregation of the National Guard, which came about much more quietly and easily than the Governor had thought.

There was a discussion about the difficulty of recruiting qualified people to be ready to take jobs as they are opened up, and it was thought we should make definite plans to aid in getting somebody to talk to industry and to help colored people realize that people will hire them if they are ready. Mr. Hughley thinks this Council can be of help in finding people to be trained. Industrial schools have been told to recruit actively, but Dr. Wheeler pointed out that there is a need for people to have a prospect of jobs before taking training.

Dr. Williams thought we should keep in close touch with Dr. Coltrane and find out where we can be most helpful. We should keep informed on what local Good Neighbor Councils are being set up and should talk to their members. Part of the job of these councils is to get industry open.

Mr. Jones stated that the Employment Security Commission is in the process of desegregation, but that in Charlotte they need additional personnel. Desegregation has already taken place in Greensboro, Durham and Raleigh.

Dr. Wheeler thinks we could get a foundation to give a grant to have a study made on how to get qualified people, as the state of Virginia has done. It was thought that the Ford Foundation might be interested in doing such a study. Dr. Williams stated that the Ford Foundation is working on a proposition (1) to set up a demonstration school district to raise the quality of education in secondary schools which come forward with their own plans, and (2) to put money in all the colleges in the state to improve teacher training.

Dr. Miller proposed a crash program for underdeveloped Negro children. Mr. Page said industrial centers should provide special training for Negroes. Dr. Miller will look into this as something we might be interested in. Dr. Boulware said that colleges are becoming aware that their graduates are not measuring up as we would like for them to. It has been hard to get students inspired to become qualified.

Mr. Jones brought up the matter of dual memberships in Charlotte Council and the state Council. He suggested that we credit Charlotte with state memberships and that Charlotte pay the state Council $125 per month instead of the $100

they have been giving, as $1500 is about the amount we have been receiving from Charlotte each year anyway. It was VOTED that we make this change, with Dr. Wheeler suggesting that we will hope this amount will be increased as time goes by. There was a short discussion on the proposition that local councils might become affiliated with and support the state council, as is done in Virginia.

The statement (on school desegregation) to school board chairmen and superintendents was APPROVED and will be sent out with a covering letter on our stationery, which has our purpose on it, as well as a list of our executive board. A press release will also be worked up to go along with this statement when it is released to the press.

It was VOTED that Dr. Miller write a letter of appreciation on our stationery to Herbert O'Keefe of the Raleigh Times for the articles appearing recently in his paper.

The next meeting will be held in June or July, time and place to be set by chairman.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Second Quarter
Jan. 1, 1963 to Mar. 31, 1963

Balance brought forward, Jan. 1, 1963		$ -79.62
RECEIPTS		
Contributions	$ 1,460.50	
Membership Fees	1,175.00	
New South Subscriptions	206.00	
Miscellaneous	12.49	
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	325.00	
	3,178.99	
Southern Regional Council - Grant-In-Aid	900.00	4,078.99
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 3,999.37
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	$ 150.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	84.88	
Travel	128.09	
Office Supplies	209.56	
Postage	215.00	
Newspapers, books, pamphlets	20.37	
Hospital Insurance	62.85	
Retirement	54.00	
Annual Dinner (December)	412.50	
FICA Contribution	21.57	
New South Subscriptions	156.00	
	1,514.82	
Salaries	2,625.00	4,139.82
DEFICIT AS OF MARCH 31, 1963		$ (140.45)
OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS, including salaries due	$ 652.29	

- - - - - - - - - - - -

The Council received the quarterly allotment of $900 from the Southern Regional Council on April 2nd which took care of obligations due.

Our anticipated income during April and May is around $2,000. We will also receive matching funds from SRC of $2300. From this amount, we will have to repay $500 borrowed last fall.

Seventeen members of our executive committee have made pledges totaling $1,420. Four members, without making pledges, have sent in a total of $145. About 150 members of the Council, in response to our appeal, have sent in extra contributions of from $2 to $10 amounting to nearly $500. These are still coming in.

Indications are that we will have enough money to get through the summer, and with good luck, perhaps through to the end of the year.

mm

(2)

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

June 21, 1963

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING - May 31, 1963

INCOME Funds Available

Cash on Hand	$ 906.53	
Deposits	3,000.00	
TOTAL		$3,906.53

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	734.78	
Staff Travel	193.00	
Board Travel (Spring Meeting in Oak Ridge)	241.36	
Federal Taxes	197.25	
Postage (Chattanooga Workshop)	5.52	
Printing (Jobs & Color)	340.85	
Auditor	50.00	
Guidance Clinic	60.00	
Chattanooga Workshop on Employment	98.21	
Clerical Services	20.00	
Board Meeting Expenses	5.50	
TOTAL	1,946.47	
Deposited wrong account	1,175.00	
Debit from previous quarter	23.24	
	$3,144.71	
Outstanding check	-8.23	
		$3,136.48
BALANCE IN BANK		$ 770.05

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

June 14, 1963

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING * May 31, 1963

INCOME	
From SRC	$ 950.00
Contributions	568.90
Memberships	1,871.50
Tax Refund	12.50
TOTAL	$ 3,402.90
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries (net)	1,199.75
Tax Refund	6.25
Federal Taxes	355.14
Rent	187.50
Supplies	50.12
Telephone & Telegraph	132.12
Postage	36.00
New South Subscriptions	506.00
Memphis Chapter Returns	29.00
Nashville Chapter Returns	124.00
Bristol Chapter (refunds taken at source)	
Audit	50.00
TOTAL	$ 2,675.88
Balance on Hand	789.30
Income for Quarter	3,402.90
	$ 4,192.20
	2,675.88
BALANCE	$ 1,516.32

To: Gov. Clement
June 6, 1963

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. _____

WHEREAS the basic principle of all democracies is that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and

WHEREAS it is a responsibility of democratic government to safeguard and foster the rights of all persons to utilize their capacities to the fullest, and

WHEREAS the State of Tennessee is composed of progressive, fair-minded, freedom-loving citizens, and

WHEREAS the State of Tennessee has throughout its history occupied a place in the front ranks of the states which have given dimension and depth to our national commitment to human dignity and liberty,

W I T N E S S E T H:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Tennessee, I, Frank Clement, do hereby proclaim and establish a Commission on Human Rights, with the following powers, duties and purposes:

I.

To promote better understanding between racial, religious and ethnic groups, and discourage discrimination, which is defined as any unfair treatment based on religion, race or national ancestry, there is hereby created a Commission to be known as the Governor's Commission on Human Rights.

II.

The Commission shall consist of fifteen (15) members, one to be appointed from each Congressional district and six (6)

from the state at large. The Governor will appoint all members and will name one member as chairman. Of the fifteen members first appointed, five shall serve for one year; five shall serve for two years and five shall serve for three years. Thereafter, all members of the Commission will be appointed to serve for three years. In the event of the death or resignation of a member, his successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term for which such member had been appointed.

III.

The function of the Commission shall be to encourage and foster fair treatment for and to discourage discrimination against any religious, racial or ethnic group or its members.

IV.

The powers and duties of the Commission shall be:

(a) To conduct research projects or make studies into and publish reports on discrimination in the State of Tennessee.

(b) To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and to recommend ways of eliminating any injustices occasioned thereby.

(c) To hold public hearings and request the attendance of witnesses.

(d) To cooperate with other organizations, public and private, to discourage discrimination.

(e) To act as conciliator in controversies involving intergroup and inter-racial relations.

(f) To cooperate with federal, state, municipalities, governmental agencies and support them in their efforts to develop harmonious inter-group and inter-racial relations.

(g) To encourage fair treatment for all persons regardless of race, religion or national ancestry.

(h) To make an annual and other such reports to the Governor of its activities and its recommendations in the field of human rights.

(i) To prepare and recommend to the Governor a proposed Code of Fair Practice to be adopted as the governing policy throughout the Executive Branch of the Government of the State of Tennessee.

(j) To make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly of such legislation as may be necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes and end of the Governor's Code of Fair Practices and the duties of this Commission in connection therewith.

(k) To accept on behalf of the State of Tennessee grants and donations from foundations and others for the purpose of carrying out the function of this Commission.

V.

All members shall serve without compensation, but subject to the approval of the Commission and within the limits of the budget, they shall be allowed their necessary expenses attendant upon their duties.

The Commission shall be authorized to:

(a) Employ an executive director and other necessary personnel within the limits of funds available and with the approval of the Governor.

(b) Prepare an annual budget for the ensuing fiscal year and to submit such budget to the Governor for his approval.

(c) Make and adopt such rules to govern its proceedings and to conduct the meetings of the Commission.

VI.

The Commission shall meet as often as it deems necessary, but should meet not less than four (4) times in any twelve (12) month period.

Any member of the Commission who is absent from three (3) meetings of the Commission without being excused by the Commission shall automatically be dropped as a member.

VII.

All vacancies on the Commission shall be filled by the Governor not later than thirty (30) days after such vacancy occurs.

VIII.

The Commission shall elect a vice-chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as it shall deem necessary, except the chairman, who shall have been designated by the Governor to serve at his will and pleasure. The chairman of the Commission shall appoint such committees as the rules of the Commission shall provide and such other special committees from time to time as the Commission may deem necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Executive Order.

IX.

If any provision of this Executive Order, or application of such provision or provisions to any person or circumstances shall be held to be invalid, the remainder of the Executive Order

or the application of such provision or persons, or circumstances other than those as to which it shall have been held to be invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

X.

This Executive Order shall become effective upon being signed by the Governor of Tennessee.

_____

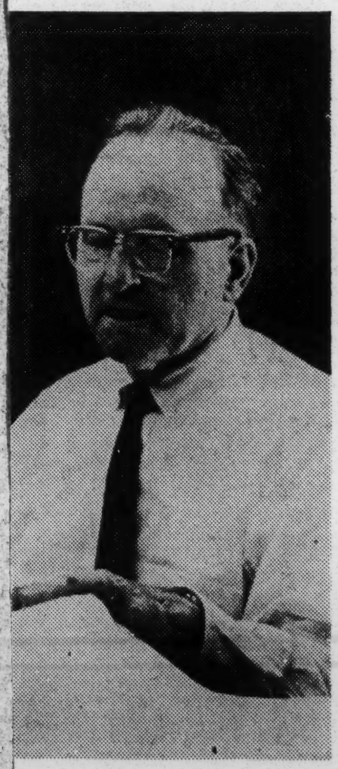
Governor

	Page		
Amusements	8	Markets	24
Anne Adams	13	Obituaries	26, 27
Ask Andy	23	Radio-TV	15
Bridge	12	Sports	18-22
Classified	27-31	Uncle Ray	23
Comics	23	Amy	
Crossword	26	Vanderbilt	14
Editorials	10, 11	Weather Map	32
Horoscope	14	Woman's World	12-14
Ida Jean Kain	14	Word Game	8
Lawrence	12		

ew ! ! !

—Staff photo by Frank Empson

budget requests is a hot task
everly Briley, left, and Budget
West.



[illegible] magistrate refused bail to so-[illegible]ety osteopath Dr. Stephen Ward after Scotland Yard said new, more serious charges may be placed against him. Ward was ordered held for a preliminary hearing next Monday on charges of living on the earnings of prostitutes.

SCOTLAND YARD said it feared Ward might tamper with prosecution witnesses if he got out of jail.

Monday is also the day parliament will debate the sensational resignation of war minister John Profumo after disclosure of his torrid affair with model Christine Keeler, 22.

It was Ward who introduced the red-haired party girl to Profumo and to the Soviet assistant naval attache, Capt. Yevgeni (Eugene) Ivanov.

She has admitted carrying on simultaneously with both men—one of whom knew most of Britain's secrets and the other whose job it presumably was to try to uncover them for the Kremlin. Ivanov was recalled by Moscow last year.

Aides pictured Macmillan as confident of victory in the parliamentary battle which some observers say may topple his government.

THE STOCK market reflected these fears as it took its most severe tumble since the Cuba crisis last fall.

Behind the setback lay market fears that Harold Wilson's Laborites may soon win power. Industrial shares which might come under Laborite schemes for nationalization or dividend limitation were first to suffer.

The slide spread into government bonds, normally strong

(Turn to Page 6, Column 1)

Cooler

NASHVILLE AND VICINITY—Partly cloudy and not quite so hot today with a few scattered thundershowers this afternoon and tonight. High today 86 to 94, low tonight in the 60s. Tomorrow fair, a little cooler.

Weather map and other data on page 32.

Most Restaurants, Hotels Desegregate

By JAMES M. TALLEY

The majority of downtown Nashville hotels, motels and restaurants have agreed to desegregate their facilities, Mayor Beverly Briley's permanent Committee on Human Relations announced yesterday.

James O. Bass, committee chairman, said the Nashville Hotel-Motel Association has "voluntarily placed in effect a plan to continue offering their facilities to desirable patrons, regardless of race, creed or color."

Bass said many of the major hotels and motels "already are adhering to the decision of the association."

"ALSO," said the committee announcement, "eating establishments representing the bulk of the table capacity in the down-

(Turn to Page 2, Column 3)

Shirley Slugs F

Shirley MacLaine
Throws punch . . .

therine Lucy, was admitted to the university, which has nine schools and colleges. There was rioting and Miss Lucy was removed from the campus.

University officials said this was for her protection. Later she was expelled for criticism of the university's board of trust.

THERE IS confidence here the admission of two Negroes, Vivian Malone of Mobile and James A. Hood of Gadsden, **could have been** carried out peacefully if Gov. George Wallace had not made such an issue of it.

Wallace had vowed he would stand in the doorway of any white public school to bar the admission of Negro students. And he is here now to make good on that vow today.

There isn't likely to be any

Most Restaurants, Motels

(Continued From Page One)

town areas have already placed in effect a policy of desegregation of their facilities."

The committee did not name or list the number of the business firms that have agreed to integrate facilities.

The group's statement was the first major announcement of a breakthrough in the committee's work—by individual and by team efforts. Attention now is expected to be turned to problems of employment, housing, health, and recreation.

Some work is still to be done, it was learned, among the eating places and motels.

AT THE SAME time the Nashville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People handed the biracial committee a memorandum calling for action ending what it called discrimination in employment, education, health and housing.

It was learned that the restaurant owners who desegregated agreed last week to the plan. Most of them put it into effect Sunday.

The hotel-motel association drew up its plan early last week and put it into effect in some cases before the end of the week.

Metropolitan Mayor Beverly Briley, who appointed the committee, said he was "very pleased" with the group's report, made after an hour-long session at the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce building.

AND THE chairman of Nashville's Coordinating Committee of Human Relations Organizations, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Lowery, termed the committee report "a good beginning."

His organization includes representatives from the NAACP, Nashville Christian Leadership Council, Student Central Committee, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, and the Nashville Committee on Employment Opportunities.

Said the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, a leader in the Negroes' drive for desegregation:

"The Nashville Christian Leadership Council is aware of the fact that substantial progress has been made toward the accomplishment of the goal of an open city. We are convinced that our city is mature enough to accept complete social change and we shall continue our efforts toward the ultimate goal of eradicating segregation from Metropolitan Nashville.

"We further pledge our continued cooperation with the Human Relations Committee in the pursuit of its laudable work."

Lowery, who also is a member of the biracial committee, said:

"This good beginning by the committee shows evidence of its potential effectiveness in the whole area of human rights and equal opportunities for all citizens. Most of the work of the committee, however, is still before it and will require continued hard work and the cooperation of all citizens of good will in the community.

Lowery also is a NCLC board member.

He is expected to explain the latest work of the biracial committee to the Negro community during a mass meeting tonight.

THE BASS statement said:

"Since its organization, members of the committee have met frequently with representatives of the hotels, motels, and the eating establishments in the metropolitan community.

"These meetings have been conducted in an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding and have resulted in a lessening of racial tensions and substantial progress in the solution of some of the more pressing problems.

"While having no operational control over individual member units, in the interest of furthering the business community the Nashville Hotel-Motel Association has already voluntarily placed in effect a plan to continue offering their facilities to desirable patrons regardless of race, creed, or color.

"Many of the major units are already adhering to the decision of the association.

"ALSO, eating establishments representing the bulk of the table capacity in the downtown area have already placed in effect a policy of desegregation of their facilities. Discussions are continuing with others in both the hotel-motel and restaurant fields who have the matter under consideration.

"The actions thus taken by all these businesses are a result of mature consideration of both the legal and moral aspects of the segregation problem, are in the interest of the whole community, and will, we believe, be accepted as such.

"It is our hope that all citizens will give their support to these decisions and to the business people who have made them in the interest of a peaceful and moderate solution."

The NAACP memorandum to the committee asked for:

- Enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Code for Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County.
- Equal employment opportunities in business and industry.
- A study of the Metro government's employment of Negroes.
- Adequate vocational and technical training for all people—primarily the opening of Hume-Fogg Vocational and Technical High School immediately to interested Negro youth.
- Elimination of discrimination in the use of health facilities and assurance that none of the facilities will be denied Negroes.
- Adequate housing without color restrictions.

The requests by the NAACP came, the group said, "in order that peace and tranquility will prevail in our community, that economic growth may increase with benefit for all citizens, that democratic ideals may be realized to the extent that Negro citizens will be accorded an equal share in its benefits as well as its responsibilities."

The memo added:

"THESE suggested areas are of utmost concern to the minority groups are are basic to the economic growth and health of this city.

"The Nashville branch NAACP has been actively pursuing change and improvement in the community and would actively cooperate with you to speed their resolution."

Hotels in Knox Desegregated

KNOXVILLE (AP) — Knoxville's leading hotels and two large motels disclosed yesterday they have opened their facilities to "desirable patrons, regardless of race, creed or color."

A resolution adopted by the Knoxville Hotel-Motel Association said:

"We will continue to offer our facilities to desirable patrons, regardless of race, creed or color. However, the association has no individual hotel or motel. Each hotel or motel has a right and privilege to operate on such a basis as to benefit their community and operation."

THE ACTION affects hotels Andrew Johnson, Farragut, Arnold and St. James and two Holiday Inns.

Hiring Practices Parley Scheduled

The Nashville NAACP and the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity will meet with the U.S. Civil Service Commission today to discuss employment practices.

The meeting will be at 6 p.m. in Park-Johnson Hall at Fisk University.

A Civil Service Commission committee is in Nashville investigating fair employment practices.

CCEO Chairman Mahlon Griffith said discussions will include two areas:

- Progress being made in business, industry, local, state and federal government employment of Negroes.
- To express disappointment with the rate of local and federal agency upgrading, hiring and informing the public of employment policies and vacancies

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

THE NEW
The State Defender
"The South's Independent Weekly"
MEMPHIS, TENN. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1963

Theatres And Drive-Ins Quietly Desegregate Here As Planned By Leaders

More than 100 local firms have changed their hiring policies and are currently employing Negroes in capacities heretofore denied, according to an announcement released by the Memphis Branch NAACP earlier this week. The announcement also announced the "desegregation of theatres and drive-ins."

Mrs. Maxine Smith executive secretary of the local NAACP said:

"The Memphis Branch of the NAACP, the Church Work Committee of the NAACP, the Intercollegiate Chapter of the NAACP and the Youth Council announces through me, that it can now be revealed that tremendous progress has been made in the desegregation of motion picture theatres and the creation of better job opportunities for Negroes.

"Early this year representatives of the NAACP began negotiating with numerous retailers asking for up-grading and hiring of Negroes in positions previously denied. Out of these conferences came agreements to hire and upgrade Negroes to better positions. Presently, more than 100 stores and businesses, representing more than 60 per cent of the retail community, are using Negroes as clerks, cashiers, saleslady, salesman, stock clerks, etc.," said Mrs. Smith. The businesses included are groceries and supermarkets, department stores, drug stores, variety stores, jewelry stores, soft drink companies, bakeries and beer distributors. This represents the greatest breakthrough in the creation of better job opportunities for Negroes in the entire history of the civil rights struggle, added Mrs. Smith. The NAACP executive secretary continued: "The NAACP is proud to have played a prominent role in initiating and helping to carry out this program. The job is not yet finished, for there is much to be done in this area, and the local branch pledges to continue this drive until it is apparent that a man will be hired on the basis of his ability to perform a job rather than the color of his skin."

She announced that 17 theatres are now completely desegregated. This program began in January with a committee from the NAACP working in conjunction with other community leaders and the theatre operators. At this time practically all of the theatres are completely desegregated.

Mrs. Smith said for the benefit of the Negro public, "We announce the complete list of theatres desegregated: Malco, Warner, Palace, State, Strand, Memphian, Crescent, Plaza, Gulf and Studio.

"The Drive-Ins are as follows:

"[illegible] Skyway, [illegible], Lemon and Stryker," she said.

"In addition to continuing in these areas until the job is complete, the NAACP is presently working for complete desegregation of all hotels, restaurants, hospitals, equal employment opportunities with Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and in all government employment (city, county, state and federal)," revealed Mrs. Smith.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

The Knoxville News-Sentinel

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

Established Dec. 20, 1886

LOYE W. MILLER
Editor

FRANK B. POWERS
Business Manager

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

Editorial Rooms, Business Office
208 West Church Avenue
Telephone [illegible]

Full reports of United Press International, Associated Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, United Press International Telephoto and AP Newspictures and NEA Service, Inc.

Published daily and Sunday. By carrier, 50c week. Daily and Sunday, $26.00 per year. By mail, daily, $15.60 per year. Daily and Sunday, $26.00 per year.

Second Class Postage paid at Knoxville, Tenn.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1963

Let's Make Knoxville An 'Open City'

LET'S OPEN UP.

The time has come when Knoxville, an All-American city, opened up to all Americans. We are convinced of this and urge it upon this community.

This means admit everybody to every place that caters to the general public — to the movies, the stores, the hotels, motels and to the "private" hospitals.

And let's do it by common consent and not by force. This calls for leadership from Knoxvillians of all races and faiths — from the mayor and other public officials, civic clubs, the churches, the educators and above all the business and professional people. There will be difficulties, yes, but what are difficulties to a city whose people in recent years have given Knoxville its nationally famous face lift with an Auditorium-Coliseum, Mall, Promenade and the many other physical and esthetic achievements? It can be done and we believe the time is NOW.

WE ARE WEARY and ashamed of the violence which occurred in Little Rock, New Orleans, Albany, Greenwood, Birmingham and Nashville. A new industry will think long and hard before opening in any of them. Knoxville can avoid this by taking down "no admittance" signs and becoming an All-American city.

Our local schools are on the way to desegregation. All of our public, tax-supported facilities are open to everyone. But many of our eating places still bar Negroes. So do our movies, even though Nashville and Atlanta theaters admit them.

THIS NEWSPAPER contends that private concerns are entitled under law to admit whom they please and bar whom they please. But most who bar Negroes do so because they fear the loss of their white customers. We would like to see a concerted community movement to persuade all business establishments to open their doors to everyone, and a like movement pledging all customers to patronize these establishments. We urge men and women of good faith to take up this challenge and give it a try.

MEANWHILE, PICKETS, DISBAND! Even if your resistance is passive, it will get out of hand. Look at Birmingham. Look at Nashville.

Discrimination in use of facilities open to "the public" cannot be harbored by anyone who really believes in either the Christian religion or the Constitution of the United States — or in democracy. Knoxville has a chance to prove that she is not only an All-American city, but a Southern one. The true Southerner was a gentleman.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

(2)

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

Community Meeting

Westminster Presbyterian Church
West End Avenue at Wilson

May 2, 1963
7:30 p.m.

INVOCATION

ANNOUNCEMENTS — Gideon Fryer, President
Nashville Community Relations Council

"Nashville School Integration: Past and Prospect"

PANEL DISCUSSION

Moderator — Lou Silberman

Panelists — Eugene Wyatt
Ruth McDonald
Kelly Miller Smith
Reed Sarratt

GENERAL DISCUSSION (Please submit your questions in writing to the ushers)

"The Challenge and Opportunity
of the
Next Years in School Integration"

ADDRESS — Honorable George Cate, Jr.
Vice Mayor
Nashville-Davidson County

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

March 25, 1963

April 2, 1963

YOUR 1963 DUES ARE DUE!

Your 1963 dues to the Nashville Community Relations Council were due on January 1, 1963. Membership in the Nashville Community Relations Council gives you membership in the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and a year's subscription to "New South".

According to our records, you last paid dues _____.

If this is in error, please telephone CY 1-7544, to correct your membership card.

ooooooooooooo

Members and their guests are cordially invited to participate in all meetings of the local and state councils. We hope to see you at our regular scheduled meetings.

PUT THIS ON YOUR CALENDAR

Thursday night, May 2, 1963.
Annual Workshop - this year an assessment of six years of school desegregation - its promise and prospects.

WON'T YOU SEND YOUR DUES IN NOW?

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

_____

YOUR 1963 DUES ARE DUE!

Your 1963 dues to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations were due on January 1, 1963. Membership in the Tennessee Council gives you membership in your local Chapter and a year's subscription to "New South."

According to our records, you last paid dues -

_____

If this is in error, please let us know immediately. We would want to make this correction on your membership card.

WON'T YOU SEND YOUR DUES IN NOW?

MEMBERSHIP DUES - 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

If you have not renewed your membership, please clip this page and return it with your dues.

_____ Annual Membership ($5.00) _____ Contributing Membership ($10.00)

_____ Joint Membership ($7.00) _____ Sustaining Membership ($25 & up)

Two dollars ($2.00) of your membership go to Southern Regional Council for your subscription to the magazine "New South." If you are not getting "New South" check here _____.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____

Nashville, Tenn.

ENROLLMENT OF NEGRO PUPILS IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS BY YEAR

SCHOOL	YEAR					
	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63
ALL SCHOOLS	9	35	33	208	377	658
CITY SCHOOLS	9	35	33	163	270	476
Buena Vista	2	11	8	47	73	119
Clemons	1	2	3	13	18	52
Cotton	-	-	-	2	13	14
Fall	-	4	3	24	46	101
Fehr	1	3	6	21	37	45
Glenn	2	5	6	22	31	50
Jones	3	8	6	22	50	95
Kirkpatrick	-	-	-	10	-	-
Warner	-	1	1	2	2	-
Caldwell	-	1	-	-	-	-
COUNTY SCHOOLS				43	107	182
Allen				2	4	6
Bordeaux				2	3	3
Dodson				1	4	5
DuPont Primary				6	5	6
DuPont Elementary				-	1	3
Inglewood				15	51	88
Andrew Jackson				1	2	2
Jordonia				1	1	1
Mt. View				5	6	11
Neely's Bend				3	6	6
Stratton				3	14	20
Turner				2	3	7
Una				1	1	5
Whitsitt				2	6	19

ENROLLMENT OF NEGRO PUPILS IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS BY GRADE, 1962-63

SCHOOL	GRADE 1	2	3	4	5	6	All Grades
ALL SCHOOLS	158	140	133	96	75	56	658
CITY SCHOOLS	111	102	101	69	49	44	476
Buena Vista	26	27	20	16	19	11	119
Clemons	11	9	10	13	4	5	52
Cotton	5	3	1	1	2	2	14
Fall	19	19	28	17	9	9	101
Fehr	14	11	10	3	3	4	45
Glenn	14	13	10	8	4	1	50
Jones	22	20	22	11	8	12	95
COUNTY SCHOOLS	47	38	32	27	26	12	182
Allen	2	1	2	-	1	-	6
Bordeaux	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Dodson	1	2	-	1	-	1	5
DuPont Primary	4	1	1	-	-	-	6
DuPont Elementary	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Inglewood	26	16	20	12	10	4	88
Andrew Jackson	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Jordonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mt. View	2	1	2	3	3	-	11
Neely's Bend	-	1	-	1	2	2	6
Stratton	5	6	3	2	4	-	20
Turner	1	3	1	1	-	1	7
Una	1	-	1	-	1	2	5
Whitsitt	5	4	2	3	4	1	19

NCRC-4/26/63

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1963

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

December 1962	$115.00
1963	
January	826.00
February	221.00
March	409.50
April	1,233.00
May (through 9th)	451.00

SOURCE OF MEMBERSHIPS & DUES

City	Total Members	Paid Members	Amount
Memphis	108	37	$ 326
Knoxville	35		
Oak Ridge	30	21	158
Chattanooga	22	14	100
Murfreesboro	14	10	75
Bristol	14	14	63
Jackson	19	8	51
Nashville	350	154	1977
State at Large	29	17	215
Out of State	10	7	52
Totals	631	301	$3178

CONTRIBUTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS IN EXCESS OF $10

	$1.00	$50-$55	$32-$55	$20-$25	$12-$15
Nashville	3	7	2	8	4
Memphis	1			1	
Knoxville				2	
Oak Ridge				1	
Chattanooga				1	
Bristol					
Murfreesboro				1	
Jackson					
State at Large	1			1	
Totals	5	7	2	15	4

May 9, 1963

Knoxville

COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY DESEGREGATION

Believing in the equal rights of all people ...

And, believing that what is morally right is economically sound ...

And, believing in observing the law of the land ...

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to work peacefully for the prompt and orderly desegregation of all public facilities in our community.

Signed: (Signature authorizes publication of name)

Thomas N. Johnston
Guy L. Smith
R. C. Chapman
Robert A. Culver
Frank J. Powers
James Frederick Hall
Miles Manning
James S. Hall, II
Orville DeView
Charles H. Smith, Jr.
Loye W. Miller
Jim Blevins
E. Bruce Foster
Robert W. Buker
John H. McKinnon
Max Friedman
The Rev. Tracy H. Lamar, Jr.
Dr. T. J. Mattingly
John M. Kelly
George R. Dempster
Charles A. Trentham
John P. Hart
W. B. Neill, Jr.
Hugh W. Sanford, Jr.
Tom Stephenson
E. B. Copeland
Charles F. Herd

NAME	ADDRESS

The Eighth Annual Conference of Vocational and Practical Arts Teachers was held the week of June 24-27, at Virginia State College in Petersburg, Virginia, with 400 registered delegates.

Keynote Address, delivered by

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

June 24, 1963, 7:30 P. M.
Virginia Hall Auditorium

Conference Theme

PROJECTING A NEW IMAGE IN PRACTICAL ARTS AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

We must always be projecting a new image in all phases of a democratic society. Let us always remember that a democracy is never static. It is a constantly moving force that challenges us continuously to reach new and higher levels of achievement each day. A community, nation or world unfinished and broken must be made whole. If American freedom is to live, then all segregation and discrimination must die. There is no more important or basic advance that our country needs to make than complete liberation of all our citizens, and the granting of their privilege of freedom to be free.

Today, we see signs that this basic idea of the American dream has come into its own and we can only hope and pray that enough responsible Americans have remained genuinely American to see this movement through. We must see to it that there are no second-class citizens in America. Thank God our President has now thrown his active support behind his words. In fact, we could say that the Executive Branch of the Federal Government is now committed to this accomplishment as well as the Judicial branch. Within the next few weeks the Legislative branch of our Government will get its chance to show the world that it too is a Congress of the Twentieth Century and not the Eighteenth.

There are many hopeful signs. Signs even to the South of us. Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina recently said. "Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the nation and its states. The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discriminations, and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men. WE CAN DO THIS, said Governor Sanford. WE SHOULD DO THIS. WE WILL DO IT because we are concerned with the problems and the welfare of our neighbors. WE WILL DO IT because our economy cannot afford to have so many people fully or partially unproductive. WE WILL DO IT because is honest and fair for us to give all men and women their best chance in life."

As we embark upon the second century following the Emancipation Proclamation, it is encouraging to see that there are more forces at work for the realization of Civil Rights for all Americans than ever before in our history. However, far to few leaders of Virginia have learned the practical

art of advancing with America's destiny and the credit for most of the advances within Virginia must go to the Negro community itself.

I do trust that you are acquainted with the VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, which has 23 local councils in 23 communities of Virginia, providing an opportunity for all Virginians regardless of racial, religious, ethnic or cultural backgrounds to work together for the common good of all.

This NEW IMAGE IN PRACTICAL ARTS AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION which we are projecting, must be cast in the mold of our day. We must help Virginians to turn around and stop trying to preserve George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Jamestown, Colonial Williamsburg, and the Civil War Centennial as hollow shrines, but see and recapture the spirit of these men and these events and use that spirit constructively for the problems of our day, just as these men led the people of their day. We must help Virginians to see that we are a part of the United States of America - that same United States which has been given the assignment as the leader of the Western World. We must recognize that we shall never be able to advocate to the nations at large any course of action based upon any higher plane or ethic than we are able to produce and practice at home. We must become ashamed and repent of the fact that while America attempts to provide food, comfort and protection for most of the distant peoples of the world, we still refuse to provide here at home the most vital of all constitutional rights - first class citizenship for everyone. We must repeat and try to teach a simple fact. so simple that every first grader should have learned it on the first day of school - in fact he or she should have learned it even before they started to school - namely, that neither the American ideals of democracy NOR the Judeo-Christian Faith we proclaim, leave any room for second class citizenship. And, we should all have been able to spell this out in action and practice by the time we learned the pledge of allegiance to our flag.

ANOTHER FACTOR in this projected image should have already become so apparent to every American citizen that we shouldn't have to waste time saying it. BUT IT HASN"T, SO WE DO HAVE TO PROJECT IT, AS SILLY AS IT IS FOR US TO HAVE TO DO SO. There is widespread discrimination against Negroes in this country in practically every area of our life - education; public facilities; voting rights; employment; religious worship; housing; and all the other facets of our social structure.

In employment; There is discrimination against the Negro in apprenticeship training. There is discrimination against the Negro in vocational as well as academic programs. There is discrimination against the Negro in labor organizations. There is discrimination against the Negro in referral services rendered by the employment office. There is the basic problem of discrimination against the Negro by employers, including those with Federal contracts. There is discrimination against the Negro in employment by the Federal Government, the State Government and the local County and City Governments. Everyone knows these things. The Negro talks about them, and is frustrated because of them. and is dedicated and determined to do something about them. While the majority of white leaders play hide and go seek and when they do talk about them, they try to say to the North, you have the problem too, rather than we all have the problem, and are guilty of the sin.

ANOTHER DIMENSION OF THE IMAGE BEING PROJECTED, and in many ways is being understood, is that the majority of the new generation of Negroes will not accept any longer an imposed inferiority in education, housing, voting rights, public facilities or employment. The past rate of so-called progress has been, or has become, to slow. This has come as a real shock to some people, nevertheless, it has come. Since it has come, each of us have a real chance to watch our Democratic form of Government in action. Local leaders have refused to exert responsible leadership in this matter. State leaders have done likewise. Therefore, we see how the founding Fathers foresaw such circumstances and provided that any citizen, or group of citizens of this country, had acess to a redress of his grievances until such redress went all the way to the Federal branches of this Government. Here the Federal Government has both the responsibility and the right to remove such causes which deny any individual citizen the opportunity to fully develop and enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Today, the Federal Government has begun to assume its role in these matters and to remove the decision from the arena of demonstrations by Negroes on the one side and the Bull Connors, Ross Barnetts and George Wallaces on the other. Walter Lippmann has summed it up so well, "We cannot count upon non-violence persisting in the face of brutal and illiterate resistance. The outstanding danger is not that there may be rioting and brawling. For these can be suppressed. The outstanding danger is a loss of confidence by the Negro people in any good faith in the white people. This is where the turning point lies at the present time. The time has come when there must be a change in the American policy... It must become a national movement, enforced by national laws, led and directed by the national government... Then, because the national power is behind the movement towards equality and status, that national power, which will be more than sufficient, can be exercised without violence, with wisdom, and with restraint. FOR IT IS THE VERY WEAK REBELS WHO FEEL THAT THEY MUST RESORT TO THE EXTREME MEASURES."

So our Government is acting, and I feel proud to be an American. I forsee the barriers being removed and that now very shortly. But what does this mean? Will this be the end of our problems? Will we suddenly come into the reality of the American Dream?

My answer is an unequivocal NO. When the legal barriers have been removed, then we shall just have begun to develop this new IMAGE which will still have to become a reality. THERE WILL STILL REMAIN MANY PROBLEMS! We shall be left at the outset with the present problems without the barriers which protected them. President Kennedy, in delivering his Civil Rights Legislative Program to the Congress recently, so well said, "There is little value in a Negro obtaining the right to be admitted to hotels and restaurants if he has no cash in his pocket and no job." Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges said recently, "Every man whose earning power is below par is a burden on the community; he drags down the whole level of life, and every other man in the community is poorer by reason of his inefficiency, whether be be a white man or a Negro... This should be the concern of all of us - practical men as well as humanitarians."

The national economy today is said to be operating at about $35 billion below capacity. The per capita income of the Negro is far below that

of the white. The unemployment rate of Negro workers is more than twice as high as that of the working force as a whole. These problems will be with us after Congress adjourns. We must get across to the community at alrge why these problems exist. This is an important factor in PROJECTING A NEW IMAGE OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. The Council of Economic Advisors in its recent report entitled ECONOMIC COSTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT has shown that these problems for the Negro working force stem from two causes: 1. Inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our people;

2. Failure to develop potential skills more rapidly and more fully. So, we must open up the labor market for Negroes and also we must step up the various Vocational Training programs in Virginia. The President of the United States is aware of these needs and has asked for legislation to: 1. Eliminatate racial discrimination in employment;

2. Step up the national economy to create jobs;

3. That Congress broaden the Manpower Development and Training Program; that additional funds be provided for the pending Youth Employment Bill, the Vocational Education Program, and the Public Welfare work-relief and training program. This would be of great help.

However, I would like to suggest some areas where I suspect we will still run into problems. Let's be fair and recognize that because of the legacy of past discrimination effects there will be some apathy, both within the Negro and White community, to readily endorse fair and Merit Employment. I can forsee the problem of many industries with an all-white work force which will largely continue to be predominantly so even if they were to begin in good faith a merit employment practice. Many industrial leaders of small businesses will simply remain defiant to change. There is the problem of the argument of community acceptance. There is the problem of token integregation which will come in industry even as it did in education. There is the problem of in-plant prejudices even after top management in good faith adopts merit employment. There is the problem of projecting the image to the Negro Communities who have for so long been deprived until apathy is an accepted pattern of life. There is the problem of automation to be dealt with and it is a big one. There is the problem of population explosion or drop-outs of high-school youth. During the school months of 1962 approximately 750,000 young people between 18 and 21 - as many as the population of San Francisco, Saint Louis or Boston - were out of school looking for jobs. It is estimated that 26,000,000 boys and girls will be added to the labor market during this decade. About one-third of these will not have finished high-school if the present rate continues.

But with all of these problems, the larger one I have saved to mention last. These are the problems which will be hidden behind the records in industrial leaders offices, within the records and minds of responsible persons in politics, in economy, and within the total social structure. These will be the subtleties which will be so hard to get at; which laws will be unable to crack easily simply because lawyers will find the technicalities which will produce them. In essence, I am saying that our greatest problem will continue to be that of HUMAN RELATIONS.

In conclusion, the Virginia Council on Human Relations is dedicated to work with you and any other agency within Virginia which seeks to improve human relations. We feel that we have many services to offer in improving and projecting a new image of our state. Through our local councils we work in all of the areas of concern and in so working, we provide the possibilities of working together. These possibilities have become actualities in twenty-three communities of our state, and we are seeking to have a Council on Human Relations in every community of the Old Dominion.

Recently, we have entered the field of employment with a new program. We are happy to announce the inauguration of a professional personnel consulting service for Virginia business establishments who wish to employ on the basis of merit, irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin.

This department of our work is called VEJOB. (Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau) Mr. Gregory E. Shinert, former Executive Director of the Governor of Missouri's Commission on Human Rights, is Director of VEJOB, and through his department we offer the following services:

* IN-PLANT CONSULTING SERVICES, to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures to carry out Company policy on merit employment.

* EMPLOYER CONFERENCES AND EMPLOYEE WORKSHOPS, to provide business and industry leaders with opportunities to meet and discuss common problems and experiences, and to explore methods of making an orderly transition to merit employment.

* RECRUITMENT SERVICES, to help identify qualified Negroes and other minority candidates and refer them to potential employers for specific openings.

We ask you to call upon us for these services and we pledge to you our best efforts in assisting you, the delegates to this Eighth Annual Conference of Vocational and Practical Arts Teachers, in projecting a New Image In Practical Arts and Vocational Education throughout Virginia.

Quarterly Report of Executive Director - Virginia Council on Human Relations

April - May - June, 1963

Office:

Gregory E. Shinert, Director of VEJOB, came on the job April 1, and has gotten off to a good start in his new role. Announcement cards have gone out to all Industries of Virginia and Brochures are being processed and will be widely distributed. Mr. Shinert has moved about all over the state talking to industrial leaders as well as political, community leaders and professionals of all kinds. The reception has been most gratifying and the co-operation has been excellent. The Richmond Urban League's Executive Director became jealous of our project, but we now have this straightened out and all seems to be moving well. We have had our first call for a service from Mr. Donald Layton, President of Virginia Elastic Company of Tappahannock, Virginia, along with the Mayor, Mr. George Clanton. With Mr. Shinert on a trip through the South, Dr. Aubrey Brown and I visited with the above mentioned gentlemen and found a real and genuine rapport and desire for our services on their part. The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce had referred them to us, and if this is any straw in the wind, then we feel that we might be on our way.

We have added a new IBM Typewriter, a folding machine, two file cabinets and a Multigraph-Lithograph machine to our equipment. We are now in a position to do our own printing.

Mrs. Elsie Adams, a Negro lady, is now a full-time employee and Mrs. Laura Lee continues to work five hours per day.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUARTER:

NEW COUNCILS: We had two councils ask for affiliation during the quarter and both were accepted. The first is Hopewell. This council was organized during the quarter and is located in the Fourth Congressional District which is regarded to be among the more problem areas of the state. Rev. Eugene Ensley, pastor of the Presbyterian Church is the president. They have developed a program for the remaining months of the year. The other newly affiliated council is Peninsula. This has been a co-operating group for several years but now is affiliated. One other group has now organized in Harrisonburg. I have made two trips there and spoke to about seventy-five persons in the Rockingham County Bank Building on June 18. This was a first rate group including the head of Reynolds Metals of Harrisonburg who is also the president of the local Chamber of Commerce, a member of the city planning commission, Professors from two Colleges, Clergymen and businessmen. It is only a matter of time before this group becomes affiliated with VCHR. We have the strong possibility of new councils in Louisa County and Tappahannock as well as Lexington.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Much of my time has been spent this quarter in setting up negotiations between Negro leaders and Theatre owners and managers. Several meetings at which I presided and summed up the results, resulted in the desegregation of all Richmond Theatres and others have now followed in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County, Lynchburg and several other places.

One of the most delightful pieces of work I have yet done was challenging the restaurant owners and managers to help us in desegregating all leading eating establishments of Richmond. The time consummed with this endeavor was long hours and hard heads, but the results are most gratifying. On June 18, thirty-five restaurants in

Richmond were desegregated when two white and two Negro persons entered together at 12:00 noon. The restaurant managers had asked that we visit this way on that date. I released a news story on this at 12:45 and a recording of my remarks were carried on National CBS news at 1:00 P.M. No incidents were encountered and since that date we have continued to work on the lesser eating establishments and some 12-15 have also opened on a desegregated basis.

Things like the above are going on all over the state and we are now conducting a survey to try to determine how many public facilities have opened within the past six weeks. Restaurant owners told me that President Kennedy's National T.V. Address plus the death of Medgar Evers had been the two events which had completely changed the minds of most die-hard managers of places of public facilities in Virginia.

SCHOOLS: Most Negroes who applied for formerly all-white schools for this Fall have been admitted. Reports are still coming in but it is certain that there will be thousands attending school in Virginia this Fall. This no longer makes the front page in our conservative papers.

DANVILLE: Violence in Danville destroyed the myth that it couldn't happen in Virginia. The Mayor and City Council refused to discuss matters until things got out of hand. The Police issued permits to demonstrate and showed no signs of prohibiting it until the Mayor visited the Governor of the State and a decision was reached to follow a get tough policy. From there the tensions have mounted and relationships are broken although demonstrations have subsided somewhat. Before this report reaches you there will have been a march to Danville from all over the state led by Rev. M. L. King and we will just have to await the results. Our local council is so ably led by Mrs. Henry Bourne, wife of a medical doctor, wealthy, well read, forceful and articulate, We have other leaders working with businessmen and the City Council, but until the Mayor changes his attitude and some reversals are made in City Councils demands and policies, there are not many tangible results our council can show.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY: The Prince Edward County Story is being written and will be published and widely distributed by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission this Fall (This is not for publication yet). Michigan State University with its $75,000 grant is on the spot doing its research. ~~The Institute of Educational Research is on the spot setting up five separate schools of 100 each with its 2½ million dollars to do research on a new reading method~~. The Justice Department has announced that there will be an all new Vocational Educational Program begun in P.E. this Fall and that plans are moving ahead to have schools financed by Foundations and run by the Department of Education of the U.S. this Fall. The solving of the dilemma rests with the Fourth Circuit of Appeals which after hearing arguments on January 9, has failed until now to hand down an opinion. The Governor of Virginia says all must wait on that decision.

grant refused to be made

OTHER MATTERS: I have spoken on T. V. four times within a month on the following topics: 1. Reaction to President Kennedy's Civil Rights Legislation (I had spoken on T.V. on this topic on two former occasions). 2. If There's A Senate Filibuster Should Negroes Demonstrate as They Have Promised? 3. What have Richmond's leaders Both White and Negro Been Doing About De-Segregation? 4. My Views On The Closing Of Prince Edward County Schools for The Fifth Year.

I had a thirty minute Radio address on Sunday, June 23, and was on the popular Radio program OPEN FOR OPINION for fifty minutes on Friday, June 28. My topic for this discussion with the Radio audience via telephone was the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

OTHER MATTERS, continued

Fourteen persons, seven white and seven Negro, asked for and received an audience with Governor Harrison on Tuesday, June 25. We presented a four point program for the Governor's consideration. I. That the Governor lend the good graces and influence of his office to encourage local Governmental Authorities to co-operate with existing Councils on Human Relations in solving the problems of Human Relations at the local community level and that the Governor ask that all public facilities in Virginia desegragate immediately. II. That the Governor find ways to open public schools in Prince Edward County this Fall. III. That the Governor enlarge upon his Industrial Development Program to project the image and definitely commit himself and his program to include Merit Employment in this program. IV. That the Governor convene a series of State-wide conferences, patterned after President Kennedy's National conferences, of key and blue-ribboned persons from every area of our social structure. And that the Governor persuade these leaders to assist in desegregating the entire scope of public facilities in Virginia. We got an audience, but the Governor is too limited in ability to get the message.

The Executive Committee of VCHR has voted the following: To Incorporate VCHR; to re-study our role within Virginia and spell out new areas of concern and methods for enlarging our influence immediately; To proceed on a Consultation of Opinion Makers - with 100 lawyers being invited to a state wide meeting this Fall; That VCHR buy newspaper space to largely advertise and display the work of the VCHR in key areas of the State; That new financial drives and methods be developed immediately to enlarge upon our work; That a job analysis be made and clarified for the Executive Director and Associate Director; That efforts be made to get four communities each year to develop a week's program whereby the Executive Director could visit the community and have a full week's activities on Radio, T.V., speaking before Civic groups, College groups, Ministerial groups, etc. with a mass meeting ending his week sponsored by the local council on Human Relations.

FINANCIAL REPORT GENERAL OPERATING FUND

Cash on hand as of April 1, 1963..... $3736.09

Income for quarter:

	Contributions	Membership	New South	SRC	Misc.		
~~May~~ April	415.43	207.50	44.00	4575.00	65.76	Total	5307.69
~~June~~ May	544.00	371.50	106.00		64.31	Total	1085.81
~~July~~ June	592.00	311.50	48.00	35.00	1029.08	Total	2015.58
TOTALS	1551.43	890.50	198.00	~~4810.00~~ 4610.00	1159.15		12145.17

Expenditures for the Quarter:

April (Deposited in WM. C. Whitney Account 1938.39) Expenses 2255.05... 4193.44
May Expenses..... 1952.08
June expenses..... 2565.67
Total 8711.19

Cash on hand July 1, 1963..... 3433.98
Total quarter expenses and cash on hand 12145.17

FINANCIAL REPORT Continued

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FUND - Consolidated Bank and Trust Company

Income for Quarter:

April: Deposited from General operating Fund	1938.39
April: Received from William C. Whitney Foundation	1750.00
May: and June: Received no funds	
Total	3688.39

Expenditures:

April	281.97
May	480.00
June	677.74
Total	1439.71
Cash on Hand as of July 1, 1963	2248.68

VEJOB FINANCIAL REPORT:

On Savings with Richmond Federal Savings & Loan Association	8000.00
On Savings with The Bank of Virginia	4000.00
Checking Account with Bank of Virginia	3000.00
Interest on 4000.00 received from Bank of Virginia	24.31
Total	15024.31

Expenditures:

April	1082.66
May	917.44
June	1825.36
Total	3825.46

Cash on hand- July 1, 1963:

Richmond Federal Savings and Loan Association	8000.00
The Bank of Virginia, regular checking account	3198.85

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY SPECIAL FUND:

Received from Taconic Foundation, May, 1963	3000.00

Expenditures:

May	564.90
June	373.35
Total	938.25
Cash on hand July 1, 1963	2061.75

QUQRTERLY REPORT FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE
1963
Concerning the Activities of the Executive Director
of
Virginia Council on Human Relations

In making quarterly reports, I felt that it would be in order to give a chronological statement of my activities furing the past quarter.

April 4	Visited Blacksburg Council on Human Relations, and spoke briefly
April 5	Spoke to the Radford Council on Human Relations
April 7	Spoke to the Adult Forum of the Unitarian Church, Richmond Topic - Virginia Council on Human Relations
April 11	Met with Richmond-Petersburg Councils's Board of Directors
April 16	Spoke to the Lynchburg Council on Human Relations
April 17	Met with the Program Committee of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council
April 18	Met with the Richmond International Council at YWCA
April 19	Met with the Ways and Means Committee of Richmond-Petersburg Council
April 20	Visited Martinsville, Virginia
April 23	Visited and discussed the Council's work with professors of RPI, Richmond
April 25	Led a Vestry Service at the University of Richmond, speaking on the work of the Virginia Council
April 29	Met with the State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission
April 30	Spoke to a 8:30 A.M. class on "Christian Social Ethics" at the Presbuterian School of Christian Education
April 30	Attended the Richmond Council on Human Relations regular monthly meeting
May 1	Met with Mr. Richard Lobenthal, new Executive Director of Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
May 3	Spoke to a group in Hopewell, Virginia, concerning the Council on Human Relations (This group has since that time become an affiliated local Council)

May 4	Attended a meeting of Virginia Equal Job Opportunities Bureau Committee in Charlottesville
May 5	Met with students of University of Richmond, RPI and Virginia Union University
May 6	Met with Mr. Ed Peeples and employed Mr. Peeples to write the Prince Edward County Story for the State Advisory Comittee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission
May 7	Arranged a conference with Governor Albertis Harrison of Virginia for a group to discuss with him the whole phase and merits of State Capital Punishment
May 7	Met with Mr. Lewis Booker, a young lawyer, who agreed to be Chairman of the Public Facilities Committee for hhe Richmond-Petersburg Council
May 9	Met with Dr. Tinsley Spraggins to discuss Prince Edward Story
May 12	Conducted a Dedication Service at the Life and Advent Christian Church in Richmond
May 13	Met with representatives to plan brochures for VEJOB
May 13	Met with Richmond-Petersburg Board of Directors
May 14	Spoke at the Convocation Service at the University of Richmond
May 2	Met with Mayor Shepherd for an hour to discuss the picketing of theaters in Richmond
May 14	Met with Vice-Mayor to discuss the establishments of a Biracial Committee in Richmond
May 16	Met with the Richmond International Council
May 16	Met with students from University of Richmond, RPI and Virginia Union University
May 17	Attended Federal Court Case in Alexandria, Virginia, concerning Richmond seating laws
May 17	Attended a joint meeting of the Fairfax County Council and the Arlington Council, which presented a play "A View From the Bridge"
May 19	Met with students from University of Richmond, RPI and Virgini-Union University

May 21	Assisted a Nigerian student in obtaining work at Sears, Roebuck and Company
May 21	Attended a meeting of the Fredericksburg Council on Human Relations, and spoke briefly
May 22	Drove to Harrisnoburg, Virginia, met and had lunch with six interesting persons, who were concerned about forming a Council on Human Relations in Harrisonburg
May 22	Met with the Education Committee of the Richmond-Petersburg Council
May 24	Met with Mr. Ed Peeples, who is writing the Prince Edward Story
May 25	Attended a District Board Meeting of VCHR in Roanoke
May 28	Held a one hour discussion with the President, Dean of Men and Dean of Women of the University of Richmond, concerning an important matter
May 28	Attended a conference with theater owners, Board Members, Negro leaders in Richmond and worked out a plan whereby the theaters in Richmond would be desegregated
May 28	Attended the Richmond-Petersburg Area monthly meeting, with Berl Bernhard as speaker
May 29	Met with the Executive Director of the Urban League, the President of the Urban League Board of Directors, President of the VCHR, Board of Directors, and office staff
June 2	Delivered sermon at the Life and Advent Christian Church in Richmond
June 4	Visited Danville, Virginia, spoke to the Danville Council on Human Relations
June 4	Visited the Dan River Mills and Corning Glass Company with Mr. Gregory Shinert in Danville
June 6	Spent the morning with the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Spent the afternoon in the U.S. Office of Education in a meeting concerning Prince Edward County
June 6	Attended a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council
June 7	Met with the representative of the U.S. Department of Labor
June 8	Honorary pall-bearer at the funeral of the daughter of Harold DeWitt, member of the VCHR Board of Directors
June 11	Attended Commencement Exercises of my son's graduation from High School

June 13 Met with restaurant managers and began plans for desegregating restaurants of Richmond

June 13 Attended the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council on Human Relations

June 14 Met with restaurant managers again for two hours

June 14 Met with Negro leaders in the afternoon for couple hours and plans were completed for desegregation of thirty-five restaurants, to take place on June 18

June 15 Attended a Northern District Board Meeting of VCHR in Alexandria

June 18 Participated in plans which were carried out and thirty-five restaurants were desegregated simultaneously at twelve o'clock in Richmond

June 18 Went to Harrisonburg, Virginia and addressed the Council on Human Relations there

June 20 Had a meeting of top leaders of various organizations in the office in the A.M.

June 20 Visited Tappahanock, Virginia, discussed with the Mayor and a plant manager plans for organizing a Council on Human Relations in Tappahanock and also completed plans to have Mr. Shinert assist the plant in moving into merit employment

June 21 Spoke to the Hopewell Council on Human Relations

June 22 Attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of VCHR all day in the office

June 24 Brought keynote address to the Eighth Annual Conference of Vocational and Practical Arts Teachers at Virginia State College

June 25 Met with thirteen other people in the Governor's office and presented a four-point program challenging the Governor of Virginia in the field of better human relations

June 23 Had a thirty minute radio address on station WANT in Richmond

June 28 Was the guest of radio station WRVA in a fifty minute program entitled "Open For Opinion" using the topic "Virginia Council on Human Relations"

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

July 1, 1963

	PAID	DELINQUENT	TOTAL
ATLANTA	473	47	520
ALBANY	18	0	18
AUGUSTA	39	5	44
COLUMBUS	21	6	27
GLYNN COUNTY	30	0	30
MACON	60	6	66
ROME	70	1	71
SAVANNAH	49	12	61
AT LARGE (24 towns)	35	5	40
	795	82	877

Contributors withou membership:

15 in Georgia
26 out of Georgia

Quarterly Financial Report for Southern Regional Council
March April May, 1963

GENERAL FUND		
On hand March 1, 1963		$2,093.50
INCOME		
S.R.C.	$1950.00	
New South	38.00	
Donations	3291.50	
	679.00	5,958.50
		$8,052.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	2325.00	
Office equipment	41.20	
Payroll taxes	84.29	
Refunds to locals	104.00	
Office supplies	145.64	
Postage	138.00	
Rent	270.00	
Travel	405.15	
Books and subscriptions	76.69	
Telephone and telegraph	233.25	
New South	26.00	
Legal and Accounting	45.00	
Equipment repair	17.27	
Miscellaneous	48.36	
Conference	114.55	
Printing	7.75	
	$4082.15	
Field Foundation Overhead	743.25	3,338.90
		$4,713.10
FIELD FOUNDATION		
On hand March 1, 1963		7,203.49
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	1425.00	
Payroll taxes	51.66	
Travel	216.60	
% of overhead	734.25	2,436.51
On hand May 31, 1963		$4,766.98

(2)

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
SB ✓
BP ✓
MM —

Quarterly Report
March April and May
to
Southern Regional Council

During this quarter a change has taken place in the state of Georgia. The determination of the whites to give in as little and as late as possible is being contested in loud angry voices. There are bits of violence with threats of great violence. There is an increase in the push of the Negro and in his antagonism not only Negro against white but Negro against Negro. It seems impossible for the white leaders and the public officials to realize the explosiveness of the situation. If we are to have peaceful change the white man cannot be the one to decide the timing of desegregation. The situations in Albany and Savannah at this time are the most explosive.

In Savannah we stood in our member's house and looked at the bullet holes, bullets from a high powered gun. The police were saying,

"It's a good thing no one was in that chair; they would have had it in the neck. It's a good thing no one was eating in the dining room." Violence is a reality and not a threat. If in the very near future agreements are not reached and the large public demonstrations stopped, there will be great trouble.

On the positive side:

1. There are many good white people working hard behind the scenes; religious leaders, business men, politicians, women.

2. Negotiations have not broken down. White people seem to be talking in good faith.

3. Some 20 organizations have gotten together to work for peaceful desegregation of the schools. (Includes major groups - PTA, Minister's Alliance, Catholic groups, B'nai Brith, Savannah Council on Human Relations.) Mrs. McDew of our organization chaired the first meeting.

4. The city police have behaved very well, allowing maximum freedom and maximum protection to the demonstrators.

On the negative side:

1. Good white people will not come out in the open.

2. Various organizations of the Birchers are making great headway.
3. The Negroes are split. There seems to be a personal rivalry as well as an organizational rivalry between the NAACP and SCLC.
4. The school plan starting with grade 12 is terrible - worse than Atlanta. It has infuriated many people - white and Negro.

Timetable runs something like this:

Theater Fiasco: Late in May 1963 the Mayor worked for the desegregation of the theaters. The preparation was poor. Near riot followed. Hosea Williams started demonstrations - two a day. A smaller one in the middle of the day with speaking in the public parks. Then a large march at midnight. These have had as many as 2000 participants. During the day both the young groups under Mr. Alexander (NAACP) and Mr. Ben Clark (Crusade for Voters) were making small attacks on the various eating places and hotels. Bishop Stuart and other leaders began to talk with the Mayor. The Chamber of Commerce was persuaded to assume the leadership in negotiations.

June 14, 1963: Negotiations got under way, the committee meeting for 7 hours - white business leaders with Negro leadership from both factions. Demonstrations stopped.

June 15, 1963: Mr. Williams (the real leader of the demonstrations) was late for the meeting of the negotiating committee. The meeting adjourned with no action.

June 17, 1963: Mr. Williams started demonstrations again. Leaders from SCLC (Young and Walker) were in and out of town giving directions.

June 19, 1963: Fire hoses were used for the first time to break up a riot. Weariness and torrential rain halted the demonstrations for a few days. Negotiations were continuing.

July 1, 1963: Desegregation school plan released - a most abominable plan.

July 3, 1963: Demonstrations started again with a smaller number of participants.

The outcome is unknown. We believe we missed a chance to have a wonderful success in Savannah. On June 15th the sympathy in the city was with the demonstrators and against the few restaurants and hotels that were holding out. The large majority of hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, and bowling alleys were ready to give in. But the Negroes were unwilling to stop demonstrations for as much as a week for negotiations. They stopped only three days. Part of this might be the lack of understanding of the powers of the local government officials. There is no small group of men in a city who can desegregate all, now. This the Negroes in the Movement seemed not to understand. There is one cry - Freedom NOW.

There is great lack of understanding. The white man cannot realize the need for immediate action. He has no feeling of urgency. We hope the recent failures will not mean that progress is postponed even longer than before.

ALBANY

There is a great potential for violence in this town, as reported previously. Police oppression continues at an increased rate. The City Commission is as recalcitrant as ever. We have lost two of our best members - two Episcopal ministers. They have gone to other towns. We lost our best business contact from a heart attack. (Another casualty of the revolution.) The Baptist minister, Reverend Ramsey, has gone. We will have to find more whites if we continue a council. They are there, perhaps. Dr. Anderson has moved to Detroit. Slater King is head of the Movement. The ministers have gotten together (47 of them) and issued a Manifesto. (Copy attached). They have had at least one meeting with a group of white business men. They do not have the cooperation of the Albany Movement. There are 26 SNCC young people in town. They have been arrested by the police as they have sought to work on Voter's Registration. There are also gangs of unemployed Negro young people causing constant trouble. Albany is a sick town filled with bitterness and hate.

ROME

In March and April we had sit-ins at lunch counters in Rome. Arrests and trials followed. Negotiations were set up; failed; through our efforts were set up again. To date the lunch counters are still closed. The Council has played an active part in the proceedings. There is segregationist activity. An organization (PASS - People's Association for Selective Shopping) headed by Lester Maddox has a Rome branch. There is great fear. How much of it has a real basis is hard to determine. Rome is a rough town.

Time table:

July 1962: First visit of Negroes to City Commission (with help of Mr. Holmes.) Buses and City Park desegregated immediately. However, it was several months before the details were ironed out and the buses were actually used. The park will be tested again this month. Announcement was made that the library was open. It was not until April 1963 that it was really used. There is still a problem about the waiting rooms. The Negro committee visited the Chamber of Commerce to talk of further desegregation. Early in 1963 the Chamber set up a negotiating committee of prominent citizens to meet first with the lunch counter owners and then with the Negroes. These meetings continue - the next one is July 8, 1963.

March 1963: Mass meetings started.

June 1963: A well qualified student refused admittance to a local branch of the University system for summer school. The Board of Regents has reported to us that they are investigating. There are several applications in for the new white technical-vocational school. Mr. Purcell, State Superintendent of Schools says that one Negro will be admitted in September and one in Valdosta.

The Rome Council hopes to gain membership because of its outstanding activities in recent months. Attendance is good at meetings but money has gone for bail and fines and local programs rather than memberships to the council. The number of members is not an accurate picture of the activities. See the attached brochure which is being used in a membership campaign. The greatest need is more white people. The Rome Council as a whole has achieved a color blindness that is very wonderful.

VALDOSTA

The libraries were tested and Negroes served during spring holidays. Several applications have been made for the trade school. We hope that there might be a new council this fall.

GRIFFIN

The new council is progressing nicely, but still is undecided about becoming affiliated with us.

Cooperation with other organizations:

OPERATION BREAD BASKET: Mr. Holmes continues to work with the Atlanta ministers in employment of Negroes in bakeries in Atlanta.

Y.W.C.A.: The Council cooperated with the Student Y.W.C.A. in a working conference. The Council's team worked visiting and planning program for the Griffin Council.

N.S.A. Connie Curry's summer conference will be enjoyed by students from several of our Georgia towns. We believe this will be helpful as the High School students are struggling with their organizations in many towns where our councils are working.

April 26,27,28th was a high point in the Council's history. Our first three day meeting - all living under one roof. About 80 people ages varying from 17 to 70 had an unusually rewarding experience. One of the high school students wrote to a friend,

"I attended a Conference of the Georgia Council on Human Relations at Brunswick, Georgia. The theme of the conference was 'Can Man Get Along with Man'. This was a good theme for me because I learned as I had never known before that man can get along with man."

The conference was costly. We were disappointed that the new people we have met recently throughout South Georgia did not get there. The Johnny Reb radio stations learned of the Conference and broadcast,

"The Georgia Council on Human Relations is mixing the races at Camp Reese, etc."

This sort of activity does not help dispel the fear of the South Georgian.

71 registered from 13 towns. Total cost $900.74.
$667.50 registrations. $137.50 donations. $95.74 deficit.

Rome and Macon had the largest delegations with the exception of Glynn County. It is hoped that some day we will have a special grant of money to use for conferences so that more people without funds can attned.

THE GOVERNOR

Immediately after the Conference the officers of the Council called upon the Governor. The Governor said he wished to work with us. He said if we refrained from publicity he wanted to cooperate. He repeated his request that the director keep him informed concerning trouble spots. We followed his wishes. There was no publicity. However, there has been no cooperation. The director has been unable to reach the Governor either by telephone or by letter. The only appointments of Negroes that have been made have been two members to the state Democratic Committee. At the present the Governor has not lived up to his friendly remarks.

STATE PARKS

Progress is zero. Several of our members have called on the State Park Director. Several other organizations have joined with us in seeking to persuade the director to change his attitude. The Council Staff had a most unsuccessful visit with the Jekyll Authority. Mr. Holmes has visited about half of the state's 36 parks (6 Negro). The inequalities are vast. The NAACP says there will be a Jekyll case. It has not been filed yet.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Contacts with several members of the Labor Department concerning the State Employment Offices has been as fruitless as the meeting with the Jekyll Island Authority.

HOUSEKEEPING

Membership analysis is attached: 46 new members this quarter.
Financial statement is attached:

The Director's fund raising trip to New York was somewhat successful. We raised $2550 for current expenses. We also have the renewal of the two foundation grants we had this year. One grant for the salary and expenses of Mr. Holmes, one grant for work in South Georgia. We still need to find more new money if we hope to expand our work.

Pauley has traveled 3157 miles around the state of Georgia this quarter; Mr. Holmes 1375. New contacts have been made in Statesboro, Waycross and St. Mary's. Work has continued at Tifton, Albany. Still no new councils. Please be brutal in your criticism of our activities.

WHAT WILL THE IMAGE OF ROME GEORGIA BE IN THE NEAR FUTURE?

September 6, 1962
WALL STREET JOURNAL

Negro Boycotts
They Disrupt Normal Patterns of Shopping In Some Dixie Cities

KING OR NO KING — ALBANY HERALD

City Avows No Compromise Ever With Law Violators

By VIC SMITH
Herald City Editor

Albany's City officials quickly today dispelled rumors to the effect that segregation barriers here had been knocked with a flat statement that all valid laws of the City would continue to be enforced.

ers made it clear, after King re- national television "victory that in-

Parks Close Down

Negroes

or

Brunswick Quietly Builds Race Peace

By FRED POWLEDGE — Friday, Feb 8, 1963 — ATLANTA JOURNAL

Seven months ago a group residents gathered in

30 The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION — SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1963

Integration Has Its Quieter Side, Too

EDITOR'S NOTE: Far more often it's the violence which attracts attention to integra-

feel it's a personal challenge to keep both races on an even keel."

Council on Human Relations, hearing of the incident, wrote to the

You, as a social force, can help realize our profound belief in the brotherhood of man. We invite you to join with us.

Your contribution of financial aid, or time, or membership in the Rome chapter of the Georgia Council on Human Relations may substantially determine which image Rome will offer to the nation. This organization is working actively with the Negro community to keep channels of communication open, hope held out for a betterment of the present situation, and to offer the community as a whole a quiet and unembittered transition to the future.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Membership: ☐ $5.00 Single
☐ $9.00 Family
☐ $2.00 New South Subscription

Contribution Without Membership: $.....

Contributions are tax deductible if check is made out to Georgia Council on Ruman Relations.

☐ I wish additional information concerning the Council.

Return to Post Office Box 729
Rome, Georgia

rome council

P. O. BOX 729
ROME, GEORGIA

FACE THE FACTS

rome council: Face the Facts

The population of Floyd County, Georgia is 14.2 per cent Negro. This is a minority, but a minority vital to our future.

Here is a statistically verified list of opportunities available to white families in our community which are not available to Negro families.

Economic Conditions

We do not have, do not train, and cannot expect to retain professional, technical and kindred workers.

Only 2% of the entire Negro population fall into these categories.

36% fall into low economic brackets: laborers, household workers, service employees.

2% fall into the middle income bracket: managers, officials, proprietors, clerical and sales workers, craftsmen and foremen.

The economic imbalance in the Negro community is obvious, the economic strain on the white community consequently is tremendous.

The most recent statistics available show the median annual income of the Negro family in Floyd County as 42.8 per cent of the total median income of all families in Rome.

Here lies a rich and undeveloped resource in human potential for community economic health and progress, especially among the Negro youth, *BUT*

When asked if he, after college, intended to come back to Rome, a Negro high school student said, "I see nothing wrong with being Southern. My home is Rome and I want to come home after college, but I want my hometown to be fit to live in."

This, we believe, is what he meant:

Educational Opportunities — Separate but Equal?

A Comparison of the Main Elementary and Fourth Ward Elementary Schools, Rome, Georgia.

White Elementary School

1. 36 sq. ft. of space per pupil
2. Value of Buildings, $971 per pupil
3. No double sessions
4. Regular physical education program with trained full-time instructor
5. Band
6. Full testing programs
7. Access to vocational training

Negro Elementary School

1. 8.106 sq. ft. of space per pupil
2. Value of Buildings, $380 per pupil
3. Double sessions
4. No physical education program
5. No band
6. Only I.Q. Tests
7. No access to vocational training

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

1. A check *made recently* of the programs at the Carver Theatre revealed poor quality, little more than C grade movie fare. Negro students studying *Julius Caesar* in their classrooms had to forego the opportunity to see a recent performance at a downtown theatre. Countless opportunities for educational enrichment such as this one are closed to the Negro family.
2. The YMCA does not offer its programs or its physical plant to the Negro citizen.
3. Negro citizens do not have full use of the meeting facilities in the central library.
4. Negro music lovers are not accepted for unrestricted seating at the Community Concert Series, or the Rome Symphony Programs.
5. The Rome Little Theatre is open to Negroes as audience, but not as members.
6. Freedom of choice in church attendance is not openly afforded Negro families.
7. Neither Civic Clubs nor the Rome Chamber of Commerce offer membership to Negroes.
8. Although there are many qualified Negro women, neither the League of Women Voters in Rome, nor the American Association of University women in Rome have accepted Negro members.

PASTORS' MANIFESTO

We, the Pastors of Albany, God-fearing servants, accept the responsibility which the trend of our time has thrust upon us. We are faced with the task of establishing relationships between the white and Negro citizens of Albany in order to reach agreements necessary for peace and progress in our city. We prayerfully approach this task in our Lord's Name, asking His guidance and seeking to do His Will.

This nation is an active and growing democracy and we are in full understanding of the ideals and goals of her people. We are called upon to establish the democratic ideal and make it evident in our lives.

We, the Albany Pastors, call upon all God-fearing people in our city to unite as never before, laying aside old wounds, to build a city of true brotherly love.

Since laws which have separated us have been wiped from the books, we seek to encourage responsible, civic minded, and moral citizens to rid our city of the evils of undemocratic living. We pledge to work for the enforcement of the spirit of the law as well as the letter of the law - words written "not with ink, but with the Spirit of the living God -- for the Spirit gives life."

The problem of our community is a part of a world-wide problem, and by observation we have noted that whenever and wherever men of good will have come together and were willing to reason their problems out, workable solutions have been found. We believe with the help of the Almighty God the same may be obtained here.

We pledge that we as ministers of the Gospel and leaders of our congregations will make the needed sacrifices, will work shoulder to shoulder with all Albanians to seek to understand, to forgive, to work unceasingly for honest discussion and solution of our present problems. We remember the words of our Master:

> "A man may say, 'I am the light'; but if he hates his brother, he is still in the dark. Only the man who loves his brother dwells in light; there is nothing to make him stumble. But one who hates his brother is in darkness; he walks in the dark and has no idea where he is going, because the darkness has made him blind."

With the full realization that love is not a matter of words or talk, but must prove itself in action, we a group of 47 ministers pledge our strength in overcoming the evils in our city.

E. James Grant
Robert Lark
J. B. Branch
F. W. White
Benjamin Gay
L. C. Reynolds
J. C. Harris
Jerris Johnson
R. R. Johnson
Roland Jenkins
J. Wesley Lowe
Gus Jones
Albert Partor
J. J. Jackson
Fletcher Snells
N. R. Irwin
L. C. Clark
C. H. McWain
C. Grant
John Harris
Emmett J. Miller
R. B. Smith
J. D. Bolden
W. R. Randle
J. Howard Dell
William Boyd
E. L Harris
R. W. Jordan
E. L. Battle
J. E. Edwards, Jr.
F. S. Swaggart
Paul McKendrick
B. L. Lockett
J. L. Thomas
S. M. Weaver
J. L. Johnson
C. P. Patrick
J. G. Allen
R. S. Moultrie
Refferne Thomas, Jr.
S. M. Moseley
C. M. Reynolds
Nathan Starling
J. L. Litman
A. F. Caldwell
J. L. Williams
S. A. McKendrick

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

July 9, 1963

Dear Presidents and Officers of all Local Councils:

Much has happened and is happening in human relations since I last pestered you about raising your chapter quota for the Virginia Council.

Enclosed is the financial report for January through June of this year. "New South and refunds not included" means that subscriptions and local dues have been deducted from gross amounts sent to the state office so that "received to date" is the net amount of your chapter to the state budget.

The time is NOW to raise your quota and the budget. Circumstances such as the President's backing, the outspoken endorsement by the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church and other leading church officials, the formation of a Commission of Religion and Race by the National Council of Churches, etc., and etc., make a good climate for an appeal for money.

The following is from a letter of mine which, however, needs considerable adapting by now since things have moved so fast. You can probably appeal to people's greater desire to participate in some such way:

"Are you doing all you can to improve race relations? None of us are probably, but here is an opportunity to support a state-wide group. Through it you can make your daily individual efforts more effective.

"The President said: 'It is a time to act in the Congress, In state and local legislative bodies and, above all, in all of our daily lives'. Also he said in his speech to Congress: 'I ask you to look into your hearts - not in search of charity, for the Negro neither wants nor needs condescension - but for the one plain, proud and priceless quality that unites us all as Americans: a sense of justice. In this year of the Emancipation Centennial, justice requires us to insure the blessings of liberty for all Americans and their posterity - not merely for reasons of economic efficiency, world diplomacy and domestic tranquility - but, above all, because it is right'."

Here in Alexandria we have been told by donors that it is most effective to be asked for a specific sum (such as $5 monthly and $60 a year) and that they like the idea of giving enough money to one organization to be really effective instead of scattering a few dollars here and there. Even if you don't get $60 from each person, I am sure youget more by naming a specific sum.

As I have written you before, getting these letters out and following up is a spot job which I am sure you will find more possible to find a person to do now than ever before. Don't just aim for your quota - you can do more - we did.

Aim higher than you think you should and send out at least 50 to 100 letters not only to members, but to sympathetic people in the community - especially church people in view of many denominations urging participation in the last weeks.

The $8,000 plus contributed for the budget is good but there remains almost $5,000 to go and this is the harder part to get. The Governor is not going to appoint a State Human Relations Council so we are going to have to carry the ball. We're doing it - Happy Lee and Aubrey Brown have recently been invited to Harrisonburg and Tappahannock to set up councils at the request of leading citizens - but we will have to continue. Also, the Southern Regional Council reminds all of its affiliates that the Executive Directors get meager salaries. Our Virginia Council is just now coming into its period of greatest usefulness - <u>send your finance appeal letter firmly convinced of this</u>!

Sincerely,

Mrs. George A. Eddy, Chairman
VCHR Finance Committee

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

July, 1963

FINANCIAL REPORT ON RECEIPTS FROM LOCAL COUNCILS FOR
JANUARY - JUNE, 1963

(New South and Refunds not Included)

COUNCIL	QUOTA	RECEIVED TO DATE
ALEXANDRIA	$1,350.00	$2,000.00
ARLINGTON	900.00	790.00
BLACKSBURG (Mont. County)	450.00	339.50
BLUEFIELD AREA	350.00	90.00
CHARLOTTESVILLE	1,100.00	826.30
Jefferson		10.00
DANVILLE	200.00	211.00
FAIRFAX COUNTY	2,000.00	1,160.40
FREDERICKSBURG	350.00	342.30
GENERAL AND NEW COUNCILS	750.00	175.00
Harrisonburg		13.00
Hopewell		54.50
LYNCHBURG	600.00	299.30
NORFOLK	1,000.00	126.50
PENINSULA	450.00	120.00
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG	2,300.00	1,639.20
ROANOKE	500.00	272.50
WILLIAMSBURG	400.00	297.00
TOTALS	$12,700.00	$8,767.00

2

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Milton 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

FINANCIAL REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF REGULAR OPERATING FUND JANUARY THROUGH JUNE, 1963

Balance on Hand January 1, 1963 . . . . . Minus	$483.68	
Income for January-June, 1963		
Memberships	$2,778.30*	
Contributions - Regular budget . . .	6,821.78*	
New South Subscriptions	550.00	
Miscellaneous (Contributions earmarked for special causes) . . .	1,520.59	
Smith and Shinert's W/H Taxes and services	929.99	
Southern Regional Council . . .	5,685.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$18,285.66

EXPENDITURES FOR JANUARY THROUGH JUNE, 1963

Began year in red	$ 483.68	
January Expenses	1,649.62	
February "(Inc. Bunche Meeting).	4,381.74	
March "	1,563.84	
April "	2,255.05	
May "	1,952.08	
June "	2,565.67	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$14,851.68	
CASH ON HAND JULY 1, 1963	3,433.98	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND CASH ON HAND JULY 1, 1963		$18,285.66

* Refunds to local councils for local memberships and contributions are included in these figures.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

"... to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2

July 9, 1963

TO: Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FROM: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

SUBJECT: QUARTERLY REPORT

FINANCIAL

As of this date:

Funds carried over from 1962	$2387.61
Contributions Jan. 1 to May 31	1977.50
Membership dues Jan. 1 to May 31	1141.00
Collections for New South Jan. 1 to May 31	848.00
Collected in State Total	$6354.11

(Note: This makes us eligible for the $2000 matching funds on the basis of dollar for dollar over $3500)

Total Income July 1 through December 31:

SRC Matching funds	$2000.00
SRC Grants	1700.00
Cash on hand	2835.14
Savings	3275.00
Total*	$9810.14

* This does not include those monies to be received by memberships and contributions between now and the end of the year. I would estimate such income as not exceeding $300.

QUARTERLY REPORT CONTINUED (2)

Liabilities July 1 through December 31 (based upon amended budget approved by Board of Directors June 8, 1963):

Salary Executive Director	$4500.00
Salary Secretary (25 wks @ $65)	1625.00
Travel($1175 less 373.04)	801.96
Moving Expenses Exec. Director	700.00
Office Supplies, Printing ($800 less 286.51)	513.49
Postage ($720 less 351.95)	368.05
Telephone ($400 less 105.48)	294.52
Miscellaneous ($200 less 19.30)	180.70
Books	100.00
Rent (service charge)	90.00
Audit, bank charges ($50 less 17.50)	32.50
Total	$9206.22

At the end of 1963, therefore, the Florida Council will have carry-over funds (excluding membership-contributions collected before the end of the year) totaling $603.92. This is far short of $2500 seen as necessary for carry-over by the Board ~~in~~ last spring,

A two-fold response to this situation is:

1) An increased effort for new memberships and contributions for this year's budget.

2) Depleting certain budgeted liabilities (such as travel, telephone, books).

Also, Paul, a clarification on the ½ quarterly grant paid in January. I am slightly confused, for I heard you say two things, or at least I thought I did. It was my understanding that SRC would pay the full $850 in January if an Executive Director was immediately committed, though not in residence. I realize the $850 was paid in April, but thought it would also apply to the first grant also. That other $425 would complete the $7400 I understood was on tap for the FCHR.

LWD
VJ
SB
BP
MM

QUARTERLY REPORT CONTINUED (3)

THE FLORIDA SITUATION - GENERAL

At the State meeting June 8, a rather complete report was given from chapters of the FCHR, including Brevard, Dade, Ft. Pierce, Gainesville, Lee, Jacksonville, and Tampa. The most significant observation made at this meeting was the lack of communication between local chapters of FCHR. Further, there was little program depth shown, especially in areas of housing and voter registration. Committees on Program were instituted, and will be used more extensively in the future.

On June 18-19 the Executive Director travelled from Birmingham to Tampa to speak to and help the group there assembled to become active in the State organization. About 50 persons attended the meeting, and the follow-up will be July 10-11, with the ED in attendance. Contacts with Mayor and other political leaders has been made.

Other information on this quarter:

See enclosures: Minutes Board of Directors
Minutes Executive Committee
Notes on State Rally
Committees on Program
Audit Report January 1 - May 31
Newsletters April through June
Schedule for June 8 Meeting

Also - refer to report of Dregers on their trip through the State.

Paul - I hope all the above is sufficient for this round. By the end of the next quarter I will know personally more of what is happening here, and have a better idea on specifics in local areas.

With every good wish, and all that...

Lou

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

P.S. Believe there will be no objection from anyone for Coles to help with this 1st grade deal; in fact, quite the contrary if my hearing is right.

Lou

STATE RALLY

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Bethune-Cookman College
Daytona Beach

June 8, 1963

Adult Program centered at Chapel

Youth Program centered at Gymnasium

ADULT PROGRAM

Dr. Ralph M. Dreger, President, Presiding

9:30 a.m.--Registration - Chapel Lobby
and
Coffee - Hospitality Room

10:00 a.m.--Public Meeting of Board of Directors
(ALL are welcome) - Chapel

10:30 a.m.--NEEDS AND DEEDS: Statewide - Open forum on issues such as voter registration, merit employment, school and public facilities desegregation. Executive Director Louis L. Mitchell, Chairman, with Local Council Representatives - Chapel

12:00 Noon--Board Committees meet (rooms to be assigned)
while
Picnic lunch is spread - on grounds between Chapel and Curtis Hall

Picnic -- H E A V E T F U N !

more to come...

1:30 p.m.--PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS: Southwide - Address by Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities at Southern Regional Council, Atlanta - Chapel

2:15 p.m.--GOALS: Now and Later - FCHR plans for the rest of 1963 and beyond.

3:00 p.m.--See you at Annual Meeting in January!

YOUTH PROGRAM

at the Gymnasium

Bethune-Cookman Staff and Students in charge

9:30 a.m. - Noon--Recreation
Refreshments
More Recreation

12:00 - 1:30 p.m.--Picnic lunch on grounds between Chapel and Curtis Hall

1:30 - 3:00 p.m.--Human relations program planned by the Halifax Area Council, Mrs. Lilburn Moseley, President.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Our New Mailing Address

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 2242
Daytona Beach, Florida

FLORIDA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

Program
State Rally
Daytona Beach
June 8, 1963

NOTES ON STATE RALLY

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1) Board of Directors meeting (see separate minutes)

2) Forum on "Needs and Deeds; Statewide"

Rev. Lou Mitchell presided. He called the roll of councils to hear what they have done and plan to do. Broward County opened the subject of voter registration and a general discussion of it ensued. Dade County raised the question of apprenticeship and employment in the skilled trades. Ft. Pierce reported considerable progress in desegregation of restaurants and good cooperation from officials. In the discussion a warning was sounded against complacence. Lee County reported considerable cooperation from the local newspaper. Time ran out before all councils could report.

3) Board committees met to organize themselves.

4) Afternoon session "Problems and Progress; Southwide"

Dr. Dreger presided. He thanked Bethune-Cookman College and Dr. Moore for playing hosts to this meeting.

Dr. Moore paid tribute to Professor Mary L. Divers, a long-time supporter of the FCHR, who died after a heart attack suffered in this very chapel.

Paul Anthony, Field Director of the Southern Regional Council, spoke eloquently of the urgency of the race problem in the United States.

5) Mr. Mitchell took over as discussion leader for consideration of goals. There was general agreement on voter registration and education, employment and manpower training, and student activity as areas of desirable action for the FCHR. Mr. Mitchell expressed his gratitude to the Council for calling him here and to the Dregers for their assistance.

Minutes
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Florida Council on Human Relations

The Board of Directors met in the Chapel of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach on June 8, 1963, at 10:00 a.m. with President Dreger in the chair. Directors present were Mrs. Chesley, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Eddy, Rev. Mr. Graham, Dr. Howard, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Kimball, Bishop Louttit, Mrs. Miles, Dr. Moore, Mrs. Mosely, Dr. Porter, Mr. Spivey, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. White, Dr. Williams, Dr. Georgia Dreger, Acting Executive Director, and Mr. Lou Mitchell, Executive Director-Designate attended. A number of members of the Council were present as spectators.

The minutes of the meeting of January 26, 1963, were approved as mailed out.

The President reported that the Executive Committee had approved the minutes of its meeting of March 26, 1963.

Mr. Davidson, the Treasurer, reported that a Jacksonville accounting firm had audited the accounts before the transfer of records to Daytona Beach, charging the Council only $8.50. He submitted a report showing a balance on hand of $3673.53, not including certain funds from Southern Regional Council which are in a savings account. He noted that the income item "contributions" was below what it should be. He urged that local councils remedy the situation. Approval of his report was moved, seconded, and carried. Approval of changes in six lines of the budget, recommended by the Executive Committee, was moved, seconded, and carried. A motion of thanks to the auditors was moved, seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Miles reported on the work of the Office Committee in finding and redecorating an office in Daytona Beach. A motion of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, who are giving the use of the office, was moved, seconded, and carried.

The Acting Executive Director made a final report on her tenure. She linked her work to that of the President, as they had worked closely together. She expressed gratitude to the staff of the Southern Regional Council and to many members of FCHR who had helped in the work. She pointed out the need of more communications among local councils, of a local committee structure reflecting the Florida Council pattern, and of student activity.

Dr. Williams reported briefly on decisions by the Executive Committee, which met June 7, 1963. (Its actions are reported in separate minutes.)

The President informed the Board that a personnel policy statement had been approved by the Executive Committee and would be circulated. Changes can be proposed at future board meetings. The President thanked Rev. Ed. Graham for his work on the committee.

The President reported that Rabbi Taxay's By-Laws Committee has been at work and will report to the Board in writing.

Charters were presented to the Tallahassee and Sarasota (or Upper Pinellas) councils.

A name change from Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations to Human Relations Council of Greater Jacksonville was approved.

The President announced that he and Dr. Georgia Dreger would be out of the state after June 15 and that business should go to Vice President Dean Henrine Ward Banks at Bethune-Cookman until July 1.

Meeting adjourned at 10:32 a.m.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 2242
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Minutes

Executive Committee
Florida Council on Human Relations

June 7, 1963 - Ormond Beach

The Executive Committee met at 8:00 p.m. in the dining room of the Star in the South Motel, President Dreger presiding. Present were members Messrs. Davidson, Howard, Williams, and Mesdames Banks, Chesley, Miles, and Moseley. Also present were the Acting Executive Director (Dr. Georgia Dreger) and Mr. Chesley.

The minutes of the meeting of March 9, 1963, already mailed to members, were warmly approved.

The treasurer's report, showing expenditures for 5 months against the budget for 1963, was submitted and discussed. The following significant facts were noted:

1. The Executive Director will be on the payroll for 6 months, not 7, in 1963.
2. The payroll tax item was overestimated.
3. The office rent item can be reduced because Mr. Goldman is donating the use of two rooms, making only a service charge.
4. The expenditure already made for "office secretary" was necessary to prepare for moving the office.
5. "Office Supplies and Printing" and "Postage" were underestimated, if we judge by 5 months' experience.
6. Redecoration and furniture will call for $500 or $600.
7. A typewriter and a mimeograph will have to come out of "Equipment" and "Miscellaneous."
8. Discrepancies in "New South" and "Refunds to local councils" items are self adjusting.

After discussion it was moved, seconded, and carried that the budget be adjusted by decreasing "Payroll, Exec. Dir." by $240, "Payroll Taxes" by $580, and "Rent" by $400: and increasing "Office Supplies and Printing" by $400, "Postage" by $420, and "Equipment" by $400.

In the course of the discussion the committee agreed that Mr. Mitchell should have expenses but not salary for any work done for the Council before July 1. The committee also heard the report of Mrs. Miles on the work of the local committee to prepare the office. A number of suggestions were made and noted by Mrs. Miles.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that, because of the special character of the by-laws committee as a special, one-time committee, the Executive Committee ratify the payment of travel expense for the one meeting which the committee held.

It was moved and seconded that Board members whose attendance at committee meetings is required may request and receive reimbursement at 8 cents per mile for that part of their travel beyond a 100-mile radius of the meeting place. An amendment was moved to make the policy effective from January 1, 1964. Amendment and motion carried.

The President reported on the correspondence with inactive Board members. All but two have reacted. The Rev. Paul Wagner has not replied to queries. Since Mrs. Lewis has not yet replied, Mrs. Chesley agreed to explore her interest in the Council. Mrs. Hankins has not sent in her questionnaire, but there has been some correspondence with her and Mrs. Miles knows of her interest.

The President expressed appreciation for the work of the Office Committee and asked that a letter of appreciation go from the secretary to Mr. Goldman, the letter to include acceptance of responsibility for the service charge and recognition that occupancy may be terminated if the building is sold.

The Acting Executive Director indicated that Mr. Lent, the Jacksonville Council's executive, was willing to help the Florida Council. It was moved, seconded, and carried that in cases where the Executive Director of the FCHR is not available for a local situation, the President, the Vice-President, or--after July 1--the Executive Director may invite Mr. Lent to act for the FCHR.

The Acting Executive Director indicated the need of regular reports from local councils and of clarification of the status of local councils.

A proposed statement of personnel practices* was read and then revised. A description of the qualifications for the Director was dropped, since he has been employed. Provision was made for the Treasurer to approve the expense accounts of the Director and for the Executive Committee to approve capital expenditures over $50. Other revisions were primarily in language. The Committee approved the revised statement. Mrs. Chesley will prepare a fair copy for the files.

The meeting adjou ed about 11:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Franklin Williams, Secretar

*Statement prepared for the Committee by the Rev. Edward T. Graham

"...to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NEWSLETTER

June, 1963

New Address
P. O. Box 2242
Daytona Beach, Fla.

This month's Newsletter is given over to the reprinting of two documents which all FCHR members and friends should read, re-read, and act upon--now.

BROTHERHOOD or RACIAL ENMITY?

(The following editorial is reprinted by special permission from the Fort Myers News-Press, June 2, 1963, William R. Spear, Editor.)

The long struggle of American Negroes toward equality of status has now reached a new era of intensity. In cities all over the South they are militantly on the march to wipe out the tattered remnants of Jim Crow, to eliminate discrimination and segregation and gain access to public facilities on equal terms with whites, to establish their rights as citizens and their dignity as human beings. In many places their movement takes the form of demonstrations and is marked by violence and destructive hatred on both sides. But it is not going to subside. It will certainly grow. It must be considered actually a revolution.

Some towns have been blessedly free up to now of the troubles and disorders that have broken out elsewhere. What should be the attitude of the white people in these communities so far spared the open strife? Is it realistic for them to congratulate themselves on their current surface placidity and simply assume that it will continue? Is it sensible to suppose that although their practices follow the pattern of Birmingham, Jackson, Tallahassee and the rest they will somehow be able to cling peacefully to the pattern where the others cannot? Is it prudent for them to rest upon nothing but hope, or to imagine that their Negro citizens are somehow different from other Negroes, or to think that closing their eyes and doing nothing will represent a useful policy?

No, these attitudes are blind and bankrupt and they will not do in this day. The white people in the towns so far unshaken by open racial strife must do otherwise, and the only cause for congratulation they have in their freedom from trouble at present is that this leaves the initiative in their own hands.

First, they need to disabuse themselves of the comforting notion that the troubles elsewhere are solely the work of "Communists" or "outside agitators" and that their resident Negroes if left to themselves would be fully content with things as they are. They need to realize that times have changed, that the Negroes in their own midst like those elsewhere will no longer accept an inferior status imposed upon them in education, in jobs and in public facilities generally, and that they feel deeply about it.

They need to realize, too, that patience is no longer a useful counsel to many Negroes, whether it comes from their own or from white leaders. For nearly a decade now they have been waiting patiently for the rights promised by the Supreme Court ruling which demolished the "separate but equal" doctrine and for longer than that they have been waiting for the equality of citizenship which the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution purported to establish for them. They are not going to wait patiently much longer.

Further the white people must see that their own attitude will determine the attitude of their Negro community, that on their action or inaction the course to be taken by the Negroes depends. They can reinforce the confidence of the Negro people in the good faith of the whites or they can destroy it. They can encourage the Negroes to follow leadership marked by wise restraint and by respect for important community values or they can impel them to the preachers of hate. They can generously offer in brotherhood the rights that can no longer be withheld anyway or they can deny them and sow the enmity that will then be inevitable.

The communities that have escaped racial strife to the present have this choice. But the choice is there. It must be made.

"The Fire Next Time" -- In Florida, NOW?

Address by Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
June 8, 1963

There are people in Atlanta, notably my superiors at the Southern Regional Council, who are developing a serious doubt about the frequency with which I come to Daytona Beach!. . .This is the second time this year that I have addressed the Florida Council on Human Relations. On the last occasion it was as a last minute substitute when nothing was expected and one was appreciated for trying. That is by far the most favorable circumstance for a speaker.

By contrast today, in addition to having been forewarned, I am very impressed by the importance of this occasion. In a sense this is the rebirth of the Florida Council on Human Relations. Ralph and Georgia Dreger have done a magnificent job and we cannot commend them too highly. They hand to us and to Lou Mitchell a strong infant.

Thinking of the Florida Council as an infant is both a pleasant and a frightening thought. Pleasant, because it gives us an opportunity to look at the new day and the new future unemcumbered by too much of the past. Frightening, because we are on the verge of a new day in race relations in the South and in the nation. There is a new future, so new that prudent men are very cautious in their predictions about it.

A NEW FUTURE

Recently, on a Sunday morning, one of the nation's most competent newspaper reporters was speaking on the phone from a cluttered hotel room in Birmingham to a high government official in Washington. The reporter had spent the night covering the tragic riots of that city and he described the night's events in detail. At the end of the conversation the official in Washington asked, "What does it mean?" In all seriousness the reporter replied, "Go back and read James Baldwin again. This is the fire next time." *

This is, as of the last few weeks, a fire next time if not "the" fire. I speak of it cautiously not only because there is definitely such a thing as self-fulfilling prophesy, but because none of us--no individual in this country--knows what it means at this moment.

But, it does mean something. It means something for human relations councils; for the whole concept of the interracial, non-violent approach to change. It especially means something to the new Florida Council.

To look very gently and very cautiously into the near future I should like to make a prediction and then--probably foolishly--to wander around with the implications of that prediction, if it is a correct one.

NUMBER ONE DOMESTIC PROBLEM

I predict the Negro has begun a process which will--rather quickly--make the race problem in the United States the country's number one domestic problem.

This may not sound like a very bold prediction. After all, any number of people have been saying for years that the race problem was our number one problem. But saying this has not made it so. It has been a "convenient" number one problem, remembered with an occasional intense drawing room vogue, fine campaign oratory, excellent platform promise, but manipulated callously in public life and pushed aside in private life when it became boring or distasteful. Until now our "number one" problem has been such that drawing room drapes could shut out the sights and smells--and even the screams--of black slums. Our "number one" problem has--until now--been the kind that could, for the sake of expediency, be shunted aside for votes or unity on wheat and harbors and public debts and all manner of immediately vital issues.

This kind of convenience is not that of a number one problem--and this, if the signs are correct, is just what the Negro in America is about to change.

(Continued)

---

* Baldwin, James. The Fire Next Time. New York: The Dial Press, 1963.

The Slumbering Giant Awakened

The sights and smells and all of the screams of the slums and the ghetto are beginning to come downtown. The drawing room drape is no match for this. I wish every person in this country could have toured a small area in downtown Birmingham on a recent sunny Sunday. The ashes of burned buildings were still smoking, pieces of brick and broken bottles were everywhere, as were pieces of automobiles and fire hoses. State patrolmen directed traffic with shotguns under their arms. Every street was blocked by two cars and eight to twenty exaggeratedly armed men. And around it and through it all, the dark, silent, sullen faces of the people who lived there. On those faces there was the blank, expressionless nothing; the highly developed defense of the Negro living in the white man's slums. In those eyes, however, there was a hatred which threatened even the usual defense of the blank face. There was almost promise in those eyes: Every week has one Saturday night.

Perhaps I am exaggerating this. I think not. I think the slumbering giant was awakened in Birmingham. I think no man and no group of men controlled that giant. I think pure hate--the kind of pure race hate that Klansmen know as they castrate a helpless, nameless Negro--filled those people and overflowed into ghetto streets against white policemen. When the uneasy quiet settles--that uneasy quiet where the slum dweller knows he has won nothing, when all the uptown white men send the Negro spokemen back to the ghetto empty handed--and then go on TV to apologize for even having brushed a few crumbs off the table--then there is nothing left but an opportunity to hate. Maybe the "downtrodden" Negro had the dignity of protest for one instant; maybe the school child had the exhilaration of "I'm not gonna take it; I'm gonna change it now!" Maybe the poolhall drunk one night lashed out against the despised blue uniform instead of at himself. But after all this when the quiet settles in--when the deep, segregated, tokenism, third-class citizenship quiet settles in--hate settles in with it. And when hate leaves the slums and smashes in the drawing room window, it will be one of the reasons why the race problem has become number one.

But there are other reasons.

The New Speech

If such a thing is possible, responsible Negro "leaders" have perhaps been betrayed even more than have the Negro masses. The responsible Negro leader has tried to lead according to the rules established by the orthodox white society. Even when the facts said otherwise, he has put faith in good will, in good intent, in public battles and private promises. For their effort, all too often these people have found themselves betrayed by the whites and denounced by their Negro neighbors. In the Negro communities of this country, yesterday's "aggressive, militant" leaders are--not always but too often--today's tired discards.

Some of these leaders grope with exasperation. Recently a Negro "leader" sat in his office and talked to a man--not The Man--but a man in the White House. The leader had spent most of two days urging people not to use violence, to wait. He was worried and his call to Washington was the last gambit. This man was a dignified, brilliant, deeply religious person, a college president. The voice from the White House was patient, quiet, reasoning--of another world where one's family did not sleep in the basement to avoid bombs. Finally the Negro leader changed from the informal, first-name speech to the formal, and from dignity to exasperation. "Mr. Blank, I'm tired. I'm tired of trying, tired of begging my people not to shoot, tired of too little too late. I'm tired, Mr. Blank. My ass is tired." Click! End of conversation and perhaps end of an era.

Or another telephone conversation reported to have taken place between the South and Washington. "Thank you, Mr. Attorney General, but I don't want to call you Bobby. I want to call you Mr. Attorney General, because I want to speak to the Attorney General of the United States."

This is another reason why the number one problem is becoming a reality: Recently, just very recently, Negroes have been speaking to Washington the way no people have spoken to the Capitol before. The new speech has nothing to do with the recent-old pattern of manipulation, persuasion, pressure, and compromise. The new message is: "Go to the devil!"

(Continued)

Growing Impatience of the Young

There is one other group we have to mention in this new scene, the young people, mostly college related. This is the group who as recently as February, 1960 in Greensboro used the then revolutionary sit-in technique in the South. At that time the new movement was rightfully interpreted as a sign of the growing impatience of the young with the slow rate of change.

This is part of the group now starting something new. It is too early to describe it explicitly, but a part of the technique is the mass demonstration, the mass arrest, the bodily mass protest, with no particular apparent loyalty to "non-violence" as a philosophy or a technique. It is also too early to say why this new protest has come into being, but there are some clues. There seems to be a disappointment, a deep sense of exasperation, at the practical arguments--the idea of change for the sake of "good business," for instance. After all, what could be more insulting to the human spirit than to say, "All right, you can eat here, but only because it creates a better climate for industrial growth." Some of the recent statements--rather radical ones for their time--from Chambers of Commerce in Charlotte, Raleigh, Durham, and Atlanta seem to begin showing a little awareness of this. Pleas for change are a little broader than "good business." But there still is so little, such a small clamor of voices saying "It is right" that one wonders what this loud silence is doing to the human spirit of these injured people.

These young people also show evidence of having added a new pride in doing for themselves, without legal maneuvering, without adult leaders; perhaps finally capturing a feeling of dignity--so long denied--out of the simple act of doing.

Political Gambits Topsy-Turvy

In politics the number one problem becomes reality because all the civil rights political gambits are becoming topsy-turvy. Anything can happen hereafter, and that which could blueprint election victories last year could be 18th Century political strategy by 1964.

Recently the national administration indicated that strong support would be given to federal legislation requiring all public businesses to serve the public. This is a radical political gesture. Yet, in these cities where masses of young people are pushing for just those results, this announcement has caused barely a ripple. Even so radical a political move--one which would have been greeted enthusiastically a very short time ago--seems now to be a little late for these people. The answer in lack of excitement seems not only to be "Go to the devil," but "Don't bother--we'll do it and we would prefer to."

Interestingly, all of these elements of the new order are jumbled together. The slum dweller, the young (educated and uneducated), the leader (indigenous and outsider)--are all jumbled together in a complex pattern that has only one certain characteristic: unity. The unity is not always automatic. In fact, the new struggles are often particularly marked by disunity at first. But unity is inevitably the result after the first clashes with the enemy.

White Society Has Willed It

The white society has shown great reluctance, indeed has refused to see individuals who are dark-skinned. Only Negro has been seen. Governments have not appointed individuals, they have appointed Negro. The majority society has lectured, "Pull yourself up by your own bootstraps." When the individual has done just that, the same bland society looks impersonally right through him and says, "Negro."

To the extent that it existed, white politics created the "Negro block vote." The block vote was a reaction and a defense of people who were given no choice. Now, to the extent that it exists--and it is beginning to exist predominantly--white society is creating the Negro en masse. Behind the mask of color there is beginning to exist the hard, insoluble grouping--Negro. White society has willed it, without alternative, and it is becoming so.

This, above all else, is why "our race problem" genuinely is becoming our number one problem.

(Continued)

Ironically, this is happening at a time, for the South at least, when there are signs that the white majority has learned a great deal. All of us have been so concerned with statistics and numbers, in itself a legitimate concern with dreary conclusions, that we have sometimes overlooked the tremendous process of education going on in the region. In many parts of the South masses of white people have accepted the inevitability of change, and a growing minority of whites have seen the rightness of it. Political structures that promoted the old order have been overthrown. In a few instances the new politicians have even given some indication of supporting positive measures. Business men and community leaders who had already gotten credit for leading have, in some situations, actually begun to lead.

These groups and these people will probably find it the hardest to understand the new mood and the new era. Cities with a so-called record of good race relations--Raleigh, Nashville, Atlanta, Charlotte, for instance--are and will be stunned to find themselves the centers of renewed controversy and potential violence. "Why pick on us? Look what we've done," will be the naive, confused, and sincere response.

Very much the same response will come from government officials, local, state, and federal. The sound of the wounded innocent will probably be particularly loud among the functionaries at the national level.

THE NEW DYNAMITE

These situations I have described represent real danger in terms of human relations.

Black Nationalism

With the Negro community, the much touted patience is obviously wearing very thin and is giving way to black nationalism. We have watched the phenomenon of the Black Muslims, have understood it, and deplored it. This form of extremism is not yet a mass movement and is not, therefore, a major threat. In commenting on them a minister once said: "If the Black Muslims could somehow put Christ in the movement they would explode overnight." In a sense this is what is now threatened: Not that a Christ will be put into a formal movement, but that a black nationalism will be put into the whole of Negro society.

It is understandable that seemingly patient people would now become publicly very impatient, and no nonsense about it. It is understandable that open anti-white feeling would dominate some of the recent mass meetings in Birmingham and elsewhere. It is understandable that some of the predominantly Negro civil rights groups would feel compelled to seek out the most dramatic situations without particular regard f for all the factors involved. These things are understandable and at present they are manageable. But, if they go much further, as they threaten to do, the job of building a society of unity will be considerably more difficult.

In this regard Negro leaders, white leaders, politicians, private agencies concerned with human relations, all of us must be especially aware of the new dynamite with which we are playing.

The new push is a very human thing made of very human people. There seems to be no alternative but for an injured people to turn to hate after they have been immediately and personally rebuffed. When a mass of people begin a movement, powerful forces come into play. People are called on to make superhuman sacrifices and they do just that. All of the tragic pent-up rebellion comes out and for just an instant people not only make superhuman sacrifices, they become superhuman.

It is dangerous, indeed I would venture to say it is cruel, to play with the emotions of these people, to make promises which are not to be fulfilled, to lead without being able to deliver. This is a caution which I would direct to no one in particular but to everyone in general from Washington to Atlanta.

No Luxury of Time

With the general white community there are concerns of an equally serious nature. With the well-meaning moderate--moderate individual and moderate city--the rather remarkable education of the last decade has got to be greatly accelerated. These people and these

(Continued)

places must come to understand that for all our progress we have just begun and can no longer enjoy the luxury of time we have had in great abundance. To do otherwise will be to lose what little progress we have made.

For the determined status quo--individual and city--the real tragedy is in the making. The Negro has become the irresistible force, and if whites insist on becoming the immovable object a frighteningly high price of bitter disunity will be the cost. Jackson, Mississippi now shows signs of reaching this kind of situation. In Jackson and elsewhere, wide sweeping change toward genuine unity will come, or the status quo will strangle itself by the very strength of the hold it has to maintain on itself. And we will have in an increasing number of cities what we now have, for instance, in Albany and Montgomery: a wide gulf across which angry whites and bitter Negroes stare at each other. Cities, places where people live, literally and medically sick with hate.

PURPOSE WITH COURAGE AND WITHOUT APOLOGY

If this prediction and these observations are correct, this is not a very pretty world for the infant Florida Council on Human Relations. On first reaction the loyal workers and supporters might wonder why they've bothered; Lou Mitchell might go look for a new parish even before he gets here, and we might all go home to await the horrible day of doom.

Actually, the world we have just described is one which especially needs a Florida Council. A council of good people, good ideas, and most importantly, good will. A council without illusion as to the seriousness of the problems with which we deal. One with the ability to have a real sense of urgency without panic. And one to have a real purpose with courage and without apology.

On an immediate and practical basis what can we do?

1. Appraise Our Situation

With an understanding that even mile by mile within the state, conditions vary a great deal, we must appraise our situation and know it in considerable detail. Where real dangers exist, immediately, we must concentrate our resources. From here on, fire-fighting will be an important part of our program.

So, too, we must know where real potential for change exists. Where it does we must take every advantage of that potential and deliver as much of decent and orderly change as we possibly can. We must do it not as white delivering to Negro or as Negro taking from white but as people together freeing themselves from a thing which is harmful to all of us.

2. Explain This New Urgency

We must try to explain this new sense of urgency to the people of Florida. In our publications, our conversations, our programs, our conferences, we must interpret what is really happening all over the nation. We have to try to expose the myth of "It can't happen here!" The Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi only last week boasted of their good race relations. Not too long ago the people of Albany--when they still had a bus system, parks, swimming pools, and seats in their library--would have told you of how happy their colored people were. Just a few weeks ago, before the very dangerous violence, the Mayor of Nashville could have truthfully given you a long list of the good changes that had taken place there.

Beyond the myth of "It can't happen here" we must try to explain why "moderate gains are not enough." This will be extremely difficult, but the key to trying is the fact that we are dealing with people. If we are very skillful and if the people with whom we deal are basically decent, then perhaps they can understand "person" and "individual" where they cannot understand "Negro" or "integration." We must explain that to a person, half-free is no better than half-well. That we are trapped not so much by having to create a better industrial climate, though that does enter the picture, as that we are trapped by our religious and political heritage.

We must explain too--honestly and with some pride--that we have good things here in the South. Some very good traditions as well as some very bad ones. That there is still--thank goodness--some

(Continued)

real good will and affection among our people. That we are, and no corn pone nonsense about it, all Southerners, all living in and loving our region. We must explain that we want to avoid that cold and impersonal ghettoed eastern industrial society that has been the source of all of the new intellectual bitterness.

Hopefully, we have even honor in large enough measure to do something really good.

3. Be More Than Just Well-Meaning

We must get over the last vestiges of our own feeling of being a "little band of good people." We are good people and have been a little band. Knowing well our recent history as a Council, you may think me foolish to talk in terms of a Florida Council of thousands of members; but it is not foolish. A Florida Council on Human Relations of 5,000 or 10,000 members must be a possibility. Surely there are many times that number of people in this state who believe as do. Surely if in Mississippi, with less population, a group of racist-anti-democratic bigots can boast of a membership of 80,000, we can talk in terms of 10,000. We must.

And we must be more than just good. This is especially true of the standards we place on ourselves, our Council, and our Council staff. We must be more than just well-meaning. Especially, your Director Lou Mitchell must be more than just well-meaning.

Help this man, help to educate him, support him. Judge him by the most exacting standards, the kind of standards our day and our concerns demand. I think he is a good man; so do you. And, thank goodness, so does he. If he is good, give him the full measure of your support. If he is not, make no nonsense about it; dismiss him.

Having left that pleasant little thought, welcome, Lou and Betsy Mitchell--and good luck!

I've used a lot of words here today, certainly enough and likely too many. By only yesterday's history some of the things said here --the dire descriptions and the high hopes--would have been absurd. I don't think either is absurd today. There is a great deal to be done, an almost impossible amount of unbelievably difficult tasks. But, where better to turn than to where mankind has always had to turn in difficult times: to the people, good people of good will.

Therefore, good luck to you, too, Florida Council!

MID-YEAR PROGRESS (and problems) REPORT

	Proposed Income for Year		Income thru May 31
Contributions		$ 4300.00	$ 1977.50
State Memberships	$ 700.00		$865.00
New South subscriptions	600.00	1300.00	848.00
SRC Grants-in-Aid		6975.00	3275.00
Carryover from 1962		2387.00	2439.11
Local dues paid thru state			276.00
		$14,962.00	$9,680.61

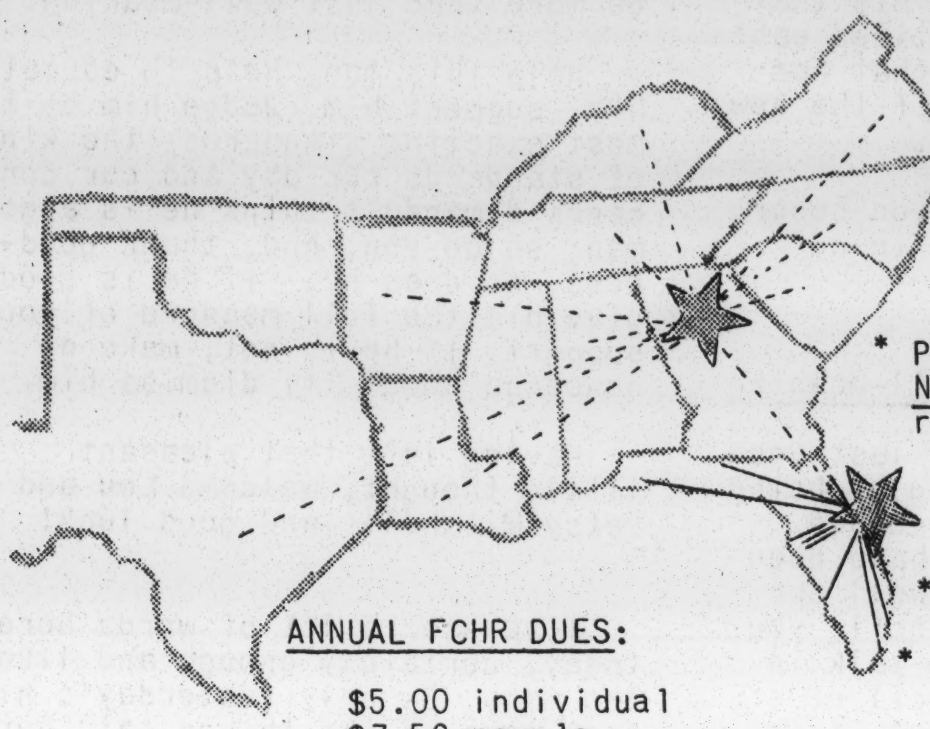
NOTE THAT: Already we have topped anticipated income for dues (including New South subscriptions). We have qualified for all available SRC grants, and these will be forthcoming. We even had greater carryover from 1962 than we had expected. BUT--we have not yet reached the half-way mark in terms of contributions above membership (remember that membership dues merely cover New South and cost of mailing this Newsletter monthly). You do not really help support FCHR financially unless you give more than membership dues.

We're growing. . . .We're going. . . .We're on our way. . . . And our June 8 State-wide Rally in Daytona Beach gave us a good sense of direction. Come on along!

New Director LOU MITCHELL
and FCHR STATE HEADQUARTERS move to DAYTONA BEACH on JULY FIRST.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ATLANTA

AND FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS



ASSIST LOCAL GROUPS BY --

* Helping them organize
* Sharing dues with FCHR chartered councils
* Publishing NEW SOUTH, FCHR NEWSLETTER, and special research reports
* Channeling gifts to state needs
* Recommending program aids
* Consulting on Local Issues
* Mediating in Crises

ANNUAL FCHR DUES:

$5.00 individual
$7.50 couple

include subscriptions to the monthly FCHR NEWSLETTER, and to NEW SOUTH published monthly by SRC, Atlanta

NEW ADDRESS:

FLORIDA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

FLORIDA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

(from the Charter of Incorporation)

(a) To devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership;

(b) Through the use of such techniques and programs, to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living in American multi-cultural society;

(d) To cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of the above objects; to join with churches, religious organizations, schools and colleges in educational programs; and to establish chapters in different sections of the State of Florida for the accomplishment of the above objects.

(detach and mail)

Plan to support FCHR for the rest of 1963:

1. By MEMBERSHIP

_____ $5.00 single
_____ $7.50 couple

and

2. by REGULAR GIFTS:

of $_____ per month

or

3. By one or more LUMP SUM GIFTS to total $_____

Amount enclosed herewith:

$_____

Name _____

Address _____

_____

"...to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NEWSLETTER

May, 1963

P. O. Box 8292
Jacksonville 11
Florida

THE STATE OF THINGS AROUND THE STATE

By extending both time and distance of a professional trip, the Dregers were able to visit several local councils during April. (Dr. Ralph is 1963 FCHR President; Dr. Georgia is Acting Executive Director pending new Director Lou Mitchell's arrival.) Summarized briefly, response was encouraging, ethusiastic. Itinerary as follows:

April 22.--Stopped over in Daytona Beach to see FCHR's new office space (beginning June) and to confer with Mrs. Pierre Miles, who is Chairman of a local committee preparing for Lou Mitchell's move to Florida from Alabama....Proceeded to Orlando-Winter Park, where Caxton Doggett had arranged a profitable interview with two prominent fellow ministers who are interested in helping to reorganize an Orange County CHR....Had dinner with FCHR Board member Denyse Eddy, her family, and three other friends interested in Orange County CHR.... Then attended regular monthly meeting of Winter Park Interracial Council. Two continuing projects of this council are supporting a college scholarship fund and sending delegates to the Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, Nashville (see announcement elsewhere)....

April 23.--Luncheon meeting in Tampa with committee interested in organizing a Tampa CHR....Afternoon visit with Charles MacLennan, President of St. Petersburg CHR. Discovered they have organized their several hundred members into program commissions to carry out specific study and work in such areas as education, housing, recreation, employment on merit....Then attended evening session of Tampa human relations workshop on "The Issues We Face" held at University of South Florida (see report elsewhere)....About midnight, arrived in Clearwater to spend the night with Dr. and Mrs. Marshall Taxay, who reported on continuing progress of Upper Pinellas Branch of FCHR. They now have more than 200 members, with list still growing.

April 24.--Ran out of gas enroute to Fort Myers (Georgia should have been watching the gauge--she was driving while Realph was working on a speech)....But arrived in plenty of time for Dr. Ralph to be guest speaker for the first public meeting of Lee County CHR, held at the County Court House with more than a hundred present, including representatives of the press and two members of the County Commission. News coverage was accurate, fair, full. Chairman Col. Kenneth W. Dalton and Secretary Mrs. Olive Anderson felt they spoke for the whole group in believing the meeting to be a milestone on the way to real progress in human relations in that community. This relatively new council is actively coming to grips with human relations problems there, in spite of some opposition of the kind so familiar to active FCHR groups.

April 25.--To Miami, where Dr. Ralph had professional duties as Secretary-Treasurer of Southeastern Psychological Association. Dr. Georgia had dinner with a dozen or so members of Dade Community Relations Council. At a meeting following, Dr. Ralph arrived in time to share in presenting FCHR progress and plans. Mrs. H. Franklin Williams was elected as volunteer Executive Director for the Dade CRC.

April 26.--Dr. Georgia spoke to the newly reorganized Broward County CHR in Fort Lauderdale. Statements by Chairman E. D. (Tom) Swafford and others show that this group will again be very active in human relations work, state and local. He suggested that local councils in a given geographical area of the state should have periodic regional meetings to share common concerns.

April 27.--Back to home and FCHR interim headquarters (same address) in Jacksonville....And we haven't caught up with the records and correspondence yet!

Workshops WORK: Pensacola
Daytona
Tampa

Note this quote from our FCHR state Charter of Incorporation: "...to join with churches, religious organizations, schools and colleges in educational programs."

Some local councils may not know how many helping hands are extended to them in holding a human relations workshop. Basic planning and much hard work must be done by the local group itself, but experienced counsel backed by active participation is almost as close as asking.

In Pensacola the last week end in March, a human relations workshop was held by the Gulf Coast Unitarian Fellowship. Leader was Ernest Lent, Jr., who until a few months ago was headquartered in Boston as Director of Community Services for Unitarian Service Committee. He is now the Executive Director of Human Relations Council of Greater Jacksonville. Mr. Lent reports major topics at the Pensacola workshop concerned the function of local human relations councils, their relation to state councils, and kinds of projects which have proved effective in USC cooperation with local groups. (On March 31 Mr. Lent also spoke to the Save Our Schools group in Mobile, Ala., and to a group in Orlando on April 6. So Lent is lending a hand in a much-wider-than-Jax circle. Thanks, Ernie!)

"New Dimensions of Freedom" was this year's theme for the third annual Adventures in Human Relations Workshop in Daytona Beach, sponsored April 23-25 by three Halifax area groups (Ministerial Association, Council on Human Relations, and American Association for the UN) and by the Florida Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League. Seven other organizations co-sponsored and four colleges cooperated. Outstanding leaders included Charles A. Hogan, Secretary, Technical Assistance Committee, United Nations; the Rev. Will Campbell, Associate Executive Director, Southern Regional Office, National Council of Churches; and Louis L. Mitchell, Jr., Executive Director Elect, FCHR.

The third annual workshop (on April 22-25) on "The Issues We Face" was held at and sponsored by University of South Florida in cooperation with Anti-Defamation League, Florida Council of Churches, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Tampa United Church Women, and Tampa Urban League. Guest lecturers were the Rev. Edward Lantz, Southeastern Director, National Council of Churches; and Dr. Morton Sobel, Director, Dept. of Colleges and Universities, ADL, New York.

Want to plan a fall workshop? FCHR Director Lou Mitchell will be glad to know and help when he gets on the job full-time as of July 1. Meantime, we're sure inquiries will be welcomed by Mr. Arthur Spiegel, Associate Director, Anti-Defamation League, Seybold Bldg., Miami.

20th Annual
RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE
June 24 - July 6

Place: Fisk University, Nashville

Who can apply?: Teachers, social workers, ministers, labor union members, personnel workers, housewives, college students -- You.

Cost: $80.00 room, tuition, board

Academic Credit: 3 semester hours in sociology or education.

Write: Dr. Herman H. Long, Fisk University, Nashville 8.

18th Annual
ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
June 30 - August 10

3 Concurrent Sessions:
New York (Outskirts of NYC)
California (Berkeley)
Puerto Rico (near San Juan)

Who can apply?: Anyone ages 18-23.

Cost: $350 for 6 weeks includes room, board. (May be paid in installments; some scholarship assistance available.)

Academic credit approved by many colleges.

Write: Encampment for Citizenship, 2 W. 64th St., New York 23, N.Y.

The Board of Directors
Florida Council on Human Relations
announces the approval of
Tallahassee Council on Human Relations
and Upper Pinellas Branch of FCHR
as officially chartered
local affiliates
by special mail ballot
April 30, 1963

April, 1963
P. O. Box 8292
Jacksonville 11, Florida

NEWSLETTER OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"...to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

WORDS from to THE WISE

There is a story about a dog and some people which says much about the nature of human relations work. Appearing most recently in the magazine Encounter, it was originally a news item from Brooklyn.

While walking on a city sidewalk a young couple was attacked by a large dog. The girl was knocked to the pavement and the young man frantically attempted to overcome the dog. Quickly a sizeable crowd gathered to witness the spectacle, but no one offered assistance. They were spectators--spectators who perhaps shouted encouragement or groaned discomfort, but remained spectators.

A truck stopped. The driver, unlike the crowd gathered, rushed into the fracas. He attacked the young man, beating him mercilessly, assuming that the dog was protecting the girl from the advances of the young man.

One of the reasons you and I are engaged in working with the Florida Council on Human Relations is that we cannot be spectators. We cannot be part of a crowd which gathers with words of encouragement or sorrow to witness tragedy or injustice. There is something within us which drives us from being spectators to being participants. We feel as did the truck driver when he arrived on the scene. This is good and right and commendatory. The trouble is we often proceed as did the truck driver from such feelings to action: The intensity of our desire to solve situations of tragedy and injustice tends to separate us from an accurate appraisal of the problem, and chaos results in forms of guilt and anger and bitterness.

I come to Florida as neither spectator nor truck driver, yet I recognize I may become either on occasion. My endeavor, as yours, will be to act as did the truck driver but to overcome the dog. I will take leadership of the Florida Council on July 1. I look forward to our involvement together.

LOUIS L. MITCHELL, JR.

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

STATE-WIDE MEMBERSHIP MEETING
BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE
DAYTONA BEACH
FOR ALL FCHR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

WATCH FOR DETAILED PLANS IN MAY NEWSLETTER

More Local Chartered Councils

Application for FCHR charter is welcomed from any group of ten or more members who subscribe to the stated purpose of FCHR, who vote to abide by FCHR Charter and By-Laws, and who agree to pay to the state office (either from members directly or from the group treasury) an amount equal to $4.00 per member on the local rolls.

Mrs. Marvin Olsen, Secretary-Treasurer of Central Brevard CHR, says that council is already operating under FCHR charter (records in our interim headquarters had not been clear on that point). Application for Charter was received during March from Dr. Paul Minus, Secretary of Tallahassee CHR. This will make a total of eight FCHR chartered local councils, others being: Community Relations Council (Miami); HRC of Greater Jacksonville (formerly called Northeast Fla. CHR); Upper Pinellas Branch of FCHR (Clearwater); West Palm Beach Chapter of FCHR; Lee County CHR (Fort Myers).

On March 9 the Executive Committee accepted Fort Pierce Community Association as an "Institutional Affiliate," a step which involves close cooperation with FCHR, but neither the privileges nor the full responsibilities of official chartering.

What Your Dues Dollars Do

	Classes of FCHR Membership	
	Individual	Couple
Total FCHR annual dues	$5.00	$7.50
Less amount retained by or refunded TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL	- 1.00	- 3.50
Leaving a balance of	$4.00	$4.00
Less MEMBER's subscription to NEW SOUTH. . .	- 2.00	- 2.00
Leaving for FCHR use	$2.00	$2.00
Less estimated annual cost of producing and mailing TO THE MEMBER the monthly FCHR Newsletter	- 1.56	- 1.56
Leaving for the support of all other FCHR program and progress	$0.44	$0.44

. . . Less than 4 cents per month!

(Only one out of four current FCHR members has made any 1963 contribution to the budget other than to pay dues.)

LCCHR: Report and Post Script

Mrs. Olive W. Anderson, Secretary of Lee County CHR (would there were more like her reporting faithfully to FCHR!) tells of a March visit from Miss Josephine Wilkins, one of the founders and current Vice President of Southern Regional Council. "She was vacationing at Warm Mineral Springs and accepted our invitation to address the LCCHR membership.... Miss Wilkins gave us the background of SRC and of the state organizations which it sponsored. The state organizations, called Human Relations Councils, are now independent of SRC, but interrelated (like the British Commonwealth of Nations), and SRC carries on the research, provides coordination and leadership and gives information and advice upon request. Leading foundations now support SRC, and it is looked to for guidance by government, churches, and other organizations and individuals desiring a peacefully progressive South. Miss Wilkins gave the LCCHR the definite feeling of being undergirded by a vast organization and the knowledge that although we are a new organization we do have roots and we are not alone."

P. S. Miss Wilkins was picked up by the Fort Myers police, and was threatened with a charge of "loitering" while enroute to her motel from the Friendship (a Negro) Baptist Church. Her comment at breakfast next morning: "If they had held me on any charge, Fort Myers would have been on the map!" (Miss Wilkins is a life-long resident of Georgia, member of a prominent Georgia family.)

Anti-Poll Tax Amendment

Last August Congress completed enactment of a recommended amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that citizens not be denied the right to vote in national elections because of failure to pay a poll tax or any other tax. Dr. A. R. Mead, a founding member of Gainesville CHR, reminds us that the Florida State Legislature has not yet ratified this amendment--in spite of the fact that Florida Senator Spessard Holland was the Sponsor.

FCHR, as a non-profit, educational organization, cannot engage in lobbying for legislation, but our members individually can write their state legislators supporting ratification of the anti-poll tax amendment. The right time to write is right now!

HALIFAX AREA CHR announces
HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP
Theme: "New Dimensions of Freedom"
April 23-25, 7:15 p.m.
First Congregational Church

YOU ARE INVITED

The NEWSLETTER OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS is published by Florida Council on Human Relations, a corporation not for profit, chartered in the State of Florida, at its interim headquarters, 2867 Justina Rd., Jacksonville 11, Fla.

Correspondence should be addressed to P. O. Box 8292, Jacksonville 11, Fla.

DAYTONA BEACH

JUNE 8, 10:00 to 3:00
STATE MEMBERSHIP MEETING
BETHUNE COOKMAN COLLEGE
"FCHR FAMILY DAY"

FOLLOW YOUR LEADERS

More Introductions of FCHR Board Members

The Rev. Edward T. Graham
Miami
(1966)

Minister, Mt. Zion Baptist Church....Wide former experience includes work in NYC Dept. of Public Welfare, public relations for YMCA, founding and directing Greater Miami Urban League....Past President, Miami Branch, NAACP....Board and Committee memberships in Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches; Advisory Committee, Metropolitan Government; numerous others.

Dr. Gilbert L. Porter
Tallahassee
(1965)

Listing major life work as "Education," is now the Executive Secretary of the Florida State Teachers Association, Inc....Has been identified with NAACP, Voter's League of Tallahassee, Civic League, Boy Scouts of America, and Southern Regional Council.

Board Committees on Program Appointed

Pursuant to their pledge for purposeful participation, President Dreger has appointed each FCHR Board member to one of the following program committees: (1) School and Community Facilities Desegregation; (2) Housing; (3) Community Education; (4) Law Enforcement; (5) Voter Registration; (6) Employment. First meetings called for June 8.

SHORT SHORTS FROM RECENT PAST

The Reverend Theodore Gibson, leader of Miami's NAACP, won a narrow decision (5-4) on appeal to the US Supreme Court for his stand refusing to disclose the NAACP membership list to the Johns committee.

Mrs. Harold E. Carmony, of United Church Women and Methodist Christian Social Relations, has been appointed program director for the Florida Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Isaiah Williams, Negro candidate in St. Petersburg, nearly won a seat on the City Council, receiving majority votes even in precincts with no Negro voters. Mayor Herman Goldner forwarded Williams' "success story" to the US Information Agency for use in counteracting unfavorable propaganda on racial prejudice.

Desegregation of state office buildings is supposed to begin with the 1350 NW 12th St. building in Miami. The Civil Liberties Union withdrew a suit in connection with this state government facility on firm assurance that segregating signs would be removed.

Employment on racially-biassed bases has been found in Jacksonville and Miami by the Florida Advisory Committee to the US Civil Rights Commission, both in private industry and business and in public agencies. The Greater Miami Ministerial Alliance, through the Reverend Edward T. Graham, FCHR Board member, states that denial of Negro equal employment does not result from encroachment of Cubans; reminding utility companies via a letter to President Kennedy that Negroes use telephones and electricity, Pastor Graham declares that discrimination exists in the Southern Bell Telephone and Florida Power and Light Companies. A presidential committee seeking to implement fair employment in federal institutions also found little progress in federal offices.

Although opposed by some major newspapers and a number of influential legislators, the Florida Senate investigating committee (Johns committee) was continued for another biennium with an appropriation of $155,000 by a vote of 30-14. Homosexuality and subversion are the areas the committee is supposed to investigate.

Called together by Catholic Bishop Coleman F. Carroll of Miami, a lay and clergy group met to draw up principles on race relations and other moral problems, agreeing they could speak with one voice in some things without losing identities.

The NEWSLETTER OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS is published by the Florida Council on Human Relations, a corporation not for profit, chartered in the State of Florida, at its interim headquarters, 2867 Justina Rd., Jacksonville 11, Florida.

Correspondence should be addressed to P. O. Box 8292, Jacksonville 11, Florida.

★JUNE 8

FCHR STATE RALLY

BETHUNE - COOKMAN COLLEGE

DAYTONA BEACH

LOU MITCHELL, New FCHR Executive Director, leading morning session on Statewide Needs and Deeds.

PAUL ANTHONY, Director of Field Activities for Southern Regional Council, speaking at afternoon session on Southwide Problems and Progress.

RALPH DREGER, FCHR President, presiding at all sessions.

YOU, FCHR member of good friend, involved all day.

9:30 a.m.--Registration and Coffee Hour

10:00 a.m.--Board of Directors meet (all members welcome)

10:30 a.m.--NEEDS & DEEDS: Statewide (Voter registration, merit employment, school desegregation, etc.)

12:00 Noon--Board committees meet while Picnic lunch is spread

Picnic --HAVE FUN!

1:30 p.m.--PROBLEMS & PROGRESS: Southwide

2:15 p.m.--GOALS: Now & Later

3:00 p.m.--See you at Annual Meeting in January!

BRING YOUR FAMILY (AND YOUR PICNIC LUNCH)

. . . . . .SPECIAL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

PROGRAMS WITH PUNCH

Here are program suggestions we promised for planning 1963-64 meetings:

(1) Sit-In Songs--powerful renditions by youth returned from Albany and elsewhere on sit-in missions, some just out of jail. Order from Audio Fidelity Records, 770 11th Ave., NYC 19; booklets with words from CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38.

(2) Concordia Films Discussion Series: Race Relations--discussion opener. $6 rental with guide.

(3) The Other Face of Dixie--CBS TV documentary on four cities' more recent school desegregation stories --Clinton, Norfolk, Atlanta, Little Rock--where at first vehement, often violent opposition occurred. Obtain from Mr. Peter M. Sussman, Asst. Staff Director for State Advisory Committees, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington 25,DC.

(4) Paul Anthony--Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council. Informed, fascinating speaker (come hear him at June 8th meeting in Daytona). Write him at SRC, 5 Forsyth St., Atlanta 3, Ga.

(5) Puissant Panels--not just local citizens sharing ignorance on a platform, but local citizens armed with materials on housing, desegregation, equal employment opportunities, etc. Some authoritative sources: Anti-Defamation League, 330 Seybold Bldg., Miami 32; Florida Council on Human Relations (presently, P.O. Box 8292, Jacksonville 11; after June 1st 356 So. Beach St., Daytona Beach); National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40th St., NYC 18; National Urban League, 48 E. 14th St., NYC 17; American Jewish Congress, Congress Bldg. Miami; National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 W. 57th St., NYC 19.

(6) Lou Mitchell--dynamic new Executive Director of FCHR, fresh from Birmingham: 356 So. Beach St., Daytona Beach, after July 1st.

(7) Youth Thinks--if you want to know what and how youth thinks, find out by having small representative group take over. Consult: social science teachers, student councils, NAACP Youth Council.

(8) Bunch with Programs--social hour accompanying program generates informal, productive communication.

SEE YOU JUNE 8TH

FOLLOW YOUR LEADERS

Continuing the "introductions" from last month, allow us to present more members of the FCHR Board of Directors:

The Rev. Hugh F. Brockington
Cocoa (1965)
Minister for 35 years. Past President of Central Brevard Ministerial Association, an integrated group; member of Cocoa Bi-Racial Committee and of the Executive Committee of Cocoa Civic League. President of Central Brevard CHR.

Mr. I. H. Burney
Jacksonville
(1966)
Vice President-Secretary of Afro-American Life Insurance Co. Board Member, Southern Regional Council. Served on Florida Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights and the President's Federal Employment Practices Committee.

Mrs. S. W. Chesley
Gainesville
(1966)
This young wife and mother is "twice and true" daughter to FCHR Past President Mabel Chesley (mother and daughter married father and son): "I am very interested and willing to do anything my limited budget and baby-sitting problems let me."

Dr. Warren H. Collie
West Palm Beach
(1965)
Life work has been dentistry. Past President of West Palm Beach Chapter, and former FCHR Treasurer. His advice: Increase local membership by showing advantages of affiliation with FCHR and SRC. Establish more councils in critical Florida areas.

The Rev. S. A. Cousin
Miami
(1964)
Pastor, Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church. Has worked with NAACP, CORE, Voter League work, Florida Council of Churches, other civic and religious groups. His advice: Look at what is, then at what ought to be, then get busy.

Mr. V. C. Johnson
Jacksonville
(1966)
Has made his living by dairying, breeding Guernseys, farming--but has spent about as much time in human relations work as some others do making a living: Urban League, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Boy Service Council, FCHR, etc., etc.

The Rev. Robert J. McCloskey
Now Parish Priest at St. Marks Episcopal; formerly Executive Director of the Dept. of Christian Social Relations for the Diocese of Florida. Former Chairman of local council in Jacksonville, now active in Central Brevard CHR.

Mrs. Pierre Miles
Ormond Beach
(1966)
Expresses human relations concerns through leadership in League of Women Voters, Mental Health Association, Mental Health Clinic Advisory Board, and Unitarian Church. Now Chairman of a special FCHR committee preparing for moving our state headquarters to Daytona Beach.

Mrs. Lilburn B. Moseley
Daytona Beach
(1966)
Busy minister's wife and mother--also busy with such groups as United Church Women, having served as National Chairman of Christian Social Relations. Now President of Halifax Area YWCA, and Chairman Halifax Area CHR.

Miss Marie Roberts
Miami
(1966)
Teacher and Guidance Counselor. "I organized and wrote the Course of Study for the first high school class in human relationsto be taught in Florida;...and was the first person in the South to receive a Master's Degree in Human Relations."

The Rev. Walter Rutland
St. Petersburg
(1964)
Minister of the Pasadena Community Church, St. Petersburg; member of the Florida Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church. Active in the St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations.

STATE MEETING

JUNE 8
DAYTONA BEACH
BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE
BRING YOUR FAMILY

Mrs. John E. Rutledge
Jacksonville
(1966)

Retired Teacher-Counselor, but with a still-growing history of human relations contacts through the branch YWCA, mental health work, has served on Board of Brewster Methodist Hospital, worked with Urban League, NAACP, other groups.

Mr. James Shaw
Tallahassee
(1966)

A well-known Tallahassee retail furniture dealer, he modestly says he has done "nothing much" in human relations activities. But his expressed concern in such areas as law enforcement, employment, voter registration would testify otherwise.

Mr. Willis T. Spivey
Largo
(1966)

Now President of Community Service Foundation, has done college administration and worked with a philanthropic foundation concerned with helping Negro people help themselves. Suggests FCHR Board members should hold regional meetings.

Dr. Ralph Thompson
Gainesville
(1966)

Professor of Business Administration, University of Florida. Past President Gainesville CHR. Has found opportunity to express human relations concerns through Episcopal Church and American Association of University Professors.

Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Miami
(1966)

Currently Secretary of FCHR. Serves University of Miami as Vice President, Professor of History, and Director of Community Affairs. Was Miami Protestant Co-Chairman for National Conference of Christians and Jews; is SRC Board Member.

Needed:
Your Trading STAMPs OF APPROVAL

Florida United Church Women need by Mid-May 3000 books of trading stamps (any kind) to purchase three specially-equipped station wagons for the ministry to migrants.

Send full books (any kind) to:
Christian Migrant Ministry
836 Biscayne Drive
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Send loose stamps (any number):
FCHR, Box 8292, Jax 11, Fla.

(We're going to have a "pasting party" for White and Negro children at the Methodist Community Center in Jacksonville.)

"Putting Democracy to Work"

An Essay Contest on the above topic is being sponsored by HRC of Greater Jacksonville for high school students of Duval County. $100.00 prize to be used as tuition in any accredited school of higher learning. Detailed rules available from the Jacksonville council's office: 129 E. Forsyth St., Phone: 353-8081.

NEXT Month's Newsletter:

More excerpts of human relations news from Florida papers.... An annotated list of pamphlets and program helps.

"Broken Record" Needs BREAKING

(Excerpted below is testimony given before Miami hearings of the Florida Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. It is, unfortunately, a story repeated over and over again in hundreds of Florida communities, and in the personal lives of many thousands of Florida citizens.)

"I am Florence Williams, a Director of the Community Relations Council, which is affiliated with the Florida Council on Human Relations....The Council has been interested in problems of integration in the Greater Miami area.... There is a general pattern of discrimination which prevents Negroes from obtaining employment in the areas in which there are local job opportunities because these are areas in which training is essential, and they are barred from this training....The building trade unions no longer use the public schools for their beginning and apprentice training, but conduct their own school. Their policy is very simple--of just not finding any Negroes who are eligible....Preparation for registered nurses is given at Jackson Memorial Hospital and Dade County Junior College. Neither school officially bars Negroes but neither school has accepted Negro applicants....Lindsey Hopkins School has a Hotel Training Division but Negroes are not enrolled in these courses....In electronics the requirements include Calculus, and no Negro high school gives a course in calculus....In aviation the same factor would apply."

Committees on Program

Florida Council on Human Relations

1963

(For addresses see green sheet Board list mailed to Board members on or about March 1. Additional copies available on request.)

School and Community Facilities Desegregation

Mrs. S. W. Chesley (Patricia)
Dr. Richard V. Moore, Convenor
Mrs. Lilburn B. Moseley
The Rev. E. C. Tillman
Mrs. Charles L. Williams
Dr. H. Franklin Williams

Housing

Dr. Warren H. Collie
Mr. Herbert Davidson, Convenor
The Rev. Walter B. Rutland
Mr. Willis T. Spivey
Dr. J. Marshall Taxay

Community Education

The Rev. Robert J. McCloskey, Convenor
Dr. Hal G. Lewis
Dr. Ralph Thompson
Mrs. W. C. White

Law Enforcement

The Rev. H. F. Brockington
Prof. A. L. Kidd, Convenor
The Rev. Caxton Doggett
Mr. James Shaw

Voter Registration

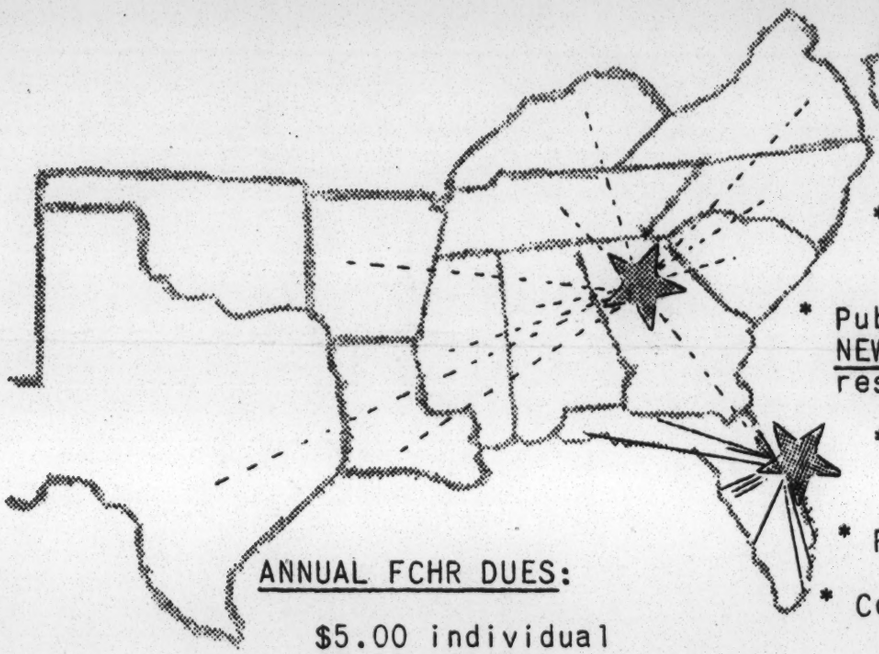
Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks
Mrs. David Eddy
Mrs. Austin L. Kimball
Bishop Henry I. Louttit, Convenor
Mrs. Pierre Miles
Mrs. John E. Rutledge
Mr. W. C. Taylor

Employment

Mrs. Harrison Chesley (Mabel)
The Rev. S. A. Cousin
Mr. I. H. Burney, Convenor
Mrs. R. J. Burnup
Dr. Paul F. Finner
Dr. James Howard
Mr. V. C. Johnson
Miss Marie D. Roberts

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ATLANTA

AND FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS



ASSIST LOCAL GROUPS BY --

* Helping them organize
* Sharing dues with FCHR chartered councils
* Publishing NEW SOUTH, FCHR NEWSLETTER, and special research reports
* Channeling gifts to state needs
* Recommending program aids
* Consulting on Local Issues
* Mediating in Crises

ANNUAL FCHR DUES:

$5.00 individual
$7.50 couple

include subscriptions to the monthly FCHR NEWSLETTER, and to NEW SOUTH published monthly by SRC, Atlanta

NEW ADDRESS:

FLORIDA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

FLORIDA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

(from the Charter of Incorporation)

(a) To devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership;

(b) Through the use of such techniques and programs, to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living in American multi-cultural society;

(d) To cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of the above objects; to join with churches, religious organizations, schools and colleges in educational programs; and to establish chapters in different sections of the State of Florida for the accomplishment of the above objects.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Board Meeting
July 13, 1963

	1963 Budget		Six-months Report	
INCOME				
B-Fund		8,000		8,000.00
SRC Grant		3,200		1,600.00
Matching Funds		2,200		none
Local Receipts				
Special Finance Drive	5,000		none	
Contributions	2,600		1,219.60	
Memberships	815		815.00	
NEW SOUTH	400		425.00	
Literature	100		76.50	
Interest	100	9,015	none	2,536.10
		22,415		12,136.10
EXPENDITURES				
Replacement of Reserve Fund		2,000		1,500.00
Salaries				
Exec. Director	6,500		3,250.00	
Asso. Director	5,500		2,750.00	
Secretary	3,700		1,850.00	
Social Security	480	16,180	108.95	7,958.95
Program				
Printing	100		173.44	
Travel	1,100		807.26	
Literature	250		48.39	
NEW SOUTH	350		377.00	
Activities	740	2,540	182.85	1,588.94
Office				
Rent	780		390.00	
Supplies	250		226.04	
Postage	275		174.16	
Telephone	350		207.71	
Bank Charges	15		11.12	
Audit	25		none	
Equipment	none	1,695	166.54	1,175.57
		22,415		12,223.46

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
April-June, 1963

(2)

I. Significant Events in the State

A. In the Schools

1. On May 13 the Little Rock school officials announced assignment of 38 new Negro students to the seventh and tenth grades in seven different schools. This according to the news reports makes 102 Negro students distributed as follows: 29 in Central High; 10 in Hall High; 4 in Tech High; 1 in Southwest Junior High; 1 in Forest Heights; 19 in East Side; 5 in Pulaski; 33 in West Side.

2. On June 20 school officials at Little Rock assigned eight first grade Negro children to five formerly white schools, not more than two in any school. On Friday, June ~~xx~~ 28, the Board sent out preference forms to all white and Negro parents of students to be in the fourth grade this school year. It had established this policy on June 20 over the protest of Board President Tucker and J. H. Cottrell who objected that this abolished the policy of no lateral transfers.

3. In an editorial of June 22 the Arkansas Gazette, in reference to the above actions of the Little Rock school officials, said, "We are increasingly weary, nevertheless, with the concept that the Board should do no more than the absolute minimum in meeting its responsibilities and then hope to get by. This view is still held by a Board minority, which wanted to desegregate only one elementary grade next year. The minimum compliance theory was plausible enough in 1959 (The the Gazette supported it.) but it has outlived its usefulness in 1963." (Brackets ours.)

4. The East Side Junior High inducted nine students into the National Honor Society. Three were Negro students from the seventeen in that school.

5. On May 31 no Negro students were among those registering for the first grade at Dollarway school. Last year one Negro student was in second grade and one in the tenth.

6. On May 29 L. D. Poynter, Pine Bluff President of Arkansas Association of Citizens Councils, revealed to the press that the Pine Bluff Movement, the anti-segregation protest group, through letters to parents ~~are~~ is seeking Negro students to ask for admission to white schools this fall. The Movement confirmed the report. The letter expressed the "possibility that they will be enrolled without a court order. ..thus eliminating the possibility of intimidations" if desegregation comes through an order of the court.

B. In Organizations

1. The Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations was constituted on April 22 at the school auditorium of Holy Souls

Catholic Church. This "on-going" group is composed of two representatives of some forty church bodies and church-related groups, including all major Protestant communions, Catholic and Jewish churches. The constituting meeting of the Conference was called by Bishop Albert Fletcher, Little Rock (Arkansas) Diocese of the Catholic Church; the Reverend Kenneth Teegarden, President of Arkansas Council of Churches; and Dr. Ira E. Sanders, senior rabbi of Arkansas Judaism.

2. The Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Human Relations (CRHR) called a session of the Conference on June 13 at Winfield Methodist Church to consider the areas of possible activity in Little Rock. It projects four meetings in the Fall to consider these areas one by one.

3. Directors of the Wesley Foundation at the University of Arkansas and at State College (Jonesboro) came under fire by local Methodist church leaders in April because of interracial activities. Don Franks, a non-clerical director at Jonesboro was not re-elected by the Board of the Foundation on May 13 by an 11 to 5 vote. He has now gone to head the Department of Physical Education of Paine College, Augusta, Georgia.

The Personnel Committee of the Wesley Foundation at Fayetteville reversed its earlier decision not to re-employ Reverend James Loudermilk as Associate Director. So on April 30 the Board voted to employ Loudermilk for another year and the senior director, Reverend A. M. Martin until December 1963 when he will retire because of age.

4. St. John's Missionary Seminary of the Catholic Church had Reverend Claud Nelson for two addresses April 30 and May 1. Mr. Nelson was Protestant reporter at the Vatican Council this year. Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis, and their parishioners were personally invited to hear Reverend Nelson.

The Seminary also conducted a seminar on Race for its students and faculty which included the Reverend Colbert Cartwright, Pulaski Heights Christian Church, and Mr. Ozell Sutton, Associate Director of ACHR.

5. Hendrix College had Brooks Hays, former Congressman from Arkansas and special assistant to President Kennedy, in three lectures on Politicians and Social Issues, April 29-May 1.

6. The Arkansas Baptist published on April 23 an article by Ralph Creger, active layman in Calvary Baptist Church in Little Rock, entitled "The Bland Leading the Blind," a forthright espousal of "Christian attitudes" on race buttressed by Biblical quotations.

The same journal carried friendly editorials about the Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations and defending the paper's use of Creger's article.

7. On May 26, at the request of Elbert Jeans, Southern project of the National Council of Churches, Rev. William Gentry called interested individuals to meet with a representative of Southern Churchmen. The unclear objective of the informal conference seemed to be the assessment of the situation in Southern communities to determine the need for continued program activities of Souther Churchmen. The occasion which triggered this inquiry was the dissatisfaction of many with the Nashville conference last December.

8. The NAACP received considerable notice from the press during this quarter.

At the state level Mr. Wiley Branton returning home from Atlanta addressed the state convention in Pine Bluff on May 26. He chided school officials and Negro patrons both for the inactivity in desegregation of schools at Pine Bluff. The convention endorsed the idea of a suit to desegregate the Pine Bluff schools.

At the state level, also, Mrs. Daisy Bates [redacted] answered charges by Attorney General Bruce Bennett of a "secret meeting" of NAACP at Howard University out of which would come further demonstrations and strife. She indicated the meeting was called by the Education and Defense Fund to brief Southern attorneys on the meaning of recent U.S. Court decisions and pointed out that Mr. Bennett should know the Fund and NAACP were separate corporations since he had instituted suits against each separately.

At the local level in Hot Springs and in Little Rock new activities were reported. The Hot Springs branch of NAACP called on the local school board to desegregate the public schools next fall and to meet with Negro leaders to explain its plans. In Little Rock Mr. L. C. Bates and Dr. Jerry Jewell, President of the Little Rock branch, joined in a number of provocative activities. Mr. Bates was rejected service at the cafeteria in the state capitol. Dr. Jewell, Mr. Bates, and two others were turned away from the city swimming pool at War Memorial Park; Mr. Bates indicated a suit would issue. Dr. Jewell and Mr. Bates demanded and held a conference with eight business and professional men in Little Rock making sweeping demands on June 12. Apparently these activites in Little Rock contradicted or duplicated the activities of the Council for Community Affairs, an inter-organizational group to which both Mr. Bates and Dr. Jewell belong.

C. In Communities

1. Pine Bluff during the quarter in addition to opening lunch counters opened the city park with the exception of the swimming pool. A Negro youth in the park was attacked by a group of white youths. Police arrested five of them.

2. The Pine Bluff Movement protested to the U. S. Attorney General when the sheriff's office refused a receipt for money paid to the county with poll tax application forms. The matter was settled amicably by use of money orders for paying the county.

3. In Little Rock negotiations for changes downtown continued. The slow progress was boosted by new agreement from owners of theaters to open immediately. This was done in June.

4. In Fayetteville theaters were opened during the quarter and agreement was reached for desegregation of the city's swimming pool.

5. The Fayetteville Council on Community Relations, the United Council of Church Women, the First Christian Church, the Catholic Church sponsored on May 3 a report meeting to hear Father David Boileau and Reverend C. S. Cartwright, both of Little Rock and delegates to the Chicago Conference on Race and Religion.

6. Announcements of a new plant of Warwick Manufacturing Company at Forrest City included this: "The office of ESD announced the plant would employ Negro and white, men and women." Interviews and interviewers operated on a non-racial basis.

7. On June 23 a committee of 100 citizens put on a state-wide Emancipation Day Celebration with some 800 in attendance with greetings from the Mayor of Little Rock and representatives of many Negro groups. The occasion was used to raise funds for promotion of poll tax campaign with a member of the National Democratic Committee as main speaker.

D. In the Courts

1. The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional a package of 1958 laws aimed at the NAACP and sponsored by Attorney General Bruce Bennett. These were acts number 12, 13, 14, 16. Arguments were heard April 22.

2. The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional a 1959 act aimed at sit-in demonstrations. It upheld at the same time Act 14 which permits a business to charge trespassing against persons refusing to leave on order of the management.

3. The municipal court of Little Rock dismissed early in June charges of trespassing against Worth Long and Bill Hansen on testimony of the plaintiff, Walgreen Drug Store, that it did not wish to prosecute the case. They had been charged under Act 14 in November.

4. Attorney Wiley Branton, in response to the official announcements by Little Rock school officials that grades one and four would be opened this September, said he would advise his clients that the school board was not fulfilling its obligation, that its action at best constituted only token compliance. Wether further litigation was undertaken would depend on his clients' wishes, Mr. Branton said.

5. School officials in Little Rock apparently think they have avoided effects of the U. S. Supreme Court decision on June 3 outlawing voluntary transfer because of race. At the moment (with divergent interpretations of past policies) school officials in court and in procedures avoid use of attendance zones by ostensible use of criteria of the Arkansas Pupil Assignment Law as the procedure for non-discrimination. In describing the procedure in Little Rock the Arkansas Gazette reporter (June 7) wrote, "The whole question of such transfers in Arkansas is complicated by legal semantics. Officially - in court - the Little Rock School Board doesn't recognize attendance areas, ... In practice, however, this (attendance area) is the basis for most assignments, but it goes under the name of residence proximity which is one of the criteria of the Pupil Assignment Law."

E. In Politics

1. Arkansas Attorney General Bennett in May and June renewed his "feud" with the NAACP and "agitators." On May 22 in a speech to the Kiwanis Club of Blytheville he charged that "someone is sending outside agitators and troublemakers into our state in an effort to foment strife and turmoil." He named these "troublemakers" as Martin Luther King, Wiley Branton and the "Negro preacher from Nashville who ran the demonstrations over there." In June he "disclosed" confidential information that the NAACP was holding a secret meeting in Washington to plan further turmoil. He related the provocative activities of Mr. L. C. Bates with these other activities and implied the liklihood of massive demonstrations in Little Rock.

2. On May 24 the Arkansas Statesman, the weekly newspaper owned by Governor Faubus, ran an editorial advising Governor Wallace of Alabama to abandon defiance of the federal government and to turn to legal means of resistance. Continued defiance would mean "he will find himself without support of the citizens he represents - It happened to Governor Orval Faubus in 1958 and to Governor Ross Barnett in 1962." The editorial was written by the acting editor, Merrill Porter, 24. Governor Faubus said he knew nothing of the editorial until it appeared in the Arkansas Gazette and that he disagreed and added, "My policy on integration is still the same: that it should be resisted step by step by whatever means is available." A new publisher and editor for the Statesman has been named.

3. Under the new staff, the Statesman has been giving front page to disclosing secret meetings of Little Rock leaders with NAACP officials and making charges as to who was to blame for integration in downtown Little Rock including the name of Sid McMath. It indicates it knows the names of white negotiators and describes some details of the meetings.

4. On recommendation of Senator McClellan supported by Senator Fulbright, President Kennedy submitted the name of Pat Mehaffy of Little Rock as judge on the Eighth Court of Appeals. Mr. Mehaffy is Arkansas' Democratic National Committeeman. His law firm has been chief advisor to Governor Faubus and also handles desegregation litigation for Little Rock, Dollarway and Hot Springs school boards.

5. When asked by reporters about the regional conference of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity Governor Faubus replied that the state would determine its own policies and did not need the advice of this group.

F. In Federal Agencies

1. Attorney Hellerstein of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission visited Arkansas April 23-25 to inquire into discrimination in ESD handling of applicants for jobs and training under MDTA and ARA. He worked with the chairman of the Arkansas Advisory Committee.

2. Attorney Charles Carnes has submitted his study for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission inquiring into litigation on school desegregation and its consequences to date.

3. The Committee on Education of the Arkansas Civil Rights Advisory Committee is putting into final form its study of the disabilities of Negroes in Arkansas schools.

4. Eighteen Arkansans participated in the regional conference of community leaders sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity on June 26 in St. Louis. Concerned persons from seven states participated and heard Vice-President Johnson deliver the principal address. State officials were not included in the conference.

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events

A. In the Schools

1. In a move to open the cafeteria at the Graduate Center of the University of Arkansas in Little Rock the Director had a conference on April 2

with Mr. Storm Whaley, university official at the Medical Center. Since then Mr. Whaley has conferred with the University President and his attorney. He now is to see the holder of the franchise at the cafeteria "to see what can be worked out."

2. On June 15 the Director met with the Committee on Education of the Fayetteville Council on Community Relations and joined in its plans for effecting the end to the segregated elementary (Lincoln) school. The plans call for three phases of increasing militancy. The expectation is for a change by 1964.

3. The Associate Director worked with the Little Rock Committee for Better Education (Negro parents of children now in desegregated schools) in writing a letter to prospective new members and in holding a meeting to encourage parents to express preference for formerly white schools.

4. The Director of the Division of Elementary Education (University of Arkansas) asked for 125 copies of Dr. Spock's pamphlet, Prejudice in Children, for use with the seminar for elementary school principals in the second summer session at the University.

B. In Organizations

1. The Associate Director had leadership responsibilities in a number of unusual meetings during the quarter: the seminar at St. John's Seminary, annual fellowship luncheon of the Fayetteville Council of Church Women, Conference of School Administrators (Negro), meetings of the Wesley Foundation in Jonesboro, school commencement at Emerson, Little Rock celebration of the Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, June meeting of Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations.

2. The Director had leadership opportunities at the inter-church youth group in Fayetteville at the meeting for worship at the First Christian Church, at the annual banquet of the social science honor society at Arkansas State in Jonesboro, at the Fayetteville Council on Community Relations, at the meeting of the Wesley Foundation in Fayetteville, at the regional conference of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, at an assembly at Philander Smith College.

3. The Director continued as a member of the steering committee of the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations.

4. Staff of ACHR worked closely with Mr. Hellerstein of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission on his inquiry in Arkansas in April.

C. In Communities

1. As a member of the Little Rock Committee for Negotiating Desegregation the Associate Director has had heavy responsibility as an intermediary conferring with individuals in person and by phone. He arranged for the process of desegregation of theaters in June. He has continued to work to keep intact the united voice and action of Negro leaders.

2. All members of the staff were busy interpreting events to community leaders in Little Rock and Pine Bluff. This included a direct call to Police Chief of Pine Bluff prompting him to be alert against violence by individual outlaws just when tensions were relieved. It involved sending a letter to the publisher of the Arkansas Gazette about his concern over a possible demonstration by the NAACP on June 19.

3. The Director participated in two sessions of the Services Committee of Fayetteville's Council on Human Relations, both emergency meetings, at which strategy was planned for peaceably opening the city's swimming pool.

4. The Associate Director in company with local Negro leaders visited two plants in Jonesboro and made reports to Washington about employment.

5. Mrs. Kyle Engler arranged for a meeting in Ft. Smith exploring "what we can do" on June 27. The meeting was promoted by Mrs. Peters of the Lutheran Church and attracted forty persons of varied responsibilities in the community. Leading in the discussion was the Director and three active members of the Fayetteville Council.

6. Amicable exchange of letters between ACHR and Mr. W. W. Campbell of Forrest City in regard to the new Warwick Manufacturing plant elicited from the latter the hope that the plant would be "a model for others in Arkansas to follow" in employment policies. Mr. Campbell is the vice-chairman of AIDC.

7. Through the efforts of ACHR forty-five Negro music lovers purchased memberships in the Little Rock Community Concert Association, forty of them at the orchestra or mezzanine level.

D. Organizational Activities

1. Paul Anthony made his first visit to Little Rock, April 10-12. He met with ACHR's Advisory Council and Board of Directors, with Negro leaders, with women leaders, with three business men for lunch. The last group met to discuss the work of ACHR and possible local support from business men.

2. Local membership committees and the staff have added some eighty new families to the roster of ACHR this year. Among these are leaders in business, in churches (Catholic, Protestant, Jewish). Arkansas' senior rabbi has asked to serve on the Advisory Committee.

3. Under energetic leadership of Dr. W. H. Townsend local financial support has been greatly strengthened. A committee of three business leaders voluntarily are trying to raise $5000 of new money from business men (At least $1000 is in hand).

4. As a part of the financial effort and to enrich program the Associate Director successfully appealed to Mr. W. Rockefeller to set up a matching fund of $2500 as incentive for the committee raising funds from business men. This is having desired results.

July 16, 1963

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Alabama Council on Human Relations

Re: Quarterly Report March, April, May of 1963

During March 1963 there was a highly contested Mayor's race with Eugene "Bull" Connor running against Albert Boutwell. On March 8 Major General Edwin A. Walker and Dr. Billy James Hargis spoke to a crowd which filled the main floor of the Municipal Auditorium and portions of the gallery.

There were reports that the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights under the leadership of Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth and Southern Christian Leadership Conference might be planning demonstrations for Birmingham to begin sometime after the election on April 2 when Birmingham would vote for a Mayor and nine councilmen.

In the middle of March Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, called Mr. Sidney Smyer and gave him the names of five Negroes that he should call. It is doubtful that the calls were ever made.

During March the Director of the Alabama Council and other members of the Council talked with Mr. Robert S. Jemison, owner of the Birmingham Transit Company. Mr. Jemison was very much concerned about reports that he had from drivers and officers in the Company that Negroes were jostling whites, and he had letters from many white people saying that they did not ride the buses because of the actions of Negroes on the buses. Mr. Jemison discussed objectively the problems caused the bus company in loss of fares by the many incidents of bus drivers and whites who are antagonist

to Negroes riding in the front seats of buses, and the problem of Negroes acting in a manner to discourage whites from riding the buses. It should be noted that Mr. Jemison had earned the wrath of City Hall some years back by taking down the signs on the buses though many of bus drivers were insisting that Negroes sit in the rear of the buses.

Perhaps, the saddest commentary on Birmingham is that very little attention was given to the fact that an explosion touched off in a dirt alley behind a row of Negroes' homes on Sunday, March 24. Two persons were hospitalized, but was reported in "good" condition.

On April 1, Mr. Michael Morden a student at Kalamazoo College came to work with the Alabama Council on Human Relations for a period of three months as a part of Kalamazoo college's program of "experiential education".

On April 2 Albert Boutwell defeated Eugene "Bull" Connor and became the elected Mayor of Birmingham. Most people felt that the council members elected on April 2 would be able to deal realistically with Birmingham's problems. All of those elected to the council campaigned to open the city's parks.

On April 3 demonstrations began in Birmingham with some quiet sit-ins. The white community was shocked. One liberal white leader who had worked actively to change the form of city government in Birmingham said on April 3 "this is the most cruel and vicious thing that has ever happened in Birmingham". He and many whites and Negroes had assumed that the new government was fully aware of the urgency of dealing constructively with discriminatory practices in Birmingham. Many Negro leaders in Birmingham did not know that the demonstrations were going to take place. Dr. Martin King and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth had not been in touch with people who did

not belong to the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. While Dr. King was saying that Birmingham was the worst city in the South one of his lieutenants admitted that demonstrations were held only because Birmingham's climate had improved to the point where it was felt that demonstrations could be held without anyone being killed. Very few whites observed the demonstrations during the first few weeks. Some were openly sympathetic and others were simply curious. It was only during the last few days of the demonstrations in May that whites were expressing hostility toward the demonstrators.

On April 3 Father Albert S. Foley spoke at a meeting of the Frontiers in Birmingham saying that "the demonstrations were ill-timed and disrupting negotiations already under the way". Later in the month the press carried stories that "Father Foley was saying not only the demonstrations were ill-timed, but that Martin Luther King's motives were motivated by the desire to raise money". Rev. Powers McLeod, president of the Alabama Council, and the Director talked with leaders to inform them that Father Foley did not represent the Council.

During the demonstrations the Director of the Alabama Council was spending considerable time with leaders of the "movement" at the Gaston Motel and with leaders in the white community. On April 9, Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth and three other members of his group met with Mr. Sidney Smyer and two other white leaders. Those interested in the image of the Alabama Council on Human Relations would be interested to know that Mr. Smyer would not meet unless the Director of the Alabama Council called the meeting. On April 11, the group decided to meet again, and agreed that there would be a larger more representive group. When the group gathered one business-man joined the group, but Rev. Shuttlesworth brought only the same people.

It might be noted that Dr. Martin Luther King had promised that he would attend, but did not. The meeting was set for April 16 on a Tuesday evening with only ten or twelve whites and ten or twelve Negroes representing a broad cross section of the community would meet. After a great deal of discussion, the Negroes were able to appoint a negotiating committee, and were ready to meet on Tuesday, April 16. At this point the white leaders backed down and said that they did not feel that they should meet until there was a court decision on the suit brought by the three former commissioners of Birmingham in their attempts to prevent the new city government from being installed as the duly constituted public officials.

During April Bishop George Murray (Episcopal) was able to arrange for some meetings of Episcopal and other ministers to meet with leaders from the "movement". Also during this time there were two small meetings of local Negro and white ministers. On April 23 William Moore was killed near Attalla. On April 25 Governor Wallace had a historic meeting with U. S. Attorney General Robert S. Kennedy in Montgomery.

In May the demonstrations got larger and larger, and Friday, May 3 one of the leading merchants was ardent that neither he nor any merchant would sit down and negotiate with the Negroes at any time. On Sunday morning May 5 in a lawyer's office there was a meeting of merchants and businessmen and a committee of three was appointed to meet that evening with a group of Negro leaders. Assistant U. S. Attorney General Burke Marshall came to Birmingham on May 5, and his presence was helpful in getting negotiations under way. On May 7 there was a 24 hour truce, and on May 8 it was extended again. Finally on May 10 there was a public announcement by Dr. Martin Luther King that negotiations had successfully been concluded. He

declared that there was an agreement that lunch counters would be desegregated, an official biracial committee would be established, a committee on employment would be established, and one Negro clerk would be hired in one store. This was to take place in a period of 60 and 90 days.

Newspaper stories, magazine articles, TV programs have carried innumerable accounts of the demonstrations in Birmingham, and the effect that this has had on the rest of the country. Negroes in Birmingham began to be upset that there were no visible changes while other communities were making real progress in reducing discrimination because of the demonstrations that had been taken in Birmingham. It is doubtful if anyone predicted that demonstrations in Birmingham would touch off such nation wide concern. People have been saying that this is a revolutionary movement. Birmingham has made it crystal clear to the country that gradualism is no longer a possible approach to our racial problem.

Respectfully submitted,

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson, Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations

NCJ/mw

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Financial Report to SRC
For The Months of March, April, May, 1963

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2,349.86
Housing Allowance	300.00
Travel	511.03
Rent	164.00
Office Supplies	307.02
Telephone	247.74
New South	238.00
Miscellaneous	923.26
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,040.91

****

Income on Hand - March 1, 1963	$ 1,714.40
Income during March, April, May	3,226.25
Transferred to Checking Acct. From Project	546.00
TOTAL INCOME	$ 5,486.65
Expenditures during three months	5,040.91
	445.74
Income in Savings Account	404.40
NET BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT	41.34

STUDENT PROGRAM - June and July, 1963 REPORT (3) Ledeen

1. In early June the University of Connecticut "Come and See Seminar" brought a group of Univ. of Conn. students to S.C. for a week's study of the South and its problems. Members of SCCHR staff cooperated with a Columbia committee in setting up the program for this group of students. Through the Council office, arrangements were made for conferences with outstanding Negro leaders in the fields of education and civil rights; an evening with a bi-racial student group was scheduled and an afternoon conference was arranged with Harvey Gantt, first Negro student enrolled in a previously all-while college in S.C. A wide variety of interviews and conferences gave the students an overview of the S.C. situation, including areas of progress, problems and inadequacies-- withall, an honest evaluation. According to the appraisal made by the group, this was a valuable educational experience; certain misconceptions were clarified and understanding was deepened. It was recognized that this type of brief and curcory study had great limitations but did serve a useful purpose in building a bridge of understanding. It was also valuable for S.C. participants to evaluate their own situation afresh.

"Recruiting" or Public Relations Conferences.

2. At the end of the past academic year the discouraging fact confronting SCCHR, NAACP leadership and other concerned persons was that few, if any, Negro students were entering the doors which were being opened in the colleges through court order. This reluctance is understandable, although regrettable. S.C. Student Council had set up in the spring a committee of Clemson and USC students for the purpose of recruiting possible applicants among Negro students. At the end of the school year Harvey Gantt indicated his willingness and great interest in working with this committee. Conferences were set up on two occasions with Mr. Gantt and groups of prospective Negro students. The group conferences, arranged in cooperation with guidance counselors in Negro high schools, brought together recent outstanding high school graduates, rising seniors, and some college students. The purpose of these conferences was to confront these students with the possibility of enrolling at one of the state colleges now opening for the first time to Negroes.

Harvey Gantt presents a very positive image of Clemson College. His experience there has been a good one, with a high degree of acceptance on the part of a number of fellow students and an excellent academic record on his part. His enthusiasm and maturity are an inspiration to younger students. Among those in these conferences were some students who are vitally interested in making application to the state colleges. There will be follow-up with the most likely of these students. Furthermore, this is the beginning of an intensive effort of "quiet recruiting" among Negro students. It is the plan to hold group conferences in all of the large urban centers in S.C. during the coming year with Clemson, USC and Winthrop students serving on the public relations team.

In late June SCCHR received information about one other Negro student who had been accepted at Clemson. Student members and the program director have corresponded with Miss Brawley (the second Negro student to be accepted at Clemson) who is working in New York City this summer.

3. The University of South Carolina situation developed rapidly after the premininary hearings in the U.S. District Court in late June on the Monteith case. Judge Marten ruled in favor of Miss Henri Monteith and "all others similarly situated." The University indicated shortly thereafter its willingness to admit Miss Monteith in September along with two other Negro applicants. Mr. Robert Anderson of Greenville, S.C., transferring from Clark College in Atlanta, was the first Negro student to be

accepted at the University of S.C. since reconstruction. Student members and/or staff have been personally in touch with each of the three students to be admitted. Miss Monteith, whose home is in Columbia, was contacted shortly after her return from college in Baltimore. She has been invited to the home of the Lutheran Chaplain at USC to meet a few women students members of this Columbia Intercollegiate Group. Miss Monteith has also participated in summer meetings of this group. Mr. Anderson, who has been working in Washington this summer, has been "welcomed" by correspondence. The third applicant, Mr. James Solomon, a faculty member at Morris College in Sumter, is to do graduate study. All staff members know Mr. Solomon, who works closely with the local Council in Sumter.

Plans are now complete for an informal conference to be held on September 8th, prior to registration, which will bring together these incoming Negro students and some 40 USC student leaders. This conference was set up by SCCHR working with a committee of students and USC chaplains. Harvey Gantt and several Clemson students will be present as resource leaders.

4. In early July arrangements were made by the program director for a student group visitation with Dr. James McBride Dabbs at his home. The group of some 12 students was composed primarily of S.C. students now studying in theological seminaries out of the state and now working in local churches for the summer. Several of these students were "founding fathers" of the three-year-old S.C. Student Council on Human Relations. A real effort is being made to keep in touch with former student members now studying out of the state, and who hopefully will soon be returning to S.C. to work. This evening of conversation was one of the means of "keeping in touch," and of course proved to be most rewarding for all those participating.

In Columbia, students and staff have been in close contact this summer with a student interracial ministry in a local Negro Episcopal church in which students from Mississippi, New York, Alabama and South Carolina were working. This group has assumed responsibility for several programs for the Columbia group during the summer season.

LOCAL COUNCILS (Note: You may wish to include this concerning Columbia).

The Columbia Council H.R. is in the process of attempting to rethink its role in the community. At a meeting on July 30 it was suggested that the local Council set up working committees in line with those of the State Council--education, economics and employment and community affairs. At this meeting it was also planned to seek an appointment with Mayor Lester Bates to offer the services of the Columbia CHR and to express the concern of the group that Columbia move ahead rapidly in the processes of desegregation. This was subsequently done. (Note: Add to this any August information concerning conference with Bates, etc., if it seems wise).

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS

Among materials distributed this quarter were 50 copies of Martin Luther King's "Letter From a Birmingham Jail", with covering letters sent to ministers and lay church leaders in the state.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(3)

Financial Report

June 1 to August 31, 1963

Balance Brought ForWard June 1, 1963			$ 13,431.04
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 1,106.50	
New South Subscriptions		266.00	
Contributions		303.75	
Southern Regional Council		3,525.00	
Savings & Loan Withdrawal		5,000.00	
Miscellaneous	(SRC advance for Blue Ridge Conf. $35. (Penn Center for mailing Conf. Reports $100.00 (Fed. tax refund 21.25 (Nat.Share.Fund for coming Conf. at Penn Center $500.00	656.25	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$10,857.50	
GRAND TOTAL			$ 24,288.54
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Rent		126.00	
Postage		66.00	
Telephone		37.50	
Office Supplies		25.45	
Travel: SCCHR	$121.89		
FF	292.54	414.43	
Salaries: SCCHR and FF (minus taxes)		2,810.70	
New South		304.00	
Distribution		6.90	
Administration		91.74	
Miscellaneous, including bank exchange costs		7.50	
2nd quarter taxes		952.13	
Field Foundation transfer to Bldg. & Loan		12,000.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		16,842.35	
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1963			$ 7,446.19

(3) Duplicate

LWD
VJ
SB
BP
MM

return to LWD

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarter Report

June - August

1963

The summer quarter in previous years has been a time for following up on necessary details unavoidably set aside during the program year, September through mid-January; for checking finance and membership records to complete the budget and to bring delinquent members back "into the fold"; for in-service-training, usually at the Fisk Race Relations Institute; for wholesale distribution of important pamphlets, articles and other significant pieces of material; for field trips to make individual and small group contacts; for "weeding" files and swelling them again with plans for the new year worked out with state and local officers; for setting up an annual state-wide workshop for September-- and always for a brief vacation!

This summer things have been different, very different. South Carolina is on the move and SCCHR staff has moved in new directions and new ways, too.

Attached is a report of the work of Mr. L.S. James, the field representative of SCCHR and of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Mrs. Ledeen, part-time program director, worked for the months of June and July only, with a leave-of-absence in August. Her report is attached also.

MDTA Operation in South Carolina

Prior to the State-Staff Conference at Blue Ridge, N.C., June 19-21, attended by SCCHR's professional staff, follow-up of SCCHR's May 2nd Consultation on Urban Problems was focused upon. On May 2nd, Mr. Keith Aull, Director of the S.C. Employment Security Commission, had announced that classes under the Manpower Development and Training Act, could no longer be held on a segregated basis. The order from OMAT conflicted with S.C. law and caused a statement. The executive director spent much time in conference with Mr. Aull and his assistant, Mr. Paul Jarvis, director of the MDTA program, and also with Mr. R.D. Anderson, S.C. State Director of Vocational Education under whose supervision MDTA classes are set up. In this way SCCHR learned of the road blocks and was able to give information and insights needed for continuing the program. Upon invitation, the executive director participated in a joint conference on the S.C. problem with representatives of the USDL and USDHEW, of the S.C. Employment Security Commission and S.C. State Dept. of Education. Although Governor Russell failed to give needed "go" signals, plans have been worked out to keep the MDTA program alive and at least one integrated class is now being held. Twenty-one additional ones are set up and will begin when needed classroom space can be rented. The State of S.C. continues to refuse use of public school classrooms. Desegregation of at least a few of the State's technical education center and of the Charleston public schools in September presumably will hasten the future collapse of S.C.'s system of public school segregation and assure full use of available MDTA and ARA funds for desperately needed job training.

There is now a suit to desegregate the Greenville public schools as well as the suits of long standing in Clarendon County and in Darlington. Hearings have not yet been scheduled.

Economic Deterrents to Voting and to Continuing Education

Mr. Frank Robinson, of Sumter, CORE voter-registration worker, has said that approximately 80% of the persons contacted by him and his co-worker, both of whom are full-time employees, are inhibited by economic dependency. SCCHR's rural program is focused in the 24 counties declared eligible for area redevelopment in which economic displacement and dependency is greatest.

As an initial effort to point up theeconomic, educational and cultural problems of low-income urban residents, the SCCHR Citizens Confrontation on May 2nd explored the characteristics of the culturally deprived, services presently available and others urgently needed. The shortage of day care centers and of community centers was recognized as contributing to absenteeism and to the school drop-out problem.

Under the leadership of Governor Donald Russell and others, interest in public education, especially the drop-out problem, is at an all-time high.

Judge Justine Wise Polier, Field Foundation Board member, informed the SCCHR executive director of a federal program available under the U.S. office of Welfare, headed by Dr. Ellen B. Winston to provide for the esteblishment of day care centers under state departments of public welfare. In checking with the S.C.DWP, it was learned that S.C. did not plan to make use of the program because if its "provisions"-- obviously requiring that day-care centers be open to all. Remedial action must be planned.

Mr. Jack Wasserman, project director of the National Sharecroppers Fund, provided SCCHR with a report of surplus foods distributed to each of the 50 states. Upon investigation, the SCCHR executive director learned that in S.C. surplus foods are being distributed to schools and a few institutions, but to needy families only at times when localities are designated as disaster areas. Perhaps a beginning may best be made in remedying this situation by informing the Governor who, along with Dr. Arthur B. Rivers, director of the S.C.DPW, are seeking federal economic assistance for low-income families in which absenteeism and school drop-outs are high.

. . . . . .

A "Conference on Wheels" originally planned as a follow-up of the May 2nd meeting to include ministers and members of the SCCHR Community Affairs committee resulted in a visit in June by SCCHR and the Columbia Urban Rehabilitation professional staff to the slum areas in Columbia being rehabilitated. (An experienced Rehabilitation staff member's plans to resign made it impossible to wait for a more convenient date.) On the basis of this beginning and of interviews by the SCCHR executive director with the director of the Columbia Bethlehem Center, plans are under way for student projects similar to those described in a winter issue of The Reporter, entitled "Ivy League Integrationists" to provide tutorial and other service rendered by Northern students through a project financed by the Field Foundation. Doubtless these will be slow in developing, but have vital, long-range potentialities.

The SCCHR's Education Committee meeting in June explored possibilities for further coordination of citizen-effort for educational and school purposes. Both the S.C. Education Association and the Palmetto Education Association (white and Negro teachers associations) formerly performed segregated coordination functions. How Governor Russell will succeed in mobilizing voluntary effort will doubtless be indicated at a conference called by him to be held in Columbia on October 8. Hopefully, attendance will be on the basis of bi-racial inclusiveness.

Eight Target Cities

On June 8th the NAACP announced that Greenville, Spartanburg, Rock Hill, Columbia, Orangeburg, Sumter, Florence and Charleston had been chosen by the NAACP for concentrated desegregation efforts to be made on a predetermined time schedule.

Field Trips Related to the "New Revolution"

The SCCHR executive director was asked to work as closely as possible with situations developing in Rock Hill, Orangeburg, Sumter and Florence. During this quarter, field trips have not only been made to each of these four cities but to the other four also. In addition, Newberry, Greenville, Anderson and Seneca have set up bi-racial committees. All of these cities have also been visited. In every city, contacts were made with one and usually more of the following type persons: mayors and/or members of city council, chamber of commerce staff and/or officers, key Negro and/or white citizens.

A number of common denominators were revealed:

1. There is little, if any, realization by white people of the urgency and immediacy of the Negroes' demands for change.

2. Many mayors attribute reluctance to set up official bi-racial committees to four principal causes: a) problem of selection of representative Negro leaders satisfactory to Negroes, b) reluctance of white persons to be identified publicly as members of an official or quasi-official bi-racial committee, c) hardening of many economic leaders, often members of the Chamber of Commerce-- attributed to resistance to the Kennedy "civil rights package" and an attempt to defeat him in the 1964 presidential election, d) fear of political consequences by mayors and members of city councils to appearing to accede to NAACP demands-- issued as an ultimatum, some say.

3. In most places, Negroes are beginning to view the bi-racial committees now set up as tranquilizers to keep them satisfied with token minimal changes.

4.Community leaders continue to fear "outside agitation" and to resist "outside" help.

Demonstrations in Charleston, Orangeburg and Sumter

While the SCCHR was in touch with conditions throughout the state, the NAACP focused its efforts at Charleston.

In line with what appears to be a tacit agreement, newspapers have played down Negro demands and activities. It was not until mid-July when a near-riot occurred in Charleston that much public attention was given to the almost daily, orderly, and growing-in-number marches and to the picketing of stores on King Street in Charleston.

A report of the visit made to Charleston by the SCCHR executive director, who preceded the team mates, Charles Demery, Atlanta Episcopal rector and native of Savannah, who has good personal contacts in Charleston, and John Youngblut, director of Quaker House in Atlanta, who prepared the report, was sent to SRC by Mr. Youngblut in late July, shortly after the visit.

Soon after the six demands made by the Charleston movement were acceded to by most of the Charleston King street merchants, demonstrations began in both Orangeburg and Sumter; little press attention is being given these movements as yet.

SCCHR Statement Urges S.C. Parks Remain Open

An article appeared in The State, Columbia, July 23, which quoted from a statement made to the press by the SCCHR executive committee. The statement was given to the AP and to UPI also, and was carried in a number of daily newspapers over the state and also by a few of the TV and radio stations. (Copy of article from The State is attached.)

Inconclusive Communications With Governor

In an effort to establish rapport with Governor Russell and to secure his leadership in specific areas of political and economic progress affecting Negroes, a committee met with him in June to discuss specifics of proposals made to him in a letter sent to him earlier. (See SCCHR Quarterly Report for March-May,1963). Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia; Earl Middleton, Orangeburg, business man; John Montgomery, editor of The Columbia Record; I.P. Stanback, manager of the Columbia district of the N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company; and the Rev. Fred M. Reese, president of SCCHR, composed the committee. A report of findings-to-date was made in a letter to Governor Russell from Mr. Reese, a copy of which is attached.

Other Activities in Brief

Mr. Reese lent aid to the newly organized Seneca Council on Human Relations by meeting and planning with it at a meeting on June 28.

Like the Seneca Council, the recently formed Aiken Council finds getting off the ground difficult, due to the added need to think through the matter of purpose and program in order to supplement rather than duplicate proposed (Aiken) or emerging (Seneca) official or quasi-official Mayor's bi-racial committees. Work in Aiken will be slowed down due to absence on vacation of Mrs. John Twombly, the chairman.

In Rock Hill, William Barron, SCCHR member and insurance executive, and the Rev. Coit Troutman, played important behind-the-scene roles in the desegregation of lunch counters. Mr. Barron has also made important contacts in Rock Hill to implement the MDTA program there.

Mr. Reese has made valuable new contacts in Anderson.

The SCCHR executive director learned on her visit to Anderson that the public

library has had no Negroes to request service at the "white" library. Follow-up steps taken; no report of results yet.

A quiet request for names of Negro leaders known to have an interest in mental health was made to SCCHR. Persons listed have received from Gov. Russell official appointments to a state-wide committee.

Progress in Columbia has been disappointing as it has been elsewhere also. A copy of a report made by Mayor Lester Bates is attached.

In August, the SCCHR executive director attended the court hearing on the Charleston public school desegregation case.

In June, L.S. James attended an institute in Norfolk, Va., called by the Office of Manpower Automation and Training (OMAT), to discuss ways of speeding job training programs. A demonstration has been made by the Virginia State College (Norfolk Extension) in the joint operation of the MDTA program by OMAT and a private institution.

The SCCHR executive director attended the annual conference of the Southern Baptist Convention's Christian Life Commission at Ridgecrest, N.C. in late August. From Ridgecrest, she went to Charlotte, N.C. and attended the funeral of Dr. Harry Jones, director of the NCCHR.

There is a growing awareness of the need for a council on human relations in Spartanburg. In August, a meeting of a few interested persons was held at the Bethlehem Center. Unfortunately, no one has yet been found who is both willing and able to take initiative and to accept leadership.

Finance

Both the SRC matching grant of $4,600 has been earned and an additional $400 raised, which completes the 1963 budget of $5,000 to be raised by SCCHR.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

QUARTERLY REPORT OF MR. S. L. JAMES, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, SCCHR,
FOR JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1963

3

This quarter was spent largely in conducting follow-up conferences of our state-wide meeting at the Penn Community Center, February 13-15, 1963, where we discussed training programs and jobs for rural South Carolinians. Our field representative spent the month of June in local meetings based on the previous conference at Penn Community Center. He participated in mass meetings in Denmark, S. C., on Sunday, June 9; there were over a hundred persons present. They were deeply interested in organizing committees to prepare for MDTA training, ARA training, and for meeting with the ARA county committee.

On June 18, the Jasper County Council on Human Relations held a monthly meeting. Our representative helped to prepare for this meeting by securing Mr. Wilford F. Broxterman, manager of the South Carolina Credit Union League. He explained to the people the value of a credit union; how to organize one, and gave all the requirements for such an organization. At this meeting local committees which were selected at the prior monthly meeting made their reports. The committee on court house desegregation reported that it had been successful in getting all signs "For Colored" removed from the court house. Integrated seating in the court house was also promised. The committee to the ARA County committee reported that the chairman of the ARA committee was very courteous and promised them that Negroes would be employed to the extent of 40 per cent of the new jobs which would be created by the forthcoming new industries to Ridgeland, S. C. This promise was to materialize by August. Our representative has recently been informed that Negroes are now being trained for work in this new industry.

At the beginning of the latter part of this month, our field representative started preparations for the forthcoming conference at Penn Community Center for September 22 through 27. This conference would emphasize cooperatives, job training, with emphasis on local leadership training for low income rural people. Our representative contacted Mr. J. E. King, County Agricultural Agent for Orangeburg County, June 28, because Mr. King had expressed interest in ARA and MDTA training in his county. Our agent found Mr. King very cooperative and quite interested in having training courses set up, especially in the operation and repair of heavy farm equipment. He realizes that Negroes are not only unemployed because of the lack of training but are under-employed, and he felt that such training would help to double salaries for Negroes who are working on farms.

Our representative intensified his efforts in preparation for our forthcoming conference in September during the month of July.

On July 5 he had four conferences in four different communities, helping leaders to understand the purpose of our meeting in September, informing them how to apply for employment and job training in their local communities. He had a conference at Fort Motte ~~and it was approved~~ with ~~under the leadership of~~ Mr. Hope Williams, who was already getting his men who are unemployed registered for employment and training. He had been encouraged to do this by Senator Gressette of his county.

The same day our representative had a conference with Mr. Williams & Elloree, who is working on a project for the establishment of a recreation center and for an opportunity to get courses set up under MDTA.

Holly Hill was visited also, to meet with Roy Bunch, Box 293, Holly Hill, along with Mr. L. W. Williams, both of whom were interested

in the establishment of training courses under MDTA. They were advised how to apply for job training and employment.

On this same day our representative went to Sumter and had an interesting conference with Mr. O. R. Reuben, president of Morris College, Sumter, S. C. He was interested in the opportunity to set up a course under MDTA in guidance and counseling for the unemployed. He was directed how to apply for the opportunity to set up this training.

In order to get the cooperation of the vocational agricultural teachers as well as their supervisors, our representative visited the annual meeting of the Vocational Agricultural Teachers at State College in Orangeburg on July 16, 1963. He got the opportunity to explain the purpose of the forthcoming conference at Penn Community Center, September 22 through 27, to the state supervisor, Mr. Gore, and his assistant, Mr. Hickson, both of whom were very interested in our programs and promised cooperation by encouraging the vocational ag teachers, especially in counties that are eligible under ARA to encourage eligible farmers to come to our conference in September.

On July 18 our representative had a conference with a group of leaders in Allendale, S. C. He explained to these leaders the purpose of the conference in September and asked for their cooperation. This group was under the leadership of Mr. J. J. Fields, P. O. Box 195, Allendale. It was interesting to have in this group Mr. Norman Lofton, Jr., who has a BS degree in agriculture and 15 hours credit on his graduate degree in agriculture but has never been able to find a job after he graduated in 1955. Of course he was in the Army two years during that time. This young man needs encouragement.

Our representative went the same day to Varnville, Hampton County, South Carolina, to meet with one of the outstanding leaders of this county. He is ~~not only~~ a minister and principal of the high school, including the elementary schools. His name is Rev. H. J. Brooks, Box 416, Varnville. He was very cooperative and promised to help select leaders from Hampton County to attend our conference. He has kept his promise in every way.

On July 19, 1963, our representative went to two more counties where ARA committees had been appointed without the cooperation of the Negro population. Our representative contacted Mrs. E. C. Connor in Aiken, S. C. She is associated with Mrs. Josie Hazel. He received friendly cooperation and a promise from this lady and Mr. Jimmy Davis that continued cooperation would be coming from this county.for our conference. Aiken County is sending five representatives to our conference in September.

On this same day our representative continued ~~on~~ to McCormick County and had a conference with two of the leaders in the county at the county seat, McCormick; their names are J. W. Garrett, P.O. Box 282, McCormick, and J. Singletary, Box 511, McCormick. Mr. Singletary is the only member of the NAACP in the city. They were very cooperative in their talk and pledged cooperation with our program for September, but our representative noticed a deep-seated fear of organizations, due to the attitude of the white people in the community. They claim that they are not allowed to organize or participate in organizations which are not generally approved by the county. Although they promised to cooperate with our program, I doubt if any of them will be there.

On July 22, 1963, Rev. J. H. Bowser of Chester, S. C., was visited along with several other ministers and laymen who were having a meeting at the Calvary Baptist Church. Our representative was allowed to speak to this group and explain the purpose of our conference in September and he gave some of the requirements for setting up courses under MDTA. There was 100 per cent expression of cooperation of this group for our conference in September.

The same day, in the afternoon, our representative visited the office of the assistant county agricultural agent in Lancaster and had a conference with the office force there, which included the North Carolina Mutual Insurance director and the secretary of the county agent's office. They expressed active interest in our program and promised cooperation in helping to select capable local leaders to attend our September conference.

At Barnwell, S. C., July 24, 1963, our representative helped complete the name of the organization for that county. They were having their regular monthly meeting. They decided to call the organization the Barnwell County Citizens Club. Rev. Monroe Bush, Sr., was elected president and Mrs. Cornelia B. Green was elected secretary. Since this was a regular meeting, they selected a committee to contact the Barnwell ARA committee to seek information about the nature of the overall economic development program and to ask for membership on the ARA county committee. Our representative advised them as to how they should make approach, and furnished them with names of chairmen of the committees. He also explained the nature of the forthcoming conference to be held in Frogmore, September 22 through 27. They promised to sent five representatives. This group also promised to affiliate with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Our representative advised them by letter, after a conference with our executive secretary, as to how the organization could affiliate with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Our representative visited four communities on July 29, 1963. He had a conference with Mr. A. G. Marshall at Camden, who is the assistant county agent for Kershaw County. He expressed interest in our conference in September and a willingness to do everything he could to encourage setting up courses for MDTA. He promised to help select suitable delegates for our conference in September at Penn Center.

On this same day our representative visited Chesterfield County and had an interesting conference with the assistant county agent, Mr. B. L. Cunningham at Chesterfield. He promised to select suitable delegates for our conference in September. He is a member of the ARA committee and is working closely with the committee in its organization for the establishment of a sewing industry at Pageland. He promised to send some one to explain this project to us.

This same day our representative went to Marlboro County and visited the county agricultural agent in Bennettsville, S. C. He had a very interesting conference with Mr. E. C. Abrams, the county agricultural agent. He expressed interest in training under the MDTA for the under-employed and unemployed, and he thinks the course in operation and repair of heavy farm machinery would be one of the main courses needed in that area. He promised to cooperate with our plans for our conference

in September. His assistant agent, Mr. Quincy Bembow, was not in his office, but Mr. Abrams said he would discuss our plans with Mr. Bembow upon his arrival. This interview was very friendly and interesting.

A little later in the afternoon, our representative reached Darlington County and had a long conference with Mrs. J. B. Johnson, home demonstration agent for colored families. She promised to discuss this matter with the assistant agricultural county agent who was on vacation. She was sure that they would locate some local leaders who were eligible for attendance at our September conference.

Mr. Wilda J. Gray, county agricultural agent for Darlington County received our representative for a very interesting and cooperative discussion relative to MDTA training for Darlington County. Mr. Gray feels that the course in the operation and repair of heavy farm machinery would help not only to increase the salaries of Negro farm laborers but would in many cases double itself. At present he said the Negro farm laborers are getting $5.00 a day operating a tractor, and he is sure this salary could be increased to $10.00 a day with training. They expressed cooperative interest in our September conference also.

On July 30, our field representative visited two counties for conferences with leaders. In the morning he met with Mr. R. C. Bacote and Mr. John Mott, Jr., associate county agents of Berkeley County. They were in their office in Moncks Corner. Both of them expressed the need for ARA and MDTA training. They indicated that an ARA training program had been stopped because it had to be done on an integrated basis. However, white and colored leaders feel the need for training under MDTA and ARA. Both of these county workers promised to contact eligible local leaders for delegates from Berkeley County to our September conference.

In the afternoon of the same day our field representative visited St. George in Dorchester County and had an interesting conference with the Rev. L. W. Curry, P. O. Box 502, St. George. He is one of the prominent leaders in the county and pastor of a church with a congregation of 500, many of whom are sharecroppers and low income farmers. He is very interested in this program. He has also continued his interest since our meeting with him. The county has been organized and has expressed interest in becoming affiliated with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. We are expecting to have delegates from Dorchester County to our September conference. They continue to send for more information about the National Sharecroppers Fund and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

In order to find out what progress is being made by Negro applicants to be accepted to our new Richland County Technical Education Center, our field representative stopped by to visit this center July 31, on his way to Sumter County. He was received cordially by the director, Mr. R. L. Grigsby. He was interested to learn about the aims and activities of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. He made it clear that there would be no discrimination in selecting students for this educational center. Negroes have applied and been examined along with white people. Many failed the test for entrance, white and Negro; but finally one Negro passed the test with the second highest average attained by any applicant. He was accepted.

In Sumter, S. C., our representative had a conference with Mr. Schuler, district supervisor of FHA, Sumter, S. C., relative to what had been done

by FHA for Mr. Columbus Cooper who was the only one of five case studies made by our field representative that the State director said was eligible for a loan under FHA. Thus far Mr. Cooper has not been able to get the local committee to approve him.

At this time picketing of public places and stores was being carried on by Negroes and it was hard to get any other information relative to the progress which a special committee from the Negro group had made with the ARA county committee. Mr. Finney, who was the chairman of this committee, said very little progress had been made. The associate county agent, Mr. Sanders, was not in his office but I had a long conference with his secretary, Mrs. Gadenia T. Butler. Her husband is a minister and she is very active in church and community work. She promised that she would interest eligible local leaders in our forthcoming conference at Penn Center in September.

Later in the afternoon our representative went on to Manning, S.C., and had a conference with Mr. Eugene Fitzgerald, associate county agent from Clarendon County. Both he and the home demonstration agent expressed deep interest in our program in September and promised active cooperation in helping to select suitable persons to attend.

During the month of August, our field representative continued his visits so he could complete visitation to all of the 24 counties that are eligible under ARA in South Carolina. He visited Conway, S.C., which is in Horry County, and had an interesting conference with the county agricultural agent, Mr. V. M. Johnson, and his assistant, Mr. Hubert Hardee. They were very cordial and cooperative. They promised to interest the Negro county agent, Mr. W. P. Johnson, who was not in the city at this time, in cooperating with our program in September, by selecting delegates from this county. The home demonstration agent for Negro families, Mrs. Marian W. Watson and Mrs. Ardella F. Holmes, secretary of Mr. W. P. Johnson, both expressed interest in our program and promised to help in every way they could in making this a success.

Our representative also visited Kingstree for a conference with leaders there, in order to solicit their continued cooperation in our leadership training conference. He was able to get cooperative promises from Mr. Johnie C. Dimery and Mr. E. Irving Lawrence, to encoursge cooperation from their county-side organizations with our program in September. We also planned for the county forthcoming October meeting, which will be held on the 4th of October, 1963, at Greeleyville, S. C. I promised them to have Mr. Broxterman to speak to their organization about the possibilities of a county-wide credit union.

Our field representative has spent most of the time in the office, making preparations for and helping to organize the program for our meeting at Penn Community Center. A copy of this program is attached.

Duplicate circulating -

3

Confidential

QUARTERLY REPORT
June July August, 1963
to
Southern Regional Council

It has been a long hot summer but encouraging in many ways. For the first time there has been activity in several towns simultaneously. It was difficult for the staff to choose the spot to work. Savannah, Brunswick, Rome, Valdosta, Fitzgerald, Americus, Albany, Columbus, all were having demonstrations and movement of some kind. This made us realize the necessity for establishing more groups, for finding more contacts, if we are to even begin to answer the needs. It is hoped that during the fall and winter we can enlist the aid of concerned members with organizational talents in helping extend our operations.

The Segregationists, though not great in numbers seem to be well organized in Savannah, Brunswick and Rome. Their activities are efficiently directed and show determination. They have successfully blocked progress for the moment in Rome.

The major time of the staff was spent in Savannah. Much of these activities has been previously reported. Mr. Holmes played a most significant role as negotiator between officials of SCLC and the Crusade for Voters and the City Government. Some desegregation of hotels, motels, theaters and bowling alleys are reported to take place after October 1.

The desegregation of the schools in Chatham County has gone smoothly. Mr. Holmes spent two weeks in working with individual parents and the complicated requirements to help 24 youngsters transfer. 21 were accepted. 19 high school seniors are enrolled in the 12th grade at 2 high schools. The Council is tutoring these students who are finding their preparation inadequate. Roman Catholic Parochial Schools also were integrated this fall.

OPTICS (Operation for Peaceful Transition in Chatham Schools) consisting of some 20 leading organizations was organized by the Savannah Council. This group certainly helped greatly in preparing a favorable climate for the opening of school.

Mrs. Arnette Waters has suffered the 7th shooting into her home in Savannah. Besides the shooting there has been other harassment. Still no one has been apprehended. Reports have been made to local Police, FBI, GBI, and Department of Justice. But the shooting continues. Another family who lives in similar circumstances (not members of the Council) are having the same sort of violent harassment. The last shootings have been in day light.

BRUNSWICK

Our dream of the first city in Georgia to voluntarily desegregate its schools was interrupted by District Judge Scarlett's

ruling, on the eve of the opening of school, that the school board did not have the right to desegregate until they produced a plan that was approved by the court. He maintained desegregation would do "irreparable injury" to both white and Negro children. The decision was reversed by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. September 16 found the 6 back in the white school. 17 fine students asked for transfers. Only six of these were accepted. The reception of the 6 students has been fairly smooth. The teachers are giving the children extra attention in helping them to make up the 2 weeks lost time. The segregationists have a new High School Youth Council who are pressuring the white students to ostracize the Negro or any friendly whites. So far, they are not completely successful.

ROME

After many futile attempts to enter the white trade schools in Rome there will be a court case. One stumbling block seems to be the employment office which has given the entrance tests, another the school board itself. Governor Sanders has expressed a desire to support desegregation of the trade schools. State School Superintendant Purcell says they will take "one" in Rome. However, no Negro has been admitted. The biracial negotiating committee is not meeting. The lunch counters are still closed.

AMERICUS

We have asked Governor Sanders, the New Director of the Children's Services in the Welfare Department and the Chairman of the State Democratic Party to give us information concerning the children in jail in Americus. All of these contacts promised some sort of cooperation. It is reported that the juveniles are out of jail. 12 of the older young people are still in the stockade at Leesburg. The four leaders are being held without bond in Americus. They are not allowed visitors other than immediate family and lawyers. The Negro, Don Harris, seems to be under the most pressure in jail. The trial is set for November.

The Episcopal Minister in Americus, The Reverend D.G. Pritchard, is having an interracial meeting this week to discuss the local problems. He has asked us not to come to Americus at this time.

We hope to find further contacts and get into the town in the near future.

AUGUSTA

Augusta has had a very eventful summer. Roy Harris has hired a Negro bus driver on his desegregated buses. 2 salesclerks and one bookkeeper are working in retail stores on the main street. The parks have been desegregated. The City Auditorium is also

desegregated. Discriminatory signs are down in the Court House. The Mayor has appointed a biracial advisory committee.

Reverend Hamilton, chairman of the NAACP chapter, also a Council member, is due the major credit.

The general atmosphere in Augusta is greatly improved over a year ago. The town is changing. Our Council had a most stimulating and vigorous September meeting. All kinds of acitvities are under consideration.

PARKS

Mr. Holmes has visited several more of the 36 state parks and ascertained the high degree of differences between them. The NAACP has entered a suit against the Jekyll Authority, which we hope will mean the desegregation of all state parks. Mr. Holmes has spent much time with Operation Breadbasket in working with the ministers in Atlanta, in negotiating with the Telephone Company, and the Coca Cola Company as well as the Bakeries.

About 60 Negroes were hired in the Bakeries. However, for many reasons, the lack of training perhaps the chief, many were discouraged and quit.

The Telephone Company has hired only 3 or 4 after a year of negotiating. A difficult situation with Coca Cola still exists. An agreement has not been reached, a boycott is in progress. However, Mr. Holmes believes there will be an early agreement perhaps by October 1.

HOUSEKEEPING

We have 87 new members this quarter bringing our paid membership to 949. A state wide membership drive for October is being planned.

FINANCES

Report enclosed.

BOARD

The Executive Committees has agreed to attempt a plan of increased activity on the part of the board. Each board member will be asked to serve on a committee composed of people living in his town but working on a state wide committee. We hope this will encourage board members to work beyond there own locality. In expanding services into new areas as well as giving more assistance to local councils.

We are enclosing a current list of desegregated facilities in the state.

SCHOOLS

A. Public:

1. Atlanta: 11-12th grades by court order, Sept. 1961, 9 students; 10-11-12th grades, Sept.1962, 44 students; 9-10-11-12th grades, Sept.1963:

Name	Number of Students
a. Murphy	72
b. Bass	23
c. Roosevelt	20
d. West Fulton	11
e. O'Keefe	8
f. Grady	8
g. Brown	6
h. Fulton	3
i. George	1
j. Sylvan	1
TOTAL	153

2. Athens: 7 students, Sept. 1963, voluntary.
3. Savannah: 19 students, 12th grade, Sept. 1963, court order
4. Brunswick: 6 students, 11-12th grades, Sept. 1963, court order and voluntary.
5. Columbus: plans 12th grade Sept. 1964 (without court order
6. Macon: case in court.
7. Augusta: case ready for court.

B. Colleges:

1. University of Georgia: 2 students, Jan. 1961; 5 students, Sept. 1963.
2. Georgia Tech: 3 students, Sept. 1961; 6 students, Sept. 1963.
3. Georgia State: 1 student, June 1962; 7 students, Sept. 1963.
4. Emory: 1 student, Sept. 1962; 9 students, Sept. 1963.
5. Armstrong (University of Georgia system at Savannah): 1 student, June, 1962.
6. Savannah State: 1 white student, Sept. 1963.
7. University of Georgia Extension, Columbus: 1 student, Sept. 1963.
8. Mercer: 3 students, Sept. 1963.
9. Valdosta State: 2 students, Sept. 1963.
10. Oglethorpe: 1 student, June 1963; 1 student, Sept. 1963.

C. Trade Schools:

1. Smith Hughes: 1 student, Jan. 1963; about 50 students, Sept. 1963.

D. Catholic Schools:

1. Atlanta: Sept. 1962.
2. Valdosta: Sept. 1963, 5 students.
3. Savannah, Columbus, Albany and Macon: Sept. 1963.

LIBRARIES

1. Atlanta: 1961
2. Savannah: 1961
3. Augusta: 1962
4. Macon: 1962
5. Tifton: 1962
6. Brunswick: 1963
7. Valdosta: 1963, spring.
8. Albany: 1963 (stand up) after sit-ins.
9. Rome: 1963
10. Columbus: Sept. 1963, after sit-ins.

RECREATION

A. Public Parks:
1. Savannah: 1 opened by order of Supreme Court 1961, all other parks opened voluntarily 1960.
2. Macon: parks opened voluntarily 1963.
3. Atlanta: opened voluntarily, time indefinite.
4. Rome: opened without court case, 1962.
5. Augusta: opened without court case, summer 1963.

All state parks are segregated, 31 white, 5 Negro. (1 Negro, Yam Grande, closed summer 1963).

B. Public Golf Courses - City:
1. Atlanta: opened by order of court 1955.
2. Macon: opened, vote of City Council, June 5, 1961.
3. Savannah: opened voluntarily (court case was pending)1960.
4. Gainesville: (private), golf course and toilet facilities open, but not eating.
5. Golf Tournaments: open for spectators.

C. Public Swimming Pools - City:
1. Atlanta: court order, 1963.

D. Casino and Amusement Area:
1. St. Simons Island opened without court case, Aug. 1963.
2. Beach: St. Simons Island, without court case, Aug. 1963.

E. Theaters:
1. Atlanta: 1962, 1963.
2. Neighborhood Emory: Sept. 1963.
3. Athens: July 1963.
4. Municipal Auditoriums: Atlanta, Rome, 1962; Augusta, 1963.

F. Discriminatory signs down at Little White House: 1963.

LUNCH COUNTERS

A. Savannah: July 1961, after sit-ins.
B. Atlanta: August 1961, after sit-ins.
C. Macon: October 1961.
D. Augusta: March 1962, after sit-ins.
E. Columbus: January 24, 1962, after negotiations.
F. Athens: October 29, 1962.
G. Brunswick: January 2, 1963, after negotiations.
H. Griffin: August 1963.

RESTAURANTS

A. Atlanta: 1963, number about 15:
1. Davis Fine Food Cafeterias
39 Marietta Street, N. W.
9 Forsyth Street, N. W.
31 Houston Street, N. W.
237 Peachtree
2. Town House Cafe (back of library)
3. S & W (across from Davisons)
4. Seven Steers, 691 Peachtree Street, N. E.
5. Herren's, 84 Luckie Street, N. W.
6. Stouffer's, Top Of The Mart, Ground Floor, 240 Peachtree
7. Caruso's Italian Restaurant
8. Miami Buffet, 133 Cone Street, N. W.
9. Cross Roads Restaurant, 1556 Peachtree Street, N. W.
10. Yohannan's Restaurant, Lenox Square
11. Johnny Reb's Restaurant, 101 Forsyth Street, N. W.
12. House of Eng, 986 Peachtree Street, N. E.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEES

A. Valdosta: Sept. 1963, appointed by Mayor Maxwell Oliver; 14 white - 10 Negro.
B. Columbus: Sept. 1963, appointed by Mayor; 15 white - 10 Negro
C. Brunswick: 1960 or 1961; 6 white - 6 Negro.
D. Athens: Mayor Jack R. Wells appointed 2 separate committees 1 white - 1 Negro, August, 1963.
E. Augusta: July 1963, appointed by Mayor.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Accepted Negro members:

1. Macon: 1961
2. Atlanta: 1962

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Accepted Negro members:

1. Atlanta: 1962
2. DeKalb: 1962 (2)
3. Augusta: 1962
4. Savannah: 1963 (7)
5. Rome: 1963 (3)

Quarterly Financial Report for Southern Regional Council
June July August, 1963

GENERAL FUND		
On hand June 1, 1963		$4,713.10
INCOME		
S.R.C.	$ 950.00	
New South	26.00	
Donations	920.00	
Membership	805.00	2,701.00
		$7,414.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	2,712.50	
Office equipment	39.92	
Payroll taxes	90.89	
Refund to locals	224.00	
Office supplies	218.38	
Postage	110.00	
Rent	210.00	
Travel	635.99	
Books and subscriptions	23.36	
Telephone and telegraph	303.16	
New South	54.00	
Legal and accounting	45.00	
Miscellaneous	5.65	
Conference	25.41	
Printing	496.25	
	$5,195.01	
Field Foundation Overhead	1,075.94	4,119.07
		$3,295.03
FIELD FOUNDATION		
On hand June 1, 1963		$4,766.98
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	1,425.00	
Payroll taxes	51.66	
Travel	457.31	
% of overhead	1,075.94	3,009.91
On hand August 31, 1963		$1,757.07

(3)

September 7, 1963

The Honorable Donald Russell, Governor
State of South Carolina
Wade Hampton State Office Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor Russell:

Your secretary indicated that your schedule was too crowded to permit a conference between us and Mr. Keith Aull relative to State employment practices.

You remember that our conversations began with your vocal response to a document submitted to you by a committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It will be necessary for us to attempt a summary of your position on the recommendations contained in the document.

You indicated that you felt a biracial committee was and is not necessary or desirable since no group of whites or Negroes could be representative. You understood that such a proposed committee need not have official status or sanction but rather would provide some face to face confrontation.

In other words, this recommendation of the committee was rejected.

A second recommendation was that Negroes be recommended and appointed where possible to public policy boards and committees. You indicated that you would be glad to receive any names of persons, white or Negro, thought to be eligible for such an appointment or recommendation. You carefully indicated your unwillingness to make any promises on this issue.

A third recommendation was that you give support and encouragement to more vital and helpful technical and vocational education for Negroes. It is obvious that the technical education centers are open to all. It is also obvious that vocational training opportunities for Negroes are far below those available to white youth. On this recommendation, you suggested that one central focus of your administration is the upgrading of education. This is a worthy goal in which we all concur. Our intent on this was to indicate to you the need to upgrade offerings for Negroes, opportunities which white youth already have.

Finally, a recommendation was made that racial discrimination in State employment practices cease and that you give encouragement to upgrading Negro State employees. You arranged a conference with Mr. Pearman, who assured us that there is no discrimination in hiring at the State Highway Department and that all qualified applicants would be hired when needed without regard to color. Mr. Pearman was careful to indicate that among qualifications was

the ability to sustain morale among other employees. He was also frank to admit upon direct question that the presence of Negro employees in non-traditional positions would jeopardise morale.

Thus there was given us the impression that racial discrimination is not a factor in hiring but qualifications are.

The purpose of our recommendations was to point out the genuine need for communication across racial lines. The time is past for defensiveness about present policies or bitterness about practices in the past. What we need is intelligent consideration of common concerns.

So long as there is evasion of issues and rejection of interpersonal encounter, so long will there be grounds for continued suspicion and mistrust.

Walter Lippman sums up well what seems to me to be the crux of the issue at stake. "The outstanding danger is the loss of confidence by the Negro people in the good faith of the white people. If confidence is lost that there is a legitimate remedy for genuine grievances, there will be lost at the same time confidence in the doctrine of non-violence. What will come after that is unpleasant to contemplate."

Our committee will make a report to the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, indicating the consensus of our understanding of your views as herein indicated. Obviously you cannot be quoted directly, nor do we intend to violate any understanding of confidence you may have shared with us. Naturally, the information on the position of Mr. Pearman and the Highway Department and your own views are public information.

The policies of state government are open to public scrutiny and you have indicated an "open door" with regard to problems we face.

It is our urgent hope that you will sense the need for further exploration in these vital issues. However, crowded your schedule may be, you cannot be unmindful of the fact that direct action groups are exerting real pressure upon the Negro leadership of South Carolina. At present, the leadership is able to plead for holding the line, but that time will soon run out if there is no real evidence of genuine progress. Such progress does not imply yielding to demands or concessions to petitions but rather represents a direction toward full equality of opportunity for all citizens in the state.

Thank you for the time you gave us. We are hopeful that our conversations communicate genuine concern for honest encounter in the living of these days.

Sincerely,

Fred M. Reese, Jr., President
S. C. Council on Human Relations

(3)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - August 31, 1963 September 13, 1963

INCOME	
From SRC	$ 950.00
Contributions	156.50
Memberships	715.00
Total	1,821.50
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries (net)	1,200.23
Tax Penalty	9.54
Federal Taxes	354.14
Staff Travel	70.50
Supplies	51.77
Rent	187.50
Printing	
Envelopes	13.77
Stationery	29.15
Telephone	145.06
Postage	60.00
Subscription	2.00
New South Subscriptions	340.00
Memphis Chapter Returns	25.00
Nashville Chapter Returns	94.00
Bristol Chapter Returns	10.00
Total	$ 2,592.66
Balance on Hand	1,516.32
Income for Quarter	1,821.50
	3,337.82
Expenditures	2,592.66
	$ 745.16

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

For QUARTER ENDING - August 31, 1963

September 13, 1963

INCOME: Funds Available		
Cash on Hand	$ 770.05	
Deposits	2,000.00	
Total		$2,770.05
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	735.67	
Federal Taxes	197.25	
Staff Travel	88.13	
Board Travel (Executive Meeting)	104.52	
Consultations (Board President)	231.16	
Secretarial Services	90.58	
Executive Board Meeting Expenses	3.00	
Printing	28.23	
Postage	2.49	
Duplicating (Hospital Survey)	35.15	
Supplies	9.00	
Publications (B'ham Jail Letter)	5.65	
Subscription (Southern School News)	2.00	
Total	1,532.83	1,532.83
		1,237.22
Outstanding checks		13.23
BALANCE IN BANK		$ 1,223.99

Duplicate circulating.

3

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones September 10, 1963

QUARTERLY REPORT: June, July, August 1963

State-Wide

The Governor has not yet signed an executive order creating a Committee on Human Relations, nor appointed its membership. The Council which agreed on June 6, to recommend a roster of candidates submitted its list on September 4. In recent discussions with George Barrett, Clement and his administrative assistant have confirmed the promise of such a committee. The untimely death of Senator Kefauver, and the political repercussions have been a distressing and distracting factor. Senator Herbert Walters is a wealthy conservative industrialist, 72 years old, and from his past actions we cannot expect leadership from him. However, there is belief that he will follow exactly whatever the Governor wants, and this means he may vote for the Civil Rights Bill. It is also possible that he may absent himself from the Senate at the time. To vote for the bill would be completely counter to his past performance. He has held no previous political office but has wielded economic power.

The state parks were completely desegregated this summer. We have asked members throughout the state to check on them and advise us. No reports have been received except from one near Nashville. A bi-racial summer student group used it without incident several times this summer. On July 4, it is reported that there was indications of potential unpleasantness but state troopers arrived on the scene, and their presence along the water front seemed to be all that was required to restore complete calm.

We have no way of knowing how much state parks have been used. Our experience with the current Commissioner indicates that he is completely easy and comfortable about desegregation of the parks, and that he will support local superintendents under pressure from nearby communities. My guess is that some parks may have had no bi-racial use, and that some park superintendents may have used evasive methods to discourage Negro use. However, until our membership reports we have no way of knowing about the parks. There have been no news reports of incidents. TV and news stories made public announcements of desegregation.

Bench Mark - In accordance with the Board's directive in May, we mailed audit forms (see enclosed) to members in 24 different localities. Replies were finally received from 14, following numerous reminders. They were difficult to coordinate. Most of the cities which have had rather broad desegregation of public accommodations remain unwilling to have them publicly announced for fear of retribution from segregationists. In general, all chain motel, hotels and restaurants along main thoroughfares are fully open. This is generally true of first-class hotels and restaurants in the business area. For the traveler, however, there is no way to assure his welcome and avoid embarrassment if he ventures beyond these strict confines. Our next NEWSLETTER will summarize the findings we have.

The Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has recently made a study of health care in Nashville. While no names appear on the study, Dr. David Rogers of Vanderbilt Medical School faculty generally directed it with manpower furnished by Professor Cleary and psychology and sociology students at Peabody. The Council has contributed the stenographic services, involving an original memeographed copy. The total cost to the Council is $142.00. The copies we are sending you have not yet been approved for distribution by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Consideration is being given to re-writing the material as a comparable publication to "Jobs & Color".

My personal feeling (K. Jones) is that it does not have similar usefulness, or that broad on appeal. However, it has already been instrumental in desgregating St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville.

The Council continue to furnish all clerical assistance to the Tennessee Advisory Committee. We consider this reasonable but time consuming.

Special Summer Projects

There has been a voter education project in Fayette County and an American Friends Service Community project in Memphis. Very little is known about them by Council staff, and our assistance and guidance were not sought.

In Nashville, two white ministers were assigned to Negro churches as part of the Inter-racial Ministry. South Street Community Center, in a slum area near our office, had a group of 6 Mennonites working with them in a school enrichment program and summer recreation. The Mennonites have worked with this Community Center over several years. The Mennonite group this year consisted of 5 white women and 1 white man, all mature persons and several of them qualified teachers.

The American Friends Service Internes in community service for the second year had about 12 young people, 18 to 22 years old, with Mr. & Mrs. Charles Puttkamer in charge. While they had no official relationship to the Council, K. Jones served on the local sponsoring committee, and kept in touch with their activities. The students were placed in recreational programs and at two state institution for mentally ill and retarded. They shared group living in a white neighborhood, and I believe the experience was considered valid. Several of the students found the limitation on their participation in demonstrations unacceptable, and one girl was asked to leave prior to the termination of the program. They did engage in picketing at Morrison's Cafeteria which resulted in repercussions from one of the state institutions. I am not sure that a community in transition, such as Nashville is at present, is an appropriate place.for such experiments. While direct action is a natural next step for the students, it may be a strategic mistake for the local community organizations with conservative boards, and for local protest groups working for desegregation. K. Jones was relieved to see the project terminated without serious incidents or publicity.

The Voter Education Project

The Southern Region of the National Student YWCA and the National Student Christian Federation, co-sponsored a voter registration and education project in Nashville from June 23 through August 17.

The main purpose of the project was to stimulate qualified Negroes living in an area of North Nashville (Councilmanic District 21) in regard to citizenship education and voter education-registration. One other purpose was to get a group of college students from across the United States to share in a planned and purposeful integrated living situation.

The 13 participants (1 Negro male, assistant leader, 2 Negro females, 4 white males, and 4 white females, with Mr. & Mrs. Wilson Yates as leaders), with different religious and cultural backgrounds, held workshops in civil rights, economic and political and social structures of Nashville. For these workshops, various local persons were asked to participate and responded with enthusiasm.

D. Webster, co-chairman of the local committee, feels that not enough guidance or assistance was given the participants of this project. One of the reasons, she feels, was due to over-active schedules of those persons who so freely give of their time and service to such endeavors. However, the project was very effective and as a result almost 200 names were added to the roster of Negro registered voters in the said district.

Nashville

Little direct Council activity has taken place since May. With the formation of the Metropolitan Human Relations Committee, the city has achieved considerable desegregation without incident. The state Council staff obtained regular white observers during beginning desegregation and then concentrated on getting Negroes to use the restaurants. There has been sporadic picketing at Morrison's Cafeteria which refuses to drop its color bar. The Nashville Council has attempted to stimulate and support the Metropolitan Human Relations Committee. There is recognition that the public accommodations area is only part of their job. We have worked with friendly members in recruiting job applicants, and in asking their assistance in opening other institutions such as the Nashville Automobile Club (AAA affiliate).

Nash. has sustained a severe loss in Negro leadership with the departure of Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Vivian Henderson, Rev. Metz Rollins, Rev. Claude Walker (NAACP Branch president) and the imminent loss of Herman Long. We can ill-afford such loss, and the local Community Relations Council has been without real leadership for months. This was the result of the poor functioning of Gid Fryer, president who moved away from Nashville in July and the fact that they have not obtained another president. With their limited activity, it has been rewarding that membership has held up as well as it has. During July and August nearly all of our local leadership was away from the city.

Several speaking engagements have been filled to church groups throughout the city. In late August, K. Jones participated in a 5 night "Youth Week" program at one of the large Methodist churches. This was a discussion group on Christian Social Concerns for senior high school students. My objective evaluation was that it was a disaster for all concerned. The students eventually agreed that while segregation might be immoral, it was not realistic to expect the church to exert leadership within or without, since this would mean loss of income, and the lessening of their own superior youth program. This experience confirmed the extremely conservative mood of young people elsewhere, and the loss of adventure and independent thought usually associated with adolescents.

In August, the state council took on the Nashville planning and entertainment of 4 visiting African students and their 2 American escorts. (Plans were made for 5 African visitors, but 1 did not arrive.) The request was handed to us by the local Chamber of Commerce because of their staff vacation plans. While this seemed a minor chore, it required a tremendous amount of time, since so many of the persons we would normally call on (August 25-27) were not in Nashville. However, it did give us access and approval by the Chamber of Commerce, which has previously shunned our overtures for cooperative action.

East Tennessee

Knoxville, like Nashville, has had little outward activity since May and June. The Highlander sponsored rural work camp destruction and arrests have plagued sympathetic supporters. The Knoxville News Sentinel is continuing its vendetta against Rev. Ewell Reagin of the Presbyterian Student Center, and anyone else who has had any connection with Highlander staff, past or present. There is pressure within the Negro community to get Negroes to patronize the downtown establishments.

From my August interviews with several Knoxville persons, I did not discover any real desire for a local council. The NCCJ and several other organizations have had continuing programs. As Knoxville people explain, you see the same people at all of the different organizations working in this area. During the period of the Knox Area Council, services were made available to help any local organization or committee to achieve its goal. Consequently there was considerable splintering of groups which could not have survived without the transfusions given by Galen Martin's service and encouragement. With the termination of this free service many of the groups have

continued, but with severe anemia. The NCCJ has as its president this year, Mrs. W. B. Hembree, also our board member, and an ernest determined person. She expressed willingness to try to assist in organizing a Knoxville Chapter, but expressed reluctance to effect another organization. In August when I was there, most of the state council people, Negro and white, were away from the city.

It was a genuine pleasure and privilege to gave Vernon Jordan's guidance during visits to Bristol and Johnson City. In Bristol the movement toward integration comes from Sid Berman's leadership; he's president of the Bristol Council. There is no real organized Negro effort. They accept what Sid organizes, but initiate little activity. The quality and quantity of Negro leadership is sparse. Life is not difficult and Negroes do not make demands. This is also true in Johnson City. It was a real asset to have Vernon's evaluation and his stimulation of Negro leaders to lead. Following the Johnson City meeting a white member of the newly formed Mayor's Committee telephoned for a "blue-print" on how to go about desegregation in Johnson City.

School Desegregation - Teacher integration was achieved in Putnam County last week without incident. Three adjacent counties desegregated their high schools also without incident. Earlier visits indicated that they were doing so with reluctance, but accepting it as inevitable. The resistence of the Negro teachers to desegregation only confirmed the white generalization that the better Negroes don't want integrated schools. In July, K. Jones' visit to Livingston (Overton County) there was recognition that the schools must accept integration. However, a week before school was to open, the Negroes had not been told they would be enrolled at Overton High School. The principal said he had no plans to tell them. He didn't know how they were to find out; they were not invited for pre-registration. He was misinformed that the number who might come, etc. Following a visit with officials, K. Jones got word to the Negro students to appear at the high school on opening day.

Several other school systems are beginning desegregation, including Harriman City School System, McMinn County, Hawkins County, and possibly others. The only blatant resistence has come in Smithville (see clipping). The school systems will resist by various means, but where Negro population is small, they will reluctantly agree to voluntary desegregation.

West Tennessee

Jackson, which was our showcase community has fallen on hard times. A strong Citizens Council has emerged there and backed the successful ticket for Mayor and city council. The Chamber of Commerce leadership changed and the present directors have disavowed the agreement made in 1961 for a step-by-step desegregation program. While some of the former Chamber officials are continuing quietly to work with Negro leadership, the real bi-racial thrust is gone and most of the former white leadership has moved away from Jackson. There have been Sunday mass meetings of 3000 Negroes determined to bring about equality of opportunity. The local press refuses to report these meetings, and the political leadership denounces it. The Jackson Community Relations Council's white membership has felt the brunt of the Citizens Council, and was discouraged and ineffective when I was there August 1. K. Jones will be in Jackson on September 11, 1963. From earlier successes, the Negro community has gained courage and determination, but violence will probably occur before there is change.

Memphis Council is in the doldrums. It has never been really strong and has had poor or non-functioning leadership. They have faced up to this now and K. Jones is meeting with them September 12.

We have not achieved our goal of organizing new councils. In small communities where communication is established, it seems to the local people unnecessary. Where the Negro population is very small, there is not enough Negro leadership to bring a council into existence. I have tried to work with what leadership there is, using Nashville and local contacts for opening wedges in job opportunity, etc.

Neither have we achieved any real program for enlarging membership. There has been a considerable increase in new memberships in the Nashville area because of one board member's personal drive. The elected council officers have not given time to this, other than one brief meeting. At that time, it was proposed that we broaden our concern to include school drop-outs, prison reform, etc., believing that in this way we would enlist many people of liberal views but uncommitted about race. The competent person asked to head this has since then decided she cannot do so. With the state meeting still without form or substance, there has been no target to pen it on. This whole matter has been a real failure and one that K. Jones feels particularly discouraged about. With a well established program and goals I think we can increase our membership and effectiveness. As it is we are floundering.

Finances - One of our few bright spots has been the increase in financial support. We achieved our matching funds goal considerably earlier that we had in 1961 and 1962, and membership renewals are continuing to come in. All membership renewal notices have gone from this office, rather than from local councils and we have kept a better tab on the process than in former years. We expect to clear our files of old members who have not renewed, and this will show a real drop in membership but the result will be a valid count.

As of September 1, we had received $4,827.90 - $103.00 received in August and deposited in September, in memberships and contributions.

SUPPLEMENT

Jackson (K. Jones)

On September 11 and 13, I was in Jackson. There have been meetings in Mayor Smith's office between Negro leadership and white political and business leaders over the past several months. The meetings have been acrimonious, and ineffective. In early September, it was agreed that some statement of purpose was required. The Mayor appointed a committee of 4 persons - 2 Negro and 2 white to draw up a proposal for lessening community racial tensions. It was sheer good forturne that Pierce Winningham, Jr., a young attorney, was one of the 2 white members. The other is Rev. David O. Byrd of the West Jackson Baptist Church. This small committee drew up a modest statement of procedure which called for rescending all segregation ordinance on the books and initiation of action to bring about equality. With some change, this was accepted by the Mayor's Committee - about 12 people - on September 11. On September 13, when I was again in Jackson, it was learned that the small revisions agreed to had been changed completely, so that the new resolution called for the end of Negro demonstrations for the next 6 months while the Mayor and others worked on these matters but with no promise of success. There was to me another Negro mass meeting on September 15 when Negroes would consider this proposal. The Negro leadership was completely frustrated and discouraged, and Mr. Winningham was a patient in the local hospital while his wife was receiving threatening telephone calls.

The only local newspaper, the Jackson Sun refuses to report any racial news but also to accept advertising "which may be inflammatory." They gave this reason for refusing to accept as advertising the Knoxville News Sentinel editorial revised to fit Jackson, and to be signed by the Jackson Community Relations Council. My own interviews with the advertising manager of the paper and 3 hotel-motels was an assurance of their segregation

policies. They were actually terrified of my question about their policies.

Part of Jackson's problem stems from the blackout of news. White residents have no way to know that 2000 to 3000 Negro gather for a mass meeting each Sunday night, and they will not be held back very much longer.

Memphis

On September 12, the Memphis Chapter, after long discussion agreed to continue as a chapter and to adopt a formal program of activities. Temporary officers were elected in order to move forward while the Nominating Committee worked on a slate. The Memphis group, now largely disorganized, is made up of 2 groups of members - the ones who see frank and forthright stands on issues, coupled with bi-racial action, and a group of older citizens terrified of action, but genuinely concerned for bi-racial communication. The Memphis Community Relations Committee (power group) considered and then rejected the broadening of their own charge to initiate measures to bring about change, and settled back into their role as firefighters. There they remain, although giving lip service to their ability to go beyond settling of issues.

The NAACP is the leading force in Memphis for initiating change. However, there is little avenue for communication and quiet pressure except through an organization such as our Council. It was the recognition of this by Negro members which insisted on the continuation of the Memphis Chapter.

_____

Executive Director

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - August 31, 1963 September 13, 1963

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00
Contributions	156.50
Memberships	715.00
Total	1,821.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (net)	1,200.23
Tax Penalty	9.54
Federal Taxes	354.14
Staff Travel	70.50
Supplies	51.77
Rent	187.50
Printing	
Envelopes	13.77
Stationery	29.15
Telephone	145.06
Postage	60.00
Subscription	2.00
New South Subscriptions	340.00
Memphis Chapter Returns	25.00
Nashville Chapter Returns	94.00
Bristol Chapter Returns	10.00
Total	$ 2,592.66

Balance on Hand	1,516.32
Income for Quarter	1,821.50
	3,337.82
Expenditures	2,592.66
	$ 745.16

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

For QUARTER ENDING - August 31, 1963

September 13, 1963

INCOME: Funds Available		
Cash on Hand	$ 770.05	
Deposits	2,000.00	
Total		$2,770.05
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	735.67	
Federal Taxes	197.25	
Staff Travel	88.13	
Board Travel (Executive Meeting)	104.52	
Consultations (Board President)	231.16	
Secretarial Services	90.58	
Executive Board Meeting Expenses	3.00	
Printing	28.23	
Postage	2.49	
Duplicating (Hospital Survey)	35.15	
Supplies	9.00	
Publications (B'ham Jail Letter)	5.65	
Subscription (Southern School News)	2.00	
Total	1,532.83	1,532.83
		1,237.22
Outstanding checks		13.23
BALANCE IN BANK		$ 1,223.99

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Community Survey - July 1, 1963

AUDIT OF PROGRESS IN DESEGREGATION

Tennessee City or Town _____

Population (Approximate) _____

Percentage of Negro population _____ Other - Non-white _____

FOOD SERVICE

	Number	Desegregated
Restaurants - Part of retail trade store	_____	_____
Restaurants - Independent	_____	_____
Restaurants - Motels and hotels	_____	_____

Did desegregation take place following sit-ins or other demonstrations? Yes _____ No _____

Negotiations of bi-racial committee? Yes _____ No _____

Has there been any pressure for desegregation? Yes _____ No _____

COMMENTS:

HOTELS AND MOTELS

How many _____ 10 or less _____ 10 to 50 _____ Over 50 _____

List desegregated hotels or motels:	Accept Individuals	Accept Bi-racial groups
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Is there pressure for desegregation? Yes _____ No _____

If so, who is leading it? _____

RECREATION

	Number	Segregated	Deseg.
How many public (tax-supported) golf courses?	_____	_____	_____
parks?	_____	_____	_____
swimming pools?	_____	_____	_____

Were facilities desegregated by: Demonstrations _____ Negotiations _____

Is there pressure to desegregate? _____ (Describe) _____

_____

If segregation is official policy, is it announced by signs? _____

List desegregated movie theatres, art theatres, concerts, musical offerings regularly available in your town:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TRANSPORTATION

List any station or transportation facility with segregation signs - bus, air-lines, train, city bus line:

_____

_____

_____

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

	Grades 1-6	7-8-9	high sch.	adult educ.
Public schools desegregated	_____	____	____	____
Vocational schools desegregated	_____	____	____	____
Parochial or private schools desegregated	_____	____	____	____

Nursery schools - under private or church auspicies which are desegregated: List

_____

_____

_____

List desegregated private colleges or universities:

_____

_____

_____

What individuals or groups are bringing pressure to desegregate?

_____

_____

Is there discussion or likeliness to integrate staffs by 1963? _____

COMMENTS:

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH SERVICES

List hospitals accepting Negroes:	Patients	Nurses	Medical Staff	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	____
_____	_____	_____	_____	____

Are patients and staff segregated within hospital? _____

Is there a current demand for desegregated service? _____ By whom _____

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

List "white" churches which accept Negroes:	As guests	As members
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Is there any desegregation, such as union services, denomination meetings?

Describe _____

N E W S L E T T E R

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

June 19, 1963

1. Metropolitan Human Relations Committee

The attached memorandum was sent to the chairman, Mr. James O. Bass, with copies for all members of the Committee. However, it will take considerable individual effort on the part of our membership to further the goals enumerated, and to broaden the concerns of the Committee. Our Council recognizes that there are additional matters of inequality which merit the consideration of the community.

After reviewing the five proposals enclosed, you should write to the Committee -

1) supporting one or more of these points, or
2) making additional proposals for the Committee's consideration.

Letters should be sent to: Mr. James O. Bass, Chairman
Metropolitan Human Relations Committee
Metropolitan Court House
Nashville 3, Tennessee

If convenient, the Nashville Community Relations Council would appreciate a copy of your letter. This will assist the Board in discovering the additional areas of inequality which are of great importance to members.

2. Congressional Civil Rights Legislation

Civil rights legislation in line with the President's nation-wide address on June 11, is anticipated in Congress within the next two weeks. Despite the force and challenge of President Kennedy's statement, there has been little reaction in the form of letters and telegrams to Congressional delegations. Letters should be sent immediately to President Kennedy and -

Senator Albert Gore, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Senator Estes Kefauver, " "
Congressman Richard Fulton, " "

Letters should urge the passage of a strong civil rights bill, and ask the support of our Representative and Senators. There has been surprisingly little reaction to the President's speech. It is noted that the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN has never printed the text of the President's Civil Rights address.

-The Nashville Community Relations Council
is a chapter of the
Tennessee Council on Human Relations-

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Memorandum to the Metropolitan Human Relations Committee

The Nashville Community Relations Council would like to urge that the Metropolitan Human Relations Committee maintain its very fine accomplishments by giving consideration to the following suggestions for further progress in desegregation in the community life of Nashville and Davidson County:

1. Develop a plan for follow-up on restaurant, hotel, and motel desegregation.

   Many businesses may be quite willing to desegregate if directly requested to do so. Therefore, to maintain the momentum which has started, there should be a plan to contact in person or by letter in the name of the Committee each eating place, hotel, and motel in the Metropolitan area to request its compliance with the Committee's recommendations regarding service without regard to race or color. Voluntary desegregation of our well known accommodations should pave the way for the enactment of a Public Accommodations Ordinance. Experience in other metropolitan centers has shown that such an ordinance is necessary to insure compliance by all establishments. The Committee should recommend that the Metropolitan Council enact a Public Accommodations Ordinance with sanctions.

2. Secure service in health, welfare, and recreation establishments on an equal basis without regard to race or color.

   These services are provided by government, voluntary tax exempt agencies, and commercial establishments. The Committee is in a position to recommend to the mayor and governmental departments that they render services on a non-segregated basis. Voluntary agencies such as hospitals, other health and welfare agencies, character building agencies and other leisure time service agencies, should serve all persons without racial limitations. These agencies look to the total community for their capital improvement and operating funds through United Givers Fund, other voluntary fund drives, Hill-Burton funds, and tax concessions.

   Commercial establishment licensed to serve the public in the areas of recreation and entertainment have much the same responsibility for providing an "open city" atmosphere as do restaurants, hotels, and motels. Consideration should be given to including them in a Public Accommodations Ordinance.

3. Secure employment opportunities on a merit basis.

Recent studies of federal, state, and local governmental agencies in Metropolitan Nashville indicate considerable racial discrimination in hiring and upgrading practices. Policies of merit employment consistently adhered to should be an immediate goal for all governmental agencies. We suggest that the Committee give attention at once to their responsibility for expanding equal employment and training opportunities.

All employers should be urged to adopt a policy of merit employment. Agreements should be negotiated with employers whereby Negroes who are qualified by training and experience would be accepted as applicants for all types of employment without discrimination. Labor unions should also be urged to eliminate discriminatory policies and practices. The Metropolitan Council should consider legislation which would safeguard employment rights.

4. Secure housing opportunities on an "open occupancy" basis.

Negroes should have access to any housing for which they are able to pay. Real estate owners, dealers, and developers should make their holdings available on a non-discriminatory basis. Banking establishments should make loans available for buying, or building homes without considering the previous racial character of the neighborhood.

The Metropolitan Council should examine ways in which government can promote a policy of open occupancy housing. Urban Renewal has tremendous impact on Negroes since a disproportionate amount of blighted housing is occupied by non-whites. One device which should be employed in connection with Urban Renewal is a citizens participation program. This is, in fact, a program requirement for federal funds which has been overlooked to date. An over-all citizens committee on Urban Renewal with a sub-committee or separate committee on minority housing should be appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Housing Act. Such a citizens committee could examine various aspects of the problem of equal housing opportunities for all citizens.

Metropolitan Nashville should avoid the handicap to democratic living which inheres in large areas occupied by a single racial group. The Committee should encourage in every way possible long-range planning for open residency as protection against such a hazard.

5. Continued efforts toward inclusive educational facilities.

Although our public schools have fulfilled the minimum requirements of the Federal Court Order with regard to desegregation, Nashville's experience in the last six years should provide confidence for bolder and more creative steps. As schools approach the junior high and senior high school years, extra curricular activities gain a larger place in the life of the students. The board of education, the administrative staff and teachers must be aware of the importance of athletics, glee clubs, debating teams, and similar activities for all students. Such activities are an intrinsic part of a desegregated school system. Teachers should have the advantage of specific preparation for desegregation in the junior and senior high school levels, with the support of the educational system. In addition, it becomes increasingly important that vocational training at Hume Fogg, for example, be available to Negro students.

The Nashville Community Relations Council recognizes the comprehensive nature of these suggestions and the time and effort of all our citizens which will be required to bring about these changes. We will continue our efforts to accomplish these objectives and will be of whatever specific help we can to the Committee. We stand ready to amplify or detail any of these suggestions which the Committee may wish to hear.

Gideon Fryer, President

June 18, 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn.

Rec'd 10/30/63

3

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Quarterly Finance Report
July-Aug.-Sept. 1963

Balance brought forward June 30, 1963		$ 353.72
INCOME		
SRC Grant		800.00
Matching Funds via SRC		2,200.00
Special Finance Drive	$ 2,900.00	
Special Matching Fund	2,500.00	
Contributions	545.50	
Memberships	143.00	
NEW SOUTH	72.00	
Literature	11.25	6,171.75
	TOTAL	$ 9,525.47
EXPENDITURES		
Transfer to Savings		$ 2,500.00
Salaries		
Executive Director	$ 1,625.00	
Associate Director	1,750.00	
Secretary	1,225.00	
Social Security	181.33	4,781.33
Program		
Travel	241.77	
Literature	88.16	
NEW SOUTH	173.00	
Activities	113.70	616.63
Office		
Rent	195.00	
Supplies	60.08	
Postage	94.00	
Telephone	106.31	
Bank charges	.95	
Equipment	25.75	482.09
	TOTAL	$ 8,380.05
Checkbook balance September 30, 1963		$ 1,145.42

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

3

Quarterly Narrative Report
July-September, 1963

I. Significant Events in Arkansas

A. In the Schools

1. On July 8 the Pine Bluff School Board announced plans for "voluntary" desegregation of the first two grades. Subsequently the Board assigned six children to four elementary schools, one in the first and five in the second. Five are attending without newsworthy incidents.

2. On August 12 the Hot Springs School Board announced "voluntary" desegregation of the first and second grades. The Board fixed no schedule for additional desegregation but reported it would announce further steps "from time to time." On July 28 Superintendent Mills announced that eight out of fourteen requests had been granted under the Arkansas Pupil Placement Law. The eight would attend four different elementary schools. The Board justified its actions to its patrons by appeal to the legal advice of Attorneys Friday and Light who confirmed the courts would compel the district to take this action if it did not do so voluntarily. These attorneys are the counsel for the Little Rock Board.

3. On August 15 and 16 five Negro students asked North Little Rock Board for admission to the senior and the Jefferson Davis Junior High School. All live near these schools. On August 27 the Board announced that it was denying all requests but that it would draw up a plan for desegregation beginning September 1964. (This is the first action by the Board since it withdrew its plan to open the high school in 1957 after the Little Rock turmoil that year.)

The Board's action was intended to answer the query from Colonel Carl C. Hinkle of the Little Rock Air Force Base prompted by the notice from the Defense Department to all military installation commanders to inform their men that they have a right to send their children to desegregated schools and to obtain policy statements from the local districts on admission. Colonel Hinkle's statement indicated the plan was not what the Department of Defense wanted, but that it was not the policy of the Air Force to "force desegregation on the district." Mr. Hinkle retires this year as commander of the Air Base.

4. On August 8 the Little Rock School Board announced the assignment of seven Negro children to the fourth grade in five schools. Six were denied. Earlier eight Negro first graders had been assigned, making fifteen in the elementary schools of the city. One hundred and eight students were assigned to the junior and senior high schools earlier.

5. Little Rock opened September 4 a new 1¼ million dollar Booker Junior High, named for a deceased Negro attorney. The Board refused to say whether it was designated for Negroes. Only Negroes were assigned. The staff is all Negro.

6. Mrs. Y'Vonn Fitts took her white son, six, in McAlmont School for Negroes on September 3-4. He continues to attend this County school

under the Pulaski County Board. The father is an airman stationed in Alaska. She reported a barrage of obscene and threatening phone calls.

Carl W. Darnell, a recent resident from Arlington, Virginia, enrolled his two young sons in nearby Bush School for Negroes on September 6. They were left in the school only one day.

7. On September 12 Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers filed a suit against the Fort Smith School District with George Howard of Pine Bluff as attorney. The suit is over the refusal of the Board to admit the Rogers' daughters, Janice and Patricia, to the 12th and 10th grades. The Board is in the seventh year of its grade-a-year plan.

8. On September 24, Negro candidates for school boards ran in three Arkansas districts. All lost. Two other Negro candidates announced. One at Crossett withdrew because his wife taught in the district; another at Dumas was disqualified because three of the 21 petitioners were not qualified voters. Two of the three who lost were in southeast Arkansas, Dermott and Eudora.

At Little Rock Mrs. John Evans ran second against two white opponents. Mr. McDonald, the incumbent, won with 3811 votes which was a plurality not a majority of the votes. Mrs. Evans received 2461; Mr. Fureigh, 1921. The majority vote seems to be against present school board policies, since this was the issue raised by both McDonald's opponents.

9. The Little Rock School Board chose R. H. Matson as chairman, succeeding Everett Tucker, Jr.; and Ted Lamb, vice-chairman.

10. In August the Arkansas Education Association (white) and the Arkansas Teachers Association (Negro) announced plans to study merging the two organizations.

11. Harding College, operated by the Churches of Christ at Searcy, admitted three Negro men to its freshman class. They all reside in Searcy.

B. In Organizations

1. The Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations (off-spring of the National Conference on Religion and Race) on September 17 held the first of three sessions to be convened this fall. More than two hundred from all the faiths participated in the Student Union of Philander Smith concentrating on "racial justice in the inner life of the synagogue and church." Rabbi Elijah Polnick, John Gillam (Catholic), William Gentry (Methodist), Rufus King Young (AME) constituted the panel chaired by Father Walter Clancy. The session adopted a four point program and authorized a committee to implement same.

2. The Little Rock Council on Community Affairs, which was described as in a Gazette story on September 15 under a front-page heading "A New Negro Leadership Emerges", has organized its work under seven subcommittees as follows - Education, Employment, Housing, Public Relations, Religion, Public Accomodations, Political Action.

On August 20 its Committee on Education met with Little Rock School Board to protest its present plan and procedures in desegregation of the schools. (A copy of its recommendations has been sent to SRC.)

3. On July 16 the Board of the YWCA at Hot Springs strongly urged the local school board to desegregate the schools of that city.

4. At Aldersgate Camp the Wesley Society of the Little Rock Conference of Methodists held a two-day workshop on Church and Race for ministers and others. A number of officials of the church participated on September 30-October 1, including Bishop Kenneth Pope, the Bishop's administrative assistant (Reverend Cecil Culver), and two district superintendents. Papers and discussions were led by members of the group.

5. A.M.& N. College at Pine Bluff was host to a Rural Area Development Workshop on August 27 in which state and federal agencies participated. Invited especially were Negro Agricultural Extension Agents and Negro vocational agricultural teachers. (See ACHR activities for some interpretation.)

6. The Arkansas Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights formulated plans for interviews inquiries in eight selected towns and cities as to official attitudes and plans in reference to desegregation. (See section on politics for some reactions.)

C. In Communities

1. Arkansas ~~XXXXX~~ Score Card:

Completely desegregated schools (no Negro teachers)..Hoxie, Charleston, Mansfield
" " secondary " " " " ..Fayetteville, Van Buren
Desegregated Schools for Children of Military.....Gosnell, Jacksonville, Pulaski Co.
Tokenly Desegregated Schools.....Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, Dollarway, Little Rock, Fort Smith
Municipal Facilities .....Fayetteville
" Facilities (swimming pool excepted)...Little Rock, Pine Bluff Fort Smith
Theaters .....Fayetteville, Little Rock, Pine Bluff
Drive-ins .....Fayetteville, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Benton, Conway
Hotels.....Little Rock, Fayetteville
Some Motels.....Fayetteville, Fort Smith
Downtown Lunch Counters ...Little Rock Fayetteville, Ft. Smith
Dep't Store Restrooms & Fountains ...Little Rock, Ft. Smith, Pine Bluff, Fayetteville
Some Restaurants...Hot Springs, Little Rock, Fayetteville, Fort Smith

2. In Little Rock "test periods" for 31 leading dining facilities were completed by September 23.

3. The Little Rock "negotiating committee" after August 15 moved on job opportunities for Negroes. During September 15 workers were employed in new kinds of jobs in downtown stores, including clerks and office workers. In outlying stores Kroger has employed cashier checkers and stock clerks.

4. In Little Rock two conferences on employment with Negro leaders were initiated by federal agencies - September 25, 27. One was called by the office of Internal Revenue Service and included three officials

out of the Washington offices of that agency. The second was planned to include a representative from each of the federal agencies in Arkansas [redacted] interest[redacted] opening new jobs for Negroes.

5. At Pine Bluff "the movement" concentrated during September on voter registration. The "negotiating committee" maintains good morale. Progress in opening public accomodations at the moment is halted by the sweeping injunction against the movement obtained by the manager of McDonald's drive-in.

6. "Panel of Americans", a testimonial program on intergroup prejudices and relations, was initiated in Little Rock. Patterned after a similar program in Des Moines and Kansas City ladies closely related to the steering committee of the Interfaith Conference compose the panel or panels of six young women of various ethnic and religious backgrounds have made a number of widely publicized and well attended public meetings sponsored by the PTA's and churches.

7. On August 20 Negro real estate dealers organized the "Twin City Real Estate Brokers" under the sponsorship of the Urban League.

8. Eugene "Bull" Conner's speech in Little Rock on September 10 sponsored by the White Citizens Council was heard by 140 persons.

D. In the Courts

1. On August 13 Judge Dawson in the state chancery court issued a broad injunction against the Pine Bluff Movement, the NAACP, Black Muslims, and other Negro leaders forbidding demonstrations at McDonald's Drive-In. "Exactly like some of the early injunctions against labor", remarked a University Professor of Law. Manager of McDonald's based his request on his charge his constitutional rights under the 13th Amendment were being violated, interference with his business was driving him into "involuntary servitude".

2. Arkansas circuit court at Pine Bluff, July 16-18, failed to reach a verdict in the trial of William Howard, charged with carrying a concealed weapon and stabbing a Dollarway student. Attorney for Mr. Howard thinks the case will be dropped.

E. In Politics

1. Governor Faubus on September 2 at Rector before 3000 blasted the U.S. Supreme Court saying "the only way to make integration work is to set up a police state and cram the Court's decision down the peoples' throats with bayonets." Also, he said, "It seems like these days a good God-fearing white man doesn't have a chance in the Supreme Court."

2. The Governor also made public that his mail was overwhelmingly unfavorable toward the announced visit of President Kennedy in Arkansas in October.

3. On September 30 Attorney General Bruce Bennett released to the press a letter from James E. Youngdahl, Chairman of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, written to a south Arkansas Mayor along with a letter of warning sent to mayors of all cities of the first class by the Attorney General charging Mr. Youngdahl et al with being "busybodies trying to stir up dissension and

strife among the races - where no trouble exists." Mr. Youngdahl's letter announced the proposed visit of a member of his committee (Ruth Arnold, ACHR staff secretary) to confer with officials on "preparation for desegregation demands." Mr. Bennett linked Mr. Youngdahl and this activity with Mr. McMath, former governor, as the "Youngdahl-McMath integration combine".

4. In the weekly of Mr. Faubus, The Statesman, the Bennett story above had front page two-column billing headed thus, "Human Relations Council Accused of Attempt to Stir up Racial Strife." The paper quotes Bennett: "We can look for more trouble in Arkansas if officials of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, aided and abetted by the James E. Youngdahl-Sidney McMath integration combine have their way."

5. Earlier in September The Statesman had reported from reliable informant of a secret meeting of Sid McMath, Mrs. Byron House, and others to plan poll tax drive at which proposed candidates for governor next summer were discussed. The story indicated the informant did not ascertain positively whether Nat Griswold of the Arkansas Council was present although he usually attends such meetings.

6. On July 29 Attorney General Bruce Bennett ruled that county officials could refuse to accept mass applications for poll tax receipts from those collecting for same. He indicated the law required individuals to appear in person to pay poll tax at the court house or they may mail in their tax.

In answer to Mr. Bennett's ruling George Ellison, President of the Arkansas AFL-CIO Council, wrote to the editor that his legal adviser interpreted Arkansas law to mean simply that a person could not pay the poll tax of other citizens, that if the person named on the application paid his tax anyone can turn in the money to officials.

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events

A. In the Schools

1. On September 23 the annual "bridges meeting" was held at Dunbar Center with the cooperation of "The Committee for Better Education" (parents and children (Negro) in desegregated schools). By count 220 persons joined in this meeting for information and fellowship.

2. ACHR staff and Board members pointedly raised again the question of opening Little Rock University to Negro students. The occasion was rejection of a young matron as a student in night classes and the denial of a qualified student to nursing school at St. Vincent's Hospital because she did not have the prerequisite course which only LRU gives.

B. In Communities

1. In connection with ACHR's projected liaison program the staff asked the President for a list of Arkansans taking part in White House conferences on the civil rights crisis. These were furnished for ACHR's information and use.

2. Secretary of Labor Wirtz in a statement on policy in regard to discrimination indicated the department would release policies and programs to concerned local organizations. ACHR has requested to be

put on the list of the concerned.

3. ACHR sent to Jack Greenberg of the Legal Education and Defense Fund the local newspaper reports on the response of the local Holiday Inn located on Urban Renewal land to the decision in Nashville which indicated the Holiday Inn there similarly located could not discriminate against Negroes. The local motel claimed its case was different.

4. ACHR secured the address of the national offices of McDonald's Hamburger Chain and furnished it to the white members of the negotiating team at Pine Bluff. (See Events in Courts, above) These men wish to end the impasse caused by the court injunction.

5. Both the Directors of ACHR were involved in the two conferences in Little Rock by federal agencies confronting discriminatory practices in employment.

6. The Directors of ACHR were active on the Steering Committee for the Conference on Religion and Human Relations, both in planning the sessions and in carrying out the plans.

7. Associate Director Sutton continued as professional advisor and planner for a number of community groups active among Negro citizens. These include the following: the Council on Community Affairs and the work of its sub committees on Education and Employment; the Pine Bluff Movement, the rally for which he gave an address during August; the Little Rock "negotiating committee" which opened 31 restaurants and new jobs for Negroes; the poll tax campaign, organizing PTA booths at super markets.

8. Program Assistant Arnold was named to the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In this capacity she worked toward the printing and release of the Report on Arkansas Education (set for October 6) and plans for a survey by her of eight selected towns north and south as to understanding of and plans in relation to the civil rights crisis. The dates for the survey set for October 2-4, 9-11. (See In Politics, above)

C. Organizational and Program Activities of ACHR

1. On July 13 program and business meetings were held at Aldersgate Camp, 3 - 9:30 p.m. The program included a panel consisting of Mrs. Vivion Brewer, Mr. Ted Lamb, Mr. Ozell Sutton, and Fr. David Boileau. At the business meeting three new Board members were named to the following unexpired terms of Don Franks, John Thompson and Worth Long - Father Walter Clancy, the Reverend Negail Riley, the Reverend A. M. Roberts.

2. The directors with the secretary of the Urban League attended the workshop at A.M.& N. at Pine Bluff, August 27, on rural development and injected vigorously the dimension of discrimination against Negroes in the training programs under state and federal auspices. This led to the information conveyed privately that the planners wished to avoid the issue of discrimination in the workshop! This was the day before the March on Washington!

3. A new program project - Local Liaison Service - has been developed by the staff to meet the need growing out of new national "crash" programs for civil and human rights.

In connection with this project the Director made a seven-day trip to Atlanta and Washington, September 5-11, for consultations with intergroup agencies and program agencies.

4. On August 22 the Director was the speaker to the Rotary Club at Crossett speaking on "Trends in Race Relations." That evening he met with a community interracial group at the Presbyterian Church. (This invitation reflects the increasing willingness of business leaders to confront nationally current pressures.)

5. The committee on special funds from businesses and business men headed by Mr. Hugh Patterson has reported $2900 of its promised $5000. This is all new money.

6. On September 26 the Reverend Charles C. Walker died. He has been a member of the Board of ACHR since its establishment, going back even to 1950. He was Chairman of the Board in 1961-1962. (The Board in its October meeting authorized a Walker Memorial Fund to pay student memberships at the desegregated high schools in Little Rock.)

D. In Politics

ACHR has not been involved in the political activities of course.

The staff is interested in interpreting activities of politicians as barometers of future events. Mr. Faubus' pronouncements continue consistently anti-Kennedy, anti-federal interference. Racial attitudes are reflected in these and in his paper. These are lamentable even if secondary to political strategy against the Kennedy administration.

A discernable rapport between the Governor and Mr. Bennett, the Attorney General, seems significant and ominous. A current rally by the American Legion in Madison County lists Mr. Faubus as the speaker and Mr. Bennett as master of ceremonies. Mr. Faubus finds Mr. Bennett's attack on McMath via the Arkansas Advisory Committee via Mr. Youngdahl greatly to his liking.

The fact that the Governor in these events took two occasions to point at ACHR encourages the Council: he must think ACHR is a force that a politician should be alert to.

Duplicate circulating -

3

Quarterly Report of Executive Director -Virginia Council on Human Relations

July - August - September, 1963

Office:

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith is no longer with us. Mr, Smith proved to be ineffective in the role for which he was hired. The decision to let Mr. Smith go was reached after much careful consideration was given to our over-all work and in justifying our report to the William C. Whitney Foundation for the grant which enabled us to employ him. Mr. Paul Anthony is fully aware of many of the details and circumstances under which he left us. Mr. Smith is now employed by the National Sharecroppers Fund, and is working in Arkansas and Louisianna.

Some office changes in secretarial help will be made by the beginning of 1964.

Mr. Gregory Shinert, Director of VEJOB makes his own quarterly reports to the Board and I shall ask that he send the same to SRC.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUARTER

New Councils: The Harrisonburg group which was organized last quarter has now asked for affiliation under the name of the Rockingham Council on Human Relations. This is a well organized group with many committees which are functioning. The Radford group has asked also for affiliation and expects to begin operating as of January 1, 1964, under the fiscal year of membership dues for all members based on our uniform procedure of $5.00 divided equally between local and state.

We have received a $1,000.00 grant from the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, 475 Riverside Drive New York 27, New York, Town and Country Work Department, to be used in the employment of Miss Mary Finch on a day to day, part time basis to work in the smaller or rural areas of Virginia. Miss Findh is now employed on a three day per week - Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday - basis. She has been to South Boston, Martinsville and Hopewell on this basis. She is scheduled to visit for three days Christiansburg, Front Royal, Covington, Lexington, Irvington and other such Towns. She interviews Ministers, Community leaders, etc. and writes up a detailed report of the atmosphere and climate of each area, with the strong possibilities of organizing new local councils in as many of these areas as possible.

Five visits were made to Norfolk during the quarter seeking to assist in obtaining a strong President for that council and Board of Directors to carry out an expanded work there. Mrs. Carl Wysoff, a very abled and articulate lady is now the new president. She has recruited a good group as leaders and Dr. James McBride Dabbs, of SRC, will address their first mass rally in Norfolk on Monday, October 21. Things look brighter for Norfolk than ever, but this has been a problem for us.

I have spent some time working on the establishment of the Free School Association for Prince Edward County which is now functioning. They have four white pupils enrolled. This is temporary but no doubt is under top flight supervision, therefore in our opinion is justifiable for the time being.

I have spent considerable time in Danville and was well received. I met with political, business, church and Negro leaders. We have employed Ben Muse on a part time basis to work there and the bill is being paid by Danville.

Much more could be said about Danville, but I shall ask Ben Muse to make copies of his report and send to SRC.

Human Relations Night at Parker Field Baseball Team was a success. Paul Anthony has a keen analysis on that. For our part, I was taken to New York as the guest of the Baseball Ownership for the first two games of the World Series and spent a full week at their expenses where I saw four Broadway Plays and ate at the finest. In fact I was King for a Week. I could not help but rub this in a bit when I spoke to the Richmond Baptist Ministerial Association the following week. I wanted them to know that even Human Relations has some side effects.

I have been on WXEX Telivision fourteen times this quarter speaking on such subjects as: "Prince Edward County"; Why the Civil Rights Legislation Should be Passed"; The Danville, Virginia Problem"; The Absurdity of Senate Filibusters"; "Why I Favored the March on Washington, D.C."; "Assets and Liabilities of Mayor's Bi-Racial Commissions", etc. etc. I also have delivered several Radio addresses and one, one hour radio program entitled "Open for Opinion" where I answered questions called in by the public.

We have completed plans for our first CONSULTATION OF OPINION MAKERS. On Saturday, December 14, we are inviting 150 lawyers of Virginia to meet in Richmond for the day. Five lawyers have served on the planning committee and have worked out the program which will be divided into three discussion groups. We shall have lunch together at which time we expect to have Burke Marshall address the group. Final plans are incomplete but definitely the meeting will go over. (More to come on this)

One of the most complicated things of the quarter was resolving a serious conflict between Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Richmond Hotels. I worked five days and nights on this and am still getting calls from local lawyers and business men thanking me for saving Richmond from being blown apart. Although the Hotel leaders were mad at me for a while for pressuring them to meet with SCLC in my office - this pressure came through the Bishop and Business men - all is now forgiven and apologies made on their part. The SCLC banquet was held in the John Marshall Hotel with 1,000 in attendance and no incidents or after results.

OTHER MATTERS

The paradox of this job is as follows: When I sit in the office and turn out a lot of promotional material, money comes in and we get along real well. When I stay out on t the field doing the job that needs to be done and do not turn out the promotional materials then money doesn't come in. During the last quarter I have done the latter which turns out to be the greater evil and we have run lower in our operational budget than at any time since I have been on this job. However, we simply refuse to push the panic button. The Finance Committee met on Saturday, October 12, and they are fully aware of the situation. They, plus several other maneuvers, will pull us through the next ten weeks.

I have gotten too involved in too many projects and now must drop all speaking engagements, etc., and give some time to administration and promotion. Perhaps this shows up my weakness. I had much rather be out on the scenes than to be in the office, but I shall resort to trying to divide my time between the two.

We are working on a big dream for VCHR. We are applying for a Grant to employ a Director of Public Relations and Fund Raising. This new staff member would be assigned a quota of raising within Virginia $60,000 during 1964. This could well be the grant that could eliminate the needs for all grants.

I discussed this with Mr. Maxwell Hahn of the Field Foundation recently while in New York. He asked that I send the request in immediately and that I send it also to other Foundations. We have now sent the request to Feild Foundation as of Thursday, October 17, asking for $20,600.00 to be used as follows:

Salary of Director of Public Relations and Fund Raising...	$ 12,000.00
Secretary.....	3,600.00
Travel.....	4,000.00
Expense of promotional materials.....	1,000.00
Total	20,600.00

Mr. Henry Caravati, an experienced Fund Raiser, is ready to go to work for us on the following contract, within thirty days following our giving him the position:

> That he will raise $60,000.00 in Virginia in 1964.
> If this is done he will receive a continuing contract with a quota each year on a sliding scale to reach $100,000.00 within three years. If he fails to reach the quota, no renewal will be given.

We have sent this request to The Field Foundation and wish you to know of our action. Please advise us if there are any Foundations whom you do not wish us to approach for this help. We feel that Henry Caravati can do this job. He has the ability, determination, dedication and the respect of the Virginia population from whom this money would come.

We would like very much to set as a membership goal for the Virginia Council 10,000 membership for 1964, and to co-ordinate the fund raising efforts with the membership drive and really seek to make of this Council something both financially secure and numerically respectable.

Sincerely,

Heslip Lee

Heslip M. Lee

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

FINANCIAL REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF REGULAR OPERATING FUND JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1963

Balance on Hand, July 1, 1963	$3,433.98	
Income for July, August, September:		
Memberships	600.00	
Contributions - regular budget	1,290.59	
New South Subscriptions	110.00	
Misc. (contributions earmarked for special causes)	478.48	
Employees under special projects W/H Taxes and services	1,456.11	
Southern Regional Council	1,175.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$8,544.15

EXPENDITURES FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1963

July expenses	3,175.39	
August Expenses	2,819.86	
September Expenses	1,991.03	
	7,986.28	
TOTAL EXPENSES		
Cash on Hand October 1, 1963	557.87	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND CASH ON HAND October 1, 1963		8,544.15

PROPOSED 1964 BUDGET OF VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(Based on our present operation)

I. SALARIES		
A. Executive Director	$10,000.00	
B. Secretary	4,200.00	
C. Administrative Assistant	3,000.00	
D. Social Security Matching	500.00	
		$17.700.00
II. TRAVEL	. . . . .	2,000.00
III. OFFICE EXPENSES		
A. Office Supplies.	1,500.00	
B. Printing and Literature	1,000.00	
C. Telephone	1,200.00	
D. Postage	1,200.00	
E. Rent, Lights, Water	1,200.00	
F. Office Equipment	750.00	
		6,850.00
IV. PROGRAMS		
A. Board and Committee Meetings . . .	300.00	
B. Annual Meeting	200.00	
C. Workshops for Local Officers,etc..	500.00	
D. Special Assistance for New Councils	500.00	
		1,500.00
V. MISCELLANEOUS		500.00
VI. RESERVE FUND		1,500.00
TOTAL		$30,050.00

PROPOSED METHOD OF SUBSCRIBING THE 1964 BUDGET

I. Council Memberships and Contributions

New Councils	$ 1,000.00	
Alexandria	2,000.00	
Arlington	1,100.00	
Blacksburg	500.00	
Charlottesville	1,400.00	
Danville	600.00	
Fairfax County	2,200.00	
Fredericksburg	400.00	
Hopewell	300.00	
Lynchburg	600.00	
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00	
Norfolk	1,000.00	
Peninsula	600.00	
Radford	100.00	
Richmond-Petersburg	3,000.00	
Roanoke	600.00	
Rockingham	500.00	
Williamsburg	500.00	
		$16,750.00

II. Southern Regional Council 7,800.00

III. William C. Whitney Foundation Grant . . . . . .

Balance on Hand	2,000.00
To be received in 1964 . . .	3,500.00
Total	$30,050.00

This compares to the 1963 Budget as follows:

Council Quotas	$12,700.00
Special, Corporate & General Contributions	1,000.00
Southern Regional Council	7,800.00
William C. Whitney Foundation	5,250.00
Total	$26,750.00

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

FINANCIAL REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF REGULAR OPERATING FUND JANUARY THROUGH JUNE, 1963

Balance on Hand January 1, 1963	Minus $483.68	
Income for January - June, 1963		
Membership	$2,778.30*	
Contributions - Regular Budget	6,821.78*	
New South Subscriptions . . .	550.00	
Miscellaneous (Contributions earmarked for special causes)	1,520.59	
Smith and Shinert's W/H Taxes and services	929.99	
Southern Regional Council	5,685.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$18,285.66

EXPENDITURES FOR JANUARY THROUGH JUNE, 1963

Began year in red	483.68	
January Expenses	1,649.62	
February " (Inc. Bunche Meeting).	4,381.74	
March "	1,563.84	
April "	2,255.05	
May "	1,952.08	
June "	2,565.67	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	14,851.68	
CASH ON HAND JULY 1, 1963	3,433.98	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND CASH ON HAND July 1, 1963		18,285.66

---

* Refunds to local councils for local memberships and contributions are included in these figures.

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF
VCHR
JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER

July 1 Met with Richmond Citizens Advisory Committee.

Jyly 2 Was a part of delegation to visit C & P Telephone Company seeking job opportunities.

July 2 Met again with Richmond Citizens Advisory Committee.

July 3 Spent the day in Norfolk, assisting the Nominating Committee in looking for president of the local Council. Addressed a group of the Norfolk Council at 6:30 P.M.

July 5 Met with VCHR Board president for lunch.

July 7 Filled the pulpit at Monument Height's Baptist Church, at 11:00 A.M.

July 8 Attended the meeting of the Richmond City Council, where they voted to establish a bi-racial Commission for the city of Richmond.

July 9 Attended a meeting with the owners of the Richmond Virginians Baseball team to discuss VCHR promoting a "Human Relations Night' at Parker Field.

July 10 Went with a delegation to the Skull and Bones Restaurant in Richmond and obtained a desegregation of that facility.
In the afternoon, had a conference with Miss Mary Finch, concerning possibilities of her working for VCHR.

July 11 Called a meeting of 40 representatives to make plans for "Human Relations Night" at Parker Field

July 12 Spent the day in Norfolk, visiting key people throughout the city, seeking a president for the local Council there.

July 14 Addressed the Youth Group at Tabernacle Baptist Church in Richmond.

July 15 Shinert and Lee visited the Executive Director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce to correct some rumors and keep open lines of communication and co-operation.

July 16 Attended the meeting making plans for the opening of Prince Edward Schools, in the office of the Commissioner of Education in Washington, D.C.

July 17 Spent the day in Norfolk continuing to visit key people throughout the city looking for a Board of Directors and a leader of the Council there.

July 18 Held a Conference with five lawyers in the office to plan our first Consultation of Opinion Makers

July 24 Met with a representative from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Prince Edward County - also worked with Mr. W. Vanden Hueval, on the Prince Edward situation.

July 25 Brought the Convocation address at Virginia Union University at 10:45 A.M. Attended a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Richmond Council in the evening.

July 28 Spent the afternoon and evening in Prince Edward County, following tensions of the week there.

July 30 Spent the morning and had lunch in Norfolk with a key group of people working toward selecting of a president and Board of Directors for the Council.

July 30 P.M. Visited Tappahanock with the Mayor, City Counsel and an industrial plant manager along with Mr. Shinert.

July 31 Taped some television addresses for Channel 8 WXEX TV.

Aug. 1 Spoke to a Youth Group at Massenetta Springs, Harrisonburg, Va., sponsored by the Virginia Council of Churches. Spent the night and returned to Richmond on Friday, August 2.

Aug. 4 I filled the pulpit at Sandston's Baptist Church, Sandston, Virginia.

Aug. 5 Attended the dinner meeting in the home of Mrs. John Clark Moore, whose son is a professor at UCLA.

Aug. 6 Was on Radio Station WANT for a thirty minute address and filmed 14 television spots for WXEX TV.
Attended a meeting - lawyers working on our Consultation of Opinion Makers in the afternoon.

Aug. 8 VCHR brought together 18 organizations in the Washington Room of the John Marshall Hotel for the day, where we discussed with these organizations the whole work of Civil Rights and Human Relations. Paul Anthony was with us and spent the night in our home.

Aug. 9 Promoted "Human Relations Night" at Parker Field. Veru Successful.

Aug. 11 Filled the pulpit at Tomahawk Baptist Church at 11:00 A.M.

Aug. 12 Assisted a Nigerian student John Owewale obtain housing in Washington and become enrolled in Howard University.

Aug. 13 Sat in Conferences conerning opening of schools in Prince Edward County.

Aug. 14 - 19 Spent in New York City on a four day vacation.

Aug. 22 Attended a conference with Negro and white leaders in the office of Mr. Virginus Dabney, Editor of the Times Despatch.
Attended meeting of Workers in Civil Rights and Human Relations in the office of Dr. J. Rupert Picott in the afternoon.

Aug. 23 Attended a meeting of a committee discussing the desegregation of restaurants in Richmond.

Aug. 24 Met with Mr. Simpkins, manager of John Marshall Hotel trying to work out plans for reasonable approach concerning Southern Christian Leadership Conference Annual Convention, which was scheduled to be held in Richmond. Conflicts had arisen over a banquet to be held at the John Marshall Hotel.

Aug. 25 Filled the pulpit at Monument Height's Baptist Church in Richmond at 11:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.

Aug. 26 Had a conference concerning Southern Christian Leadership Conference obtaining John Marshall Hotel from 3 until 8 o'clock with hotel leaders in Richmond.

Aug. 27 Attended a picnic of the Richmond-Petersburg Council on Human Relations and also continued work on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Convention for Richmond.

Aug. 28 Met with Mayor of Richmond, with businessmen of Richmond and contacted Dr. Martin Luther King in setting up a meeting between responsible Richmond people and Dr. King's group for a meeting in my office on August 29, to try to work conflicts concerning Southern Christian Leadership Conference Convention to be held in Richmond.

Aug. 29 Held a meeting in my office between hotel management and Dr. Martin Luther King's group, at which time, conflicts were resolved and progress made toward better understanding between those two groups.

Aug. 30 Attended a meeting in Washington, D.C. to discuss Civil Rights Movement in general.

Sept. 3 Attended a meeting and helped work out an agenda for Dr. Arthur I. Waskow of the Peace Research Institute, being sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee for a two day visit to Richmond.

Sept. 4 Obtained the following speaking engagements for Dr. Arthur I. Waskow in Richmond: Unitarian Church Group, First Baptist Church Group, A Baptist Ministerial Association, three Radio addresses and convocation at Virginia Union University.

Sept. 5 Met with the Richmond Citizens Advisory Committee in Richmond.

Sept. 6 Attended a Sub-Committee meeting in Washington, D.C. with fourteen other people to discuss and work out plans for Danville, Virginia's situation.

Sept. 7 Attended a meeting with Dr. Martin Luther King and his representatives concerning the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Convention in Richmond.
Taped five television spots for Channel 8 TV.

Sept. 9 Moderated a panel at the Unitarian Church in Richmond, and 55 African students were the guests of the Richmond International Club.

Sept. 10 Met with a representative from Union Theological Seminary Student Body concerning Human Relations. Had lunch with Virginia Baptist Ministerial Association.

Sept. 11 Met with the president of the Jefferson Council, University of Virginia.

Sept. 12 Arranged a breakfast in my home between Paul Anthony and key leaders of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council on Human Relations, discussing long-range plans of VCHR.
Had a luncheon in the office with Paul Anthony and key leaders from across the state concerning VCHR's enlargement campaign.

Sept. 13 Partivipated in a discussion in Washington, D.C. as a representative the group to draw up a Manuel for the U.S. Conference of Mayors

Sept. 15 Spent the day in Charlottesville where our son began his college career at the University of Virginia.

Sept. 16 Addressed the Southern Methodist Ministerial Conference in Danville. Met with members of the City Council and a key group until 1 o'clock A.M.

Sept. 17 Met with other members of the Danville City Council. Met with the Mayor. Met with the president of the Chamber of Commerce and spent the day in Danville for working with key leaders.
Flew to Norfolk for a meeting with the newly elected president of the local Council and key members of the Board of Directors.

Sept. 18 Discussed Danville with Governor Albertus Harrison, with Mr. Peter Sussman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Discussed the writing of the Danville Story with a potential candidate, and had a conference with the president of VCHR Board of Directors.

Sept. 21 Met with Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau Committee in Fredericksburg.

Sept. 22 - 23 Spent with the Associate Director of a movie producing company selecting sites for filming of the movie, Black Like Me, in doing so, visited Tappahanock, Hopewell, Petersburg.

Sept. 24 Addressed the Danville Council on Human Relations and met with key people there.

Sept. 25 Attended breakfast with 75 leading businessmen in Danville, and continued to discuss the Danville problem.
Employed Miss Mary Finch to work for VCHR on a day to day, part time basis to go into small communities, interview and learn the climate of the community and write up reports and assist us in establishing Councils on Human Relations.

Sept. 26 Attended a meeting in Franklin, Virginia with 40 key people to discuss establishment of a Council on Human Relations there.

Sept. 27 Employed Ben Muse to go to Danville to work for us in helping solve Danville's problems.

Sept. 28 Attended a meeting of key business leaders and the Penisula Council on Human Relations in Newport News.

Sept. 29 Left for New York for a week as the guest of the Richmond Virginians baseball team, to attend two games of the World Series, with expenses paid by the baseball ownership.

Our only copy.

LWD
VJ
PA
later - SB
BP
MM

Return to LWD

October 9, 1963

(3)

TO: Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FROM: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

SUBJECT: QUARTERLY REPORT

Enclosures: Financial Report
Proposed Budget 1964
(Adopted as proposed by the Executive Committee, October 5, 1963)
Newsletters, September - October

I Membership as of September 19, 1963

502 paid members July 1, 1963
47 making pledges/contributions
205 members not paid July 1.
42 members paid since July 1.
48 new members

Total: 592 members

II General - this Quarter

During this quarter I travelled some 10,000 miles, giving formal addresses to local councils and groups (ministerial-sociological) in Jacksonville, Daytona, Gainesville, Tampa, Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Palm Beach, and Ft. Pierce. I have had personal meetings and conversations with community leaders in the above named cities and in St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Belle Glade, Homestead, St. Augustine, and made a brief promotional talk to the Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of South Florida at their annual convention in Avon Park. St. Augustine is of special significance in that I did extensive work in that community due to its critical character. My endeavors met with no visible success. However, I realized through such failure the role of the Florida Council in the future, explained below. In addition to the above, I manuvered normal promotion on television, Radio and through newspapers. In short, this quarter is marked simply by my confrontation with as many local persons and situations as possible.

III. Specific - the Future

It has become abundantly clear that the Florida Council cannot be incident-oriented. There is no conceiveable manner in which we can be effective in solving community disunion which has reached a crisis or near-crisis stage. The St. Augustine endeavor offers ample substantiation of this fact.

It has also become abundantly clear that the Florida Council is not an organization, but a compilation of local groups which operate without serious direction and without any real identity as part of the State work. This lack of direction and cohesiveness presents the most serious threat to our future.

Furthermore, it is clear that the financial situation of the Council reflects a pathetic, disorganized response to the avowed concern of the membership for better human relations.

In view of the above considerations, the following direction will be effected.

1. No further incident-chasing.

2. Strengthening the role of local councils in local program and as part of the State function. This will be done by the local council affording the Executive Director specific information and proposals for work in areas of housing, education, employment, and accomodations which he will act upon under their guidance. Advice alone will be afforded work undertaken by the local council, if requested. Meetings of all local officers together with the Director in Daytona will initiate the cohesiveness necessary. The appointment of an Associate Director (already accomplished by the Executive Committee; The Rev. Irvin Cheney of Daytona Beach) without salary, will aid in this undertaking, as will improvement of the NEWSLETTER.

3. The present concept of work done based upon monies available will be changed to monies available for the work to be done. The enclosed budget - proposed for 1964-mirrors this concept - alteration, Membership dues are now voided. In their stead, membership is accomplished by signature alone and opportunity of financial response to the work of the Council through monthly pledging. This will increase membership radically and involve direct responsibility of individuals toward the goals before us.

A detailed canvassing of all present members by committees within local councils will begin in November. It is anticipated that the work for 1964 will be fully supported through pledges before January 1.

This program will have the side-effect of establishing direction and union.

4. In order to implement the described system of pledging, it will be necessary to call a meeting of officers of local councils in Daytona where the program can be explained fully. For this meeting, I ask $200 from the Southern Regional Council to defray travel expenses.

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.,
Executive Director

LLMJr./dnt
cc: Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger, President

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE
255-5881

October 5, 1963

TO: Executive Committee
FROM: Executive Director
SUBJECT: Proposed Budget 1964

EXPENDITURES

Salary - Executive Director				$ 7,776.00
Office Secretary				3,900.00
Office Secretary (Part-time)				1,150.00
Rent - Executive Director				1,500.00
Utilities- Executive Director				724.00
Travel				5,650.00
Milage	$3,500.00			
Food-Lodge	2,000.00			
Insurance	150.00			
Printing				2,597.00
Newsletter		$660.00		
Stationary (includes for Local Councils)		397.00		
Brochure		600.00		
Article Reprints		240.00		
Pledge cards-envelopes		200.00		
Newspaper-Radio Advertising Campaign				10,000.00
Office Supplies				300.00
Postage				1,110.00
Telephone				1,200.00
Office Machines				900.00
Mimeograph	$300.00			
Dictating	600.00			
New South (1500 copies mailed from State office)				750.00
Publications				350.00
Annual Meeting				300.00
Taxes				700.00
Insurance				63.00
Office Cleaning				80.00
Bank Charges				50.00
Audit				100.00
Surplus to be Carried to 1965				5,000.00
Miscellaneous				800.00
			TOTAL	45,000.00

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE
255-5881

Subject: Proposed Budget 1964 (Continued, page 2)

INCOME

Southern Regional Council	$ 5,000.00
Foundation Grant	10,000.00
Income from Pledges	29,000.00
Fund-raising - Special Contributions	1,000.00
TOTAL	$45,000.00

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE
255-5881

Subject: Proposed Budget 1964 (Continued, page 3)

SPECIAL NOTES ON BUDGET

Expenditures

Item: Travel. This includes travel of Associate Director, members of the Board, Executive Committee, and local council officers to meetings. The item of insurance covers the Executive Director as follows:

Accidental Death or disemberment	$50,000
Accident indemnity per month	700
Accident Medical Expense	10,000

Item: Printing. Stationary - local councils will be supplied with State stationary with chapter name beneath.

Brochure - will be three-fold, two color, 10,000 copies.

Item: Newspaper-Radio Advertising. This will be subject to foundation appropriation. It will be a professionally directed campaign of newspaper advertisements and radio spots, especially in metropolitan areas.

Item: Office Machines. The dictating equipment will greatly increase the communication activity of the State Office. Its portable character will permit instant follow-up of encounters by the Executive Director.

Item: New South. Southern Regional Council will bulk-mail New South to State Office for distribution. This will greatly increase circulation, hence interest and concern.

Item: Annual Meeting. Includes nominal cost for special printing and rental of facilities, plus food subsidy.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE
255-5881

Subject: Proposed Budget 1964 (Continued, page 4)

SPECIAL NOTES ON BUDGET

Income

Item: Southern Regional Council. SRC has indicated there will be only $5,000 appropriated to the FLORIDA COUNCIL during 1964. At the end of 1964, present foundation grants to the SRC are anticipated to cease.

Item: Income from pledges. The facilitation of this item will be canvassing by local council of present membership in that particular area. Pledges will be solicited from individuals on the basis of their response to the work needed at this moment of our history. A breakdown of this item might be:

300 pledges of $5.00 per month	$18,000
50 pledges of $10.00 per month	6,000
25 pledges of $20.00 per month	5,000

There are at this date in excess of 500 pledging units in the State. A specific plan utilizing pledge cards and envelopes will be explained. This canvassing will be done before the end of this year so that at the annual meeting the majority of pledges will already be made.

Item: Fund-raising - Special contributions. During 1964 there will be several fund-raising dinners with name speakers. These will be designed to attract other-than FLORIDA COUNCIL members. In addition, certain persons will be approached for large contributions.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Executive Director

FINANCIAL REPORT

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Balance on Hand, General Fund, June 1, 1963		$3673.53
Savings Account $3275.00		

Income June 1 - September 18, 1963

Membership	369.50	
Contributions	433.00	
SRC	2850.00	
Deposits June	176.00	
Total Income		3828.50
	Total	7502.03

Disbursements June 1 - September 18.

Salaries	1730.48	
Rent, Exc. Director	250.00	
Travel: Milage	574.21	
Food-Lodge	174.25	
Moving Exec. Director	700.59	
Office Furnishing	833.04	
Office Supplies - Printing	351.21	
Postage	104.00	
Telephone	158.50	
New South	134.00	
Publications	13.50	
Insurance	61.90	
Refunds Local Councils	10.00	
Cleaning	15.00	
Audit	8.75	
Miscellaneous	101.69	
Total Disbursements	5221.12	
		5221.12
	General Fund Bal.	2280.91
	Savings	3275.00
	Total Assets	5555.91

Respectfully submitted:

Herbert Davidson,
Treasurer

PROSPECTUS September 18 - December 31

Assets	$5555.91		
Income	400.00		
SRC	850.00		
	~~5955.91~~ 6805.91	~~$5955.91~~	6805.91

Disbursements

Salary Executive Director	2500.00		
FCHR Secretary	840.84		
Rent Executive Director	500.00		
Taxes	284.02		
Travel	400.00		
Telephone	200.00		
Postage	200.00		
Printing	125.00		
Miscellaneous (Office Supplies, audit, New South, Refunds, etc.)	300.00		
	5349.86	5349.86	
Balance (December 31)		~~606.05~~	1456.05

For use of Advisory Committee members only:

(1963)

(4)

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Eight-City Survey by Ruth Arnold
October 3-4; 10-11

(In its final form this report will include background on the planning and purpose of the survey as well as the press release by the Attorney General on his letters to mayors of all first-class Arkansas cities advising them against seeing a representative of the Committee. The final form will also be made general and will not be in the first person.)

THE INTERVIEW WITH MAYORS

I presented each mayor with a copy of the Arkansas Advisory Committee Report on Education, calling attention to the other members on the committee and explaining its role. I said we wanted to determine his understanding of the civil rights movement, its implications for his community and whether or not any policy or plans had been formulated to meet problems that might arise. I tried to assess his willingness to accept advice, help, or the knowledge gained by other communities.

In order to achieve as relaxed, friendly, and frank an atmosphere as possible I took no notes during the discussion.

Before leaving I asked for names of Negro leaders and tried to evaluate his rapport with the Negro community. Then I gave him a copy of the International City Managers' Association report on "The City Government and Minority Groups" calling attention to its professional approach.

THE INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DIRECTORS OR CIVIC LEADERS

This interview was approximately the same but with more emphasis on the business interest in a peaceful transition. I left copies of the City Managers' Report and the Southern Regional Council Special Report, "Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road."

FAYETTEVILLE

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 2.5; site of the State University; secondary schools desegregated except for faculty; no integration in the elementary schools; city facilities completely desegregated, including the swimming pool; some hotels, motels, restaurants and theaters open; University housing segregated. An active human relations organization works diligently on pushing for equal rights.)

The Mayor

After introducing myself and explaining my purpose I congratulated the Mayor on the peaceful progress that Fayetteville had made, that though my mission was to be helpful, he was really in a position to advise other communities.

I asked did he think it would be helpful to have an official interracial commission. His response indicated he did not really consider this problem within the scope of his job as mayor. He referred vaguely to the "university group" (Fayetteville Council on Human Relations) as working out these problems. He did not seem to know as much about the desegregation of his town as I did from my previous contact with members of the Fayetteville Council and its newsletter.

I asked did he think those business men who still refused to open their businesses to all jeopardized the peaceful progress that had been made. Would not a non-discriminatory ordinance protect those businesses that had desegregated voluntarily? He gave me a short lecture on free enterprise and the rights of business men to run their businesses as they saw fit.

The Chamber of Commerce

The Director of the Chamber was not in so I called on an active Junior Chamber of Commerce member who was well acquainted with the desegregation process in Fayetteville. After showing him my materials and explaining my purpose he seemed most anxious that I see the Chamber Director and succeeded in locating him for a twenty minute interview. The Director was proud of the peaceful progress Fayetteville had made. I asked him if the Chamber could play a role in persuading the "holdouts" to desegregate in order to support those who had already desegregated and to prevent demonstrations. I got another short lecture on free enterprise and the rights of business men. He did, however, add that Fayetteville business men were very fine people, most of them graduates of the University, and they could work out problems peacefully as they arose. He seemed interested in the report on Charlotte which I left with him. (However, I felt some dismay when I learned that all the other Chamber directors said they had already received a copy and had read it.)

FORT SMITH

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 8.9; site of Fort Chaffee; token desegregation in the schools with a law suit filed to speed up desegregation; city facilities desegregated except for swimming pool; a few hotels, motels, restaurants open. An interracial committee cooperating with the mayor and chamber of commerce works on desegregation problems, but is moving very slowly since the initial desegregation of certain restaurants. There is a good deal of industry in Fort Smith.)

Prior to my visit, in a news interview concerning the Attorney General's letter about my visit, the Mayor announced his door was always open to visitors.

After finding the Mayor out of the office I made my first call at the Chamber of Commerce, leaving word with the secretary to phone me there on the Mayor's return.

The Chamber of Commerce

The assistant director of the Chamber told me of the interracial committee working on Fort Smith's desegregation problems. He gave me the impression that nearly all the restaurants were open and complained that Negroes were not using them. He seemed cognizant of the Chamber's interest in making progress in this area in order to comply with federal policies related to Fort Chaffee as well as industries with government contracts. On schools his personal opinion was that the School Board erred in not changing its original desegregation plan in order to speed up the process. (The following day the Chamber's Board of Directors passed a resolution commending those business men that had desegregated.)

The Mayor

As in Fayetteville the Mayor did not feel the desegregation issue was his problem. He equated it with labor-management problems. He saw his role only as law enforcement in the event of trouble. (However, he was the initiator of the biracial committee working on desegregation.) He seemed proud of the progress that had been made, saw no need for an official biracial committee and disapproved of a city ordinance requiring desegregation of public facilities. He was especially fearful of "outsiders" giving advice, convinced it would be resented. (This included having a native like Jerry Heilbron speak to civic clubs.) On leaving I could not resist saying that the "White only" signs on the buildings restroom doors belied his city's good reputation. He excused it by saying it was a city-county building and he did not have sole jurisdiction.

The NAACP and the Human Relations Council

In the evening I visited with the local NAACP President and the

President of the local human relations council. They both expressed dismay with the lack of progress, the interminable delays, and the lack of cooperation from the commander of the army camp. They seemed to feel the latter accepted at face value the rosy picture painted by the Chamber of Commerce.

CLARKSVILLE

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 4.8; white school has NC rating, Negro school has no accreditation; site of College of the Ozarks run by the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.; no desegregation or Negro pressure for change.)

After Fort Smith I decided I should call on a Negro leader <u>before</u> calling on the mayor or chamber of commerce.

My first call was at the College of the Ozarks. No one from the sociology department was accessible. I was finally directed to the head of the physical education department since he was the only person available familiar with the town. He felt that Clarksville was apathetic rather than hostile to the desegregation at the college. He did not know the names of any Negro leaders but gave me directions to the Negro school. (A discription of this unaccredited school would be a report in itself!) I was given the name of a Negro minister who could be found at the "big Methodist church back of the square." This turned out to be a white church where the Negro minister worked as janitor. He had just left for the day. The white minister agreed to see me. He turned rather hostile when he finally understood my role. When I pushed him by asking how his congregation responded to Sunday School lessons and national church policies on race he told me of the town's mountain folk origins and described them as praying, "Dear God, please make me be right. You know how hard it is for me to change."

<u>The Mayor</u>

The Mayor owns the drug store in Clarksville. His assistant was out to lunch when I got there so I sipped a coke and discussed children and the weather with his wife for half an hour before he could join me. He listened quietly while I explained the purpose of my visit. Then I listened quietly while he gave his opinions on the power-grabbing federal government, the morals of Negroes, the mess in Washington schools, the Communists and Martin Luther King, etc. Every now and then he would interrupt himself by saying (with a mixture of hostility and awe) something like, "I wouldn't do the job you're doing for anything in the world." He became so engrossed in confronting a live integrationist he told customers to come back later to have their prescriptions filled. He finally relaxed and the following points came out. He was very relieved I didn't turn out to be a Negro. He disapproved of Negroes at the College sitting among other students at football games but he attended anyway. When I told him Little Rock restaurants had desegregated he said he guessed he could still sit at a separate table. If Clarksville schools had to (tokenly) desegregate he guessed they could manage. He said good-bye in a relieved but friendly mood shaking his head at the state of the world in general and saying, We all need to go back to being Christian." I left hoping he was not a Methodist and thinking my visit to Clarksville was at least good therapy for the Mayor.

MORRILTON

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 15.5; white school rated NC, Negro, A; no desegregation or Negro pressure for change.)

<u>Chamber of Commerce</u>

The Director seemed friendly until casual visitors joined us. One of them, on being introduced, simply told me he disapproved of anyone connected with civil rights and wouldn't stay in the same room with one. He left with a look of disbelief that I existed. The Director could see no relationship between good race relations and the industrial and business climate. He had received the Charlotte report and had thrown it away. I asked if he felt he and his friends reflected the general attitude of his organization and the community. He said

yes. Realizing we could not have a constructive discussion I asked for names of Negro leaders. He knew of none. I asked for the names of Negroes on the Urban Renewal Advisory Committee. He said there were none. When I told him this was a requirement for getting federal funds, that the Negroes could "give them a hard time" about it, he retorted they could give the Negroes a harder time - they were already getting nowhere with their complaints about the program.

The Mayor

The Mayor, a doctor, had an office full of patients when I got there. In response to my inquiry delivered by his nurse, he returned a message saying he would be happy to see me at the regular meetings of the city council on the second and fourth Monday nights.

GOULD

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 62.5; white school has A rating, Negro school has no accreditation; no desegregation; Negroes had submitted a petition to desegregate the schools; main industry cotton.)

The Mayor of Gould was on his vacation and not in town when I got there. The City Clerk was the wife of the Christian minister and was very alert to the problem of race relations. I learned the following; The city council's reaction to the petition for school desegregation centered on discussions concerning the acquisition of police dogs and stepping up the civil defense program. There was not much likelihood of Gould Negroes asserting themselves. Most of them were extremely poor and uneducated, many on the welfare rolls. Aggressive Negroes were not apt to stay in Gould. The Negro teachers were so demoralized they resented even a Negro who tried to improve school discipline and teaching quality. The area of most immediate concern was police brutality. (These points were all borne out in a subsequent interview with a Negro minister.)

After lunch with the Christian minister and his wife, I was taken to one of two brothers who are reputed to "own the county." I asked for his reaction to the petition for school desegregation. He said all but one of the signers were on the welfare roll, that it was inspired by outsiders, and the signers had subsequently repudiated the petition. (The latter two points were also substantiated by the Negro minister.) Asked about community reaction to a desegregation court order he responded desegregation was not likely to happen to any degree - after all, "separate but equal" had been the law for 60 years and no one had been able to enforce that.

WARREN

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 40.6; white school has NC rating; Negro school, A; no desegregation or Negro pressure for change; main industry lumber.

In response to the letter of introduction from Mr. Youngdahl, the Mayor wrote, "At the present time our city is not in position to make any statement concerning civil rights. The plans for desegregation are in the discussion stage and until our groups have had an opportunity to work out some plan, we do not feel that we need the services of your organization."

Thursday afternoon is not a good time to find anyone in a small town. My first interview was with the official of a wood workers union who represented both Negro and white workers. He was of the opinion that nothing would happen in Warren, neither the Negroes or whites wanted integration. His major interest seemed to be in convincing me it would be a bad thing; if only I would wait and let him drive me through the Negro section I would understand.

My second call was on a white business man, active in civic affairs and a former member of the school board. He was a man of good will with little understanding of the civil rights movement and its

implications. (He was sure Martin Luther King was a Communist.) I asked him about the "discussion stage" referred to in the Mayor's letter. He was convinced there was no such discussion going on. He felt that cool heads would prevail in response to a court order on school desegregation.

I called at the Negro school where I met a knowledgeable Negro minister, familiar with South Arkansas, who had been a speaker for the Student Protest Movement in Pine Bluff. He agreed there was little likelihood of any pressure from Warren Negroes - they were currently disgruntled only because of the slow pace of the financial drive among white business men for a swimming pool for Negroes.

PINE BLUFF

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 42; both schools rated NC; site of the state college for Negroes; voluntary token desegregation in schools; department stores and some lunch counters desegregated; city facilities desegregated except for swimming pool. The Pine Bluff Movement (which has the help of paid staff members of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee) leads the Negro pressure for change; a secret committee of white civic leaders negotiates with them.)

The Mayor seemed to me little more than a city clerk. He had no interest in desegregation matters, said he did not know the white persons negotiating with Negroes, that he had enough to do "without all that." On city employment policies, he said they were non-discriminatory, that they had not had qualified applicants. I left after another lecture on the rights of business men in response to my inquiry about the desirability of a non-discriminatory city ordinance.

The Director of the Chamber was a genial man who "loved and got along with Negroes" and used as his guide in race relations a line he once heard a Negro speaker give, "If a white man could be a Negro just one Saturday night, he'd never be satisfied with being white again." He had received the Charlotte report, it was very good, and he had it in his integration file - "Yes, I keep up with all that." He told of a program he was working on in which workers of a big plant would be honored - Negroes separately. Asked if he didn't think Negroes resented this, he said they preferred it that way. I failed to confront any realities with him.

I went to Arkansas A.M.& N. College. The President was not in. The Dean talked about race relations in Tennessee and near-rudeness on my part failed to elicit any insights or opinions on race relations in Pine Bluff.

EL DORADO

(Background: Percentage of Negro school children - 31.4; both schools rated NC; no desegregation or Negro pressure for change; main industry oil; home town of the Attorney General.)

The Mayor wrote, "In reply to your letter of September 25th, please be advised that due to such a heavy schedule and so many prior commitments, it will be impossible for me to see, or confer with, Mrs. Ruth Arnold."

I knew little about race relations in El Dorado and from Little Rock phoned a woman I knew as active in civic affairs. Her reaction to my coming there was discouraging. They did not want any outsiders telling them what to do, their Negroes were perfectly satisfied and had already assured the white people they would take care of any outside agitators that might try to stir things up. I asked if she knew the Director of the Chamber of Commerce. She said she did - that the Director was rabid on the subject of segregation. She could think of no one with whom I could have a constructive discussion.

After I conferred with the state office of the NAACP and they confirmed the assessment of the El Dorado Negro mood, I decided a trip there would serve no useful purpose.

(3)

LWD
VJ✓
PW✓
SB✓
BP✓
MM

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

OFFICERS
*THE REV. CHARLES R. KELLY
President
*G. E. DODD, M.D.
Vice-President
*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
Recording Secretary
*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
EVERETT O. BELL
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PHD.
BEN CANALES
MISS NINA CULLINAN
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
RAYMOND DUNCAN
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PHD.
HENRY GROPPE
JOHN J. HERRERA
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. ARMEN JORJORIAN
THE REV. TED KLEIN
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
*CHARLES SHAW
MISS BETTY SHERWOOD
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON
MRS. A. L. ULLRICH

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 24, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth, Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Seems as though I get later and later each quarter. Please forgive the long delay.

We had an excellent Board of Directors meeting last week. I'm enclosing minutes of the meeting.

By our Newsletter you will note that plans are well under way for our Annual Meeting(and here I was hoping that we would be unsuccessful and have to call on you in an emergency. You have already received the invitation--what do you think of it? We are mailing approximately 1500 invitations, anticipating 400 to 500 in attendance. To-date 60 reservations are in. Our Board Members have been mailed about 10 names of the membership to call and urge attendance. Volunteers addressed envelopes by hand, stuffed, sealed and stamped.

Our Junior High Workshop was most successful with 63 young people attending and 30 more that we could not take care of. We are having an evaluation meeting today and making plans for a duplicate session, November 23rd.

Program

Hospitals - Our Health and Welfare Committee held several sessions with an employee, hospital staff and director of medical center regarding the discharge of an employee of the City-County Hospital. She has been reinstated in her position and other changes in personnel policy are being made at this time.

The Methodist Hospital and St. Joseph Hospital both now admit Negro patients. St. Lukes Hospital previously admitted Negro patients (since this past spring--in fact Charles Shaw was one of the first); and Texas Children's Hospital always admitted all children.

Bi-Racial Committee - A Bi-Racial Religion and Race Committee has been formed and some of our members are represented on it.

Memorial Service was held on the steps of City Hall following Birmingham Bombing, sponsored by NAACP and attended by approximately 300 persons (mostly Negroes).

School Board is still scared to admit five-year old child to white kindergarten. Case still pending. Quite a bit of publicity in newspapers on this. The School Board recently appointed a committee to make a study of Vocational Training in our schools. Mrs. Charles White is one of the committee members.

Employment - Mor job opportunities are opening up--IBM, NASA, Telephone Company, Anderson-Clayton, Newspapers, Oil Companies (very limited) and others. We need more trained Negroes to fill the jobs.

We are in communication with Texas Employment Commission (local offices), Texas Southern University on their Manpower Training Program, Merit Employment of AFSC, and are trying to work out some kind of a cooperate program in the field of employment.

Program(month by month) There are so many things going on, I'm sure that I've overlooked some.

July

1 - Executive Committee
2 - Protestant Charities - Mr. Kelly and Mrs. Dumbauld spoke before a group of young people in a summer training program learning about community agencies.
9 - College Group planning meeting
Antioch Baptist Church - Mr. Kelly addressed a group
10 - City Council - presented our proposal for the funds from the John Battaglia Estate
23 - Employment Workshop sponsored by AFSC and TSU, attended by some of our membership and staff
24 - College Coun cil on Human Relations
25 - Junior High Workshop planning session
29 - College Council on Human Relations
Appointment with new Housing Chairman
31 - Housing Committee Meeting

August

1 - Education Committee Meeting
6 - College Council on Human Relations
Mass Communications Committee
18-22 Nat'l Conf. Christian and Jews and other cooperating groups held Police and Community Relations Workshop at A&M. Mr. Fleming of our Board was in attendance
20 - Sub-Committee on Housing Meeting
21 - Education Committee Meeting
22 - Junior High Planning session
29 - Nominating Committee meeting

September

5 - Texas Social Welfare Board in Austin - Mr. Kelly attended
9 - Child Guidance Center Board = Mr. Kelly attended
10 - Executive Committee Meeting
12 - Special Committee to Select Charles Shaw Award recipient
13 - Nominating Committee Meeting
23 - Health and Welfare Section of Community Council(on which we are represented) planning session for workshop on POVERTY for next January. Mrs. Dumbauld and Miss Kimmel in attendance
24 - Education Committee Meeting
25 - Housing Committee Meeting
African Art Program (Miss Louise E. Jefferson, New York)
26 - TSU - Miss Jefferson addressed group
27 - Annual Meeting Committee

And so it goes! There are many things I failed to keep track of--just too busy to mark them all down. We are a constant source of referral. Charles has been making many meetings as a speaker.

July, August and September financial statements are among the complete year's statements. I made some minor changes in the disbursements for one or two items when I was making the recap. I'll send you two recaps for distribution. Books have not yet been audited. Mr. Mann could not take our work until October 28th.

Enclosing copies of some of the material or letters to groups in asking for memb ership. Response is good, that is it more than pays for itself and we are really picking up new members this way. There is of course a great deal of office work involved. Still wish I had time to locate a volunteer chairman.

Thanks for the material for the Education Committee. I have made copies and am returning your material to you.

We going to move our offices, October 30th. Hope we're making the right decision. It is about 20 blocks further south, but east. The mailing address will be 5403 Austin, Zip 77004.

I have made 2 deposits this month amounting to $1,351 and we expect another check for $800. Of course, we're spending it too. Guess you must spend to get.

Somehow this report doesn't seem adaguate. Let me know if I left something out.

We have been in touch with Mr. Morgan recently and he is still planning on coming.

Most sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures(plenty)

P.S. Paul have you seen the new book "I Wonder Why" by Shirley Burden - Doubleday. We have a supply on hand

MINUTES - BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Wednesday, October 16, 1963

The Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations met Wednesday, October 16, 1963, with Mr. and Mrs. Leland G. Marsters, Jr., 2030 Banks, at 7:30 P.M.

Present were: George Dodd, Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Mrs. Street Fulton, Walter Whitson, Dr. Rupert Koeninger, Henry Groppe, Mrs. Howard Barnstone, Mrs. Howard J. EnDean, Fred Holt, Woodrow Seals, Dr. E. W. Rand, Irwin Glatstein, Mrs. A. E. Dukler, Mrs. Frank Freed, Frederic A. Fleming, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Kimmel, Carl Walker, Jr., Mrs. Charles Dillingham, Charles Kelly, and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

George Dodd, Vice-President, presided.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting, May 23, 1963 were reviewed by Mrs. Dumbauld.

VOTED AND PASSED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Marsters, that the minutes be approved.

Correspondence - A letter had been mailed to the families of the children who died in Birmingham in the bombing and shooting. Three messages of appreciation have already been received and they were passed around.

Financial Report - Mr. Marsters, Treasurer, reported that the Balance on Hand September 30, 1963 was $210.18. The year's recap showed that the income was $13,431.72, the expenses $13,221.54, leaving the balance as $210.18. The cash on hand October 16, 1963 was $85.11.

Mr. Seals proposed that finances not be discussed this evening, but that the President call another meeting soon for this purpose.

Membership Status - Mr. Kelly reported that new members and renewals May through September amounted to 251 and that the total membership as of September 30, 1963 is 378.

Reports

The Executive Committee Meeting Summary was distributed.

Junior High Workshop - Mrs. Dukler reported in the absence of Mrs. Jay. Mrs. Clark has served as chairman of the workshop and a great deal of time and planning has gone into preparation for this workshop. It will be held Saturday, October 19, 1963, at the World Trade Center, 1520 Texas, from 12:30 to 4:30 P.M. Registration is higher than we had anticipated and we are hoping to plan a second workshop within a month to handle the additional registrations.

Annual Meeting - Mr. Holt announced that the meeting would be Wednesday, November 6th, at the Brass Rail in Humble Building. The guest speaker will be Charles Morgan, Jr., Attorney from Birmingham. The estimated expenses are $1,650 and the anticipated income is $1,400, leaving a balance of approximately $250.00.

VOTED AND PASSED on motion by Mr. Marsters, seconded by Mr. Glatstein that the balance be taken from the budget.

It was suggested that the committee be responsible for delegating telephoning through the board members to the membership for promoting attendance.

Human Rights Observance - Dr. Koeninger, Chairman, reported that Dr. Liston Pope would be the guest speaker for the Human Rights Observance, Thursday, December 12, 1963, at the Cullen Auditorium. Other organizations are being asked to cooperate. It was suggested that something be planned for closer fellowship of the Board with Dr. Pope.

Cultural - Mrs. Barnstone, chairman, reported that a production of "Raisin in the Sun" is being considered with an all Negro cast. Mr. Armstrong Prescott and Mr. Dannenbaum of St. John's school would be in charge. It has been suggested that it run for four nights and that a possible $1,000. could be cleared. Facilities are needed.

The African Art program was well attended as was the reception following at the Barnstones.

Education - Dr. Rand, chairman, announced that a project to work with a school in the Distribution Education program has been selected.

Mr. Seals suggested that under the Council auspices Dr. Rand go to the Chronicle Station, #13 and arrange for an all-Negro program, similar to the one held in Corpus Christi, stating what they (Negroes) really want?

International Relations - Mrs. Shaw, chairman, announced that we have a fairly confirmed date with Dr. Ralph Bunche for March 26, 1964, and that we would ask the cooperation of the Houston Council on World Affairs on this program. It was brought to the attention that this would be during Easter Week and on Maundy-Thursday, and that probably we should try to change the date.

This committee is cooperating with the IIE again on placing students from Africa attending TSU with host families.

Health and Welfare - Both Miss Kimmel and Mr. Fleming were present. Miss Kimmel stated that two meetings of the committee had been held, and that a program has been suggested of holding a seminar on human relations with the volunteers (Women in Yellow) at the City-County Hospital. As a member of the Community Council we are cooperating in planning the workshop during the weeks observance in January on the topic "Poverty." It was noted that there is need for Negro volunteers in the hospitals.

Housing - Mrs. EnDean, chairman, announced that a conference for February 13, 1964, is being planned. Mr. A. P. Ayer, Director, Council for Southern Mountains, Berea, Kentucky will be the main speaker.

It was noted that many areas in our city are changing and that we should offer our assistance in at least one of these crucial areas.

VOTED AND PASSED on motion of Mr. Seals, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that a committee be appointed to go out into one area where friction is developing; set up a meeting between the Negro and white people; listen to both sides and see if assistance can be given.

Dr. Dodd appointed the following committee: Mr. Groppe, Mrs. EnDean, Mr. Seals, Dr. Koeninger, Mr. Marsters, and Dr. Rand. Mr. Groppe will serve as chairman.

College Council on Human Relations - Mrs. Freed mentioned how effective the TV program of the College group was on September 8th, but felt that the Council on Human Relations should have been mentioned. Another film will be made of a future

meeting. The college group is interested in a voter education program at present. It was suggested that the TV station be written and appreciation expressed for their cooperation.

VOTED AND PASSED on motion of Mrs. Freed, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that thanks be expressed from Board of Directors to the people of the TV station responsible for the televised College Council program.

OLD BUSINESS

Mr. Kelly reported that no decision has yet been made on the disposition of the John Battaglia Fund. It has come to us that the Mayor is in favor of our receiving such.

VOTED AND PASSED on motion of Mr. Seals, seconded by Mrs. Dukler, that a wire be sent from the Board to the Mayor requesting that our proposal concerning the John Battaglis Estate be submitted to the City Council, Wednesday, October 23rd.

NEW BUSINESS

Mrs. Arthur Jay has submitted her resignation, with regret, as chairman of the Youth Committee because of health reasons.

VOTED AND PASSED on motion of Mrs. Freed, seconded by Mr. Whitson, that her resignation be received reluctlantly, thanking her for her impetus and enthusiasm, and informing her that we will count on her without her chairmanship.

Finance and Budget Committee - Dr. Dodd appointed the following committee: Mr. Marsters, Chairman; Mr. Noland and Mr. Glatstein. The chairman of committees should be consulted for anticipated program expenditures.

Office Space - Dr. Dodd informed the Board that new quarters were needed and that office space had been located at 1402 Prospect on the corner of Austin.

VOTED AND PASSED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Fleming, that final decision be made by the Vice President, Dr. Dodd and two other members of the Board.

Charter - Our Council is now chartered.

Nominating Committee - The committee report will be at the Council office and available for membersof the Board.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - Dr. Dodd announced the United Nations Week Observance to be held October 22, 1963, 8 P.M. in Hamman Auditorium, Rice University, which will be open to the ganeral public.

Members of our Board are invited to the luncheon meeting to be held at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel that same day. The cost will be $3.50 (gratuity included) and reservations should be mailed to Mrs. David Mendell, 3611 N. Braeswood.

ADJOURNMENT was at 10:25 P.M.

By
Ethel Dumbauld
Secretary pro tem

IDEAS ARE EXCHANGED IN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Frank Questions Get Frank Answers in the No-Holds-Barred Discussion Group
—Post Photo

College Students Trying To Speed Desegregation

By HOWARD SPERGEL

Because news of federal civil rights proposals and racial unrest is sweeping the nation, more than 100 Negro and white college students are sitting down to talk out their differences and to promote peaceful desegregation in Houston.

"We're trying to get people together who have never sat down with a Negro and asked, 'How does it feel to sit in the back of a bus'," said Miss Carmen Stallings, 22, chairman of the month-old College Council on Human Relations.

About 70 students, ages 18 to 25, met this week in the Autrey House, 6265 South Main St, to discuss such questions as:

"IS THERE ANY truth to the concept separate but equal?"

"How much is segregation costing in dollars and cents and in wasted talent?"

"How do you make a Negro feel at home on a previously all-white college campus?"

Students from such institutions as the University of Houston, Texas Southern University, Radcliffe College, Tuskeegee Institute and Marquette University took part in the talks.

Two Nigerian students told how they have been taunted in Houston by questions about cannibalism and jungle life.

AN AVOWED segregationist from Jackson, Miss, argued vehemently. He said he saw no sense in the discussion group. He didn't say he wouldn't come back.

The college council is sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations, an organization dedicated to promoting good will, the exchange of ideas among all people and sponsoring research such as job opportunities for minority groups.

The youthful organization is an outgrowth of interracial meetings in the last two years that the Houston council has held for high school and college students.

Miss Stallings, a University of Houston graduate, said the college council is studying areas of discrimination in local business, public schools, churches and college life.

"WHAT WE really would like to do is to smooth the integration of facilities and make sure its's done," Miss Stallings said. "So far we've attracted quite a following, but we'd still like to get more Latin American people and isolated foreign students in these group discussions."

Diane Steinberg, 18, of 4537 Merrie Lane, Bellaire, said, "We all build up a social barrier . . . if we can meet and talk and find out there really are no differences except for the color of our skins, then we're taking a step toward desegregation."

Many students attending the discussion sessions said they think that desegregation will be a slow, painful process.

"BUT IF WE can carry our ideal for better human relations down to our children," Miss Steinberg said, "eventually these problems and segregation will disappear."

Edwin Dorn, 18, of 2907 Rosedale St, a graduate of Jack Yates High School, said, "Most of the people who attend meetings like this already know there is little difference between one race and the other.

"They are predominately non-segregationists," Dorn said. "If we could only encourage a few Bull Connors or George Wallaces to come . . . the meeting might not be as cordial, but we might accomplish something."

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

This mailing went to over 1500 doctors.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

OFFICERS

*THE REV. CHARLES R. KELLY
President

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
Vice-President

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
Recording Secretary

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
EVERETT O. BELL
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PHD.
BEN CANALES
MISS NINA CULLINAN
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
RAYMOND DUNCAN
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PHD.
HENRY GROPPE
JOHN J. HERRERA
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. ARMEN JORJORIAN
THE REV. TED KLEIN
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
*CHARLES SHAW
MISS BETTY SHERWOOD
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON
MRS. A. L. ULLRICH

STAFF

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO MEMBERS OF THE
HARRIS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Community has always looked to the physicians for advice and leadership not only in matters relating to health, but in the broader field of human relations. We can have justifiable pride in the knowledge that physicians invariably rise to the challenge and fulfill the demands for leadership in community and civic endeavors.

You're all, of course, well aware that we are living in a period of social change and these changes affect us on the local level as well as the state and national levels.

There is, therefore, at this time a need for all men of good will and moderation to step forward and insure that these changes occur in our community in an orderly fashion and thus avoid the unfortunate violence that has so marred the life of other communities. We can all be proud that thus far solutions to problems in our city have been worked out in a peaceful fashion. The Houston Council on Human Relations feels some justifiable pride in that they have had a part in bringing together reasonable men of various races and backgrounds and in helping them reach harmonious conclusions.

We invite you to join with us in working toward this goal and we hope you will see fit to share in this work by making a generous contribution and becoming a member of this group which is working for good will and understanding among all men.

Very truly yours,

G. E. Dodd, M.D.
Vice-President

GED:ecd

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

This letter was mailed to faculty

of University of Houston and Rice.

We still need to mail it to TSU,

St. Thomas and the new Baptist College

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

OFFICERS

*THE REV. CHARLES R. KELLY
President

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
Vice-President

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
Recording Secretary

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
EVERETT O. BELL
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PHD.
BEN CANALES
MISS NINA CULLINAN
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
RAYMOND DUNCAN
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PHD.
HENRY GROPPE
JOHN J. HERRERA
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. ARMEN JORJORIAN
THE REV. TED KLEIN
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
*CHARLES SHAW
MISS BETTY SHERWOOD
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON
MRS. A. L. ULLRICH

STAFF

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

YOUR STAKE IN ORDERLINESS . . .

AS AN EDUCATOR, you know that tomorrow does not just happen. Futures are made. And they are made, not of pious dreams and intents, but of the hard choices and difficult deeds of today.

THESE CHOICES AND DEEDS BRING CHANGE and new feeling to our times--a feeling of destiny. As a leader of our community, you know by now the certainty of change. Also, you know that changes have taken place in Houston in an orderly fashion and without violence.

THE LACK OF VIOLENCE and the peaceful way in which this change has taken place came about because people of good will, like you, have wanted it that way. In Houston the orderliness has also been due to the work of the Houston Council on Human Relations. The Council has been at work since 1958 to ease tensions and create harmony among people of our city.

THROUGH RESEARCH, distribution of educational materials, lectures and workshops, the Council has been able to watch for tension situations in the city and take remedial action to avert strife and, where possible, to remove the causes of tension.

AS ONE OF THE PERSONS OF GOOD WILL in our city, will you join with others to help make the future by supporting the work of the Houston Council on Human Relations. We hope you will share in the destiny of Houston by sending a generous contribution and becoming a member of the team working for good will and understanding.

Most sincerely,

Fran & The Dukler

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

This mailing is being assembled now

and will go to 2000 Attorneys

THE HOUSTON POST SECTION 1, PAGE 5
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1963

Settle Rights at Table, Not In Streets, Lawyers Say

CHICAGO — (AP) — The American Bar Association, in a civil rights declaration, asserted Tuesday that "mass demonstrations must give way to mass determination that the races will live together in mutual respect."

By a voice vote the association's house of delegates adopted a report of the bar's special civil rights committee set up in July in response to President Kennedy's plea for volunteer citizen action to ease racial tension.

"THE SETTLEMENT of critical racial problems at hand must be made around the conference table and cannot be made on the street," the report set forth.

"Minority groups are entitled to all of the rights given them under the Constitution: This is a principle with which no lawyer can disagree.

"Sight must not be lost, however, of the fact that their rights carry with them correlative responsibilities and obligations. Racial tranquility in this country will depend in substantial measure upon the extent to which responsibilities and obligations stand side by side with rights and enjoyment of rights which are guaranteed."

THE REPORT declared the ABA "solemnly enjoins" every lawyer as an individual and a member of bar associations:

"To assist to the fullest extent of his capabilities in procuring communication and understanding between the races in the conflicts which presently exist.

"To help organize and to serve with civic groups sincerely seeking peaceful and lawful solutions to the problem.

"With bi-racial committees, where local conditions permit, to help eliminate unconstitutional statutes, ordinances and practices.

"TO HELP DEVELOP and support needed affirmative legislation or programs.

"Publicly to urge respect for the judiciary and the legal process."

Alfred J. Schweppe of Seattle was chairman of the committee, the makeup of which was criticized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because all its members are white persons.

Bernard Segal of Philadelphia was elected president-elect of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He will take office at the college's next annual meeting.

The group also elected six members to its board of regents including Leon Jaworski, Houston.

Memo

We urge your support

of constructive action being taken

in field of civil rights

by contributing to your own local

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS . .

Charles Kelly, President

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

This general letter has gone to

many groups

League of Women Voters

Members of one Jewish Cong.

Names from Newspapers

General Prospects

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

OFFICERS

*THE REV. CHARLES R. KELLY
President

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
Vice-President

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
Recording Secretary

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
EVERETT O. BELL
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PHD.
BEN CANALES
MISS NINA CULLINAN
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
RAYMOND DUNCAN
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PHD.
HENRY GROPPE
JOHN J. HERRERA
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. ARMEN JORJORIAN
THE REV. TED KLEIN
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
*CHARLES SHAW
MISS BETTY SHERWOOD
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON
MRS. A. L. ULLRICH

STAFF

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

YOUR STAKE IN ORDERLINESS . . .

AS AN INFORMED PERSON, you know that tomorrow does not just happen. Futures are made. And they are made, not of pious dreams and intents, but of the hard choices and difficult deeds of today.

THESE CHOICES AND DEEDS BRING CHANGE and new feeling to our times--a feeling of destiny. As a leader of our community, you know by now the certainty of change. Also, you know that changes have taken place in Houston in an orderly fashion and without violence.

THE LACK OF VIOLENCE and the peaceful way in which this change has taken place came about because people of good will, like you, have wanted it that way. In Houston the orderliness has also been due to the work of the Houston Council on Human Relations. The Council has been at work since 1958 to ease tensions and create harmony among people of our city.

THROUGH RESEARCH, distribution of educational materials, lectures and workshops, the Council has been able to watch for tension situations in the city and take remedial action to avert strife and, where possible, to remove the causes of tension.

AS ONE OF THE PERSONS OF GOOD WILL in our city, will you join with others to help make the future by supporting the work of the Houston Council on Human Relations. We hope you will share in the destiny of Houston by sending a generous contribution and becoming a member of the team working for good will and understanding.

Most sincerely,

Charles Kelly

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

This letter went out last week to previous members who had not renewed and some we had been carrying on our ~~board~~ mailing list who have not previously responded.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

OFFICERS

*THE REV. CHARLES R. KELLY
President

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
Vice-President

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
Recording Secretary

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
EVERETT O. BELL
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PHD.
BEN CANALES
MISS NINA CULLINAN
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
RAYMOND DUNCAN
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PHD.
HENRY GROPPE
JOHN J. HERRERA
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. ARMEN JORJORIAN
THE REV. TED KLEIN
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
*CHARLES SHAW
MISS BETTY SHERWOOD
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON
MRS. A. L. ULLRICH

STAFF

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dear Friends of the Council:

Don't stop now.

You have been a faithful supporter in the past. These are times when we must work together to prevent inhumanity and provide a just community for all.

I do hope you want to continue on the mailing list of The Houston Council on Human Relations. So--send your contribution right now. Remember, it is deductible for Federal Income Taxes.

Don't stop--until you have sent your check and helped make our community the best of all possible places to live in together.

Sincerely,

Charles Kelly

Charles Kelly

CK:ecd
Enclosures

(3)

Duplicate circulating

October 28, 1963

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Alabama Council on Human Relations

RE: Quarterly Report for June, July, August, 1963

In Gadsden there were reports of many Negroes beaten and assaulted by state troopers. Many prominent white people including some elected officials spent considerable time, energy, and effort to have state troopers withdrawn from Gadsden. At one point they were withdrawn, and retruned as demonstrations continued. The Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations made two trips to Gadsden, and talked with elected officials, prominent white businessmen, ministers, and some of the Negro leaders. One of the white ministers was able to arrange for some biracial meetings, but the people of the white power structure refused to be involved. It is reported that the buses were desegregated, and several owners of lunch counters agreed to desegregate their facilities. It is reported that a young Negro cursed the manager of one of the lunch counters, and he immediately contacted the others and they decided not to desegregate the lunch counters at that time.

In Huntsville the local chapter of the Alabama Council on Human Relations planned and carried out a very successful week of meeting with several of the Negro children planning to enter desegregated schools and white children.

Muscle Shoals chapter continued efforts this period to persuade elected officials in Florence, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia to establish biracial committees. People in the area were confident that Florence State College would be desegregated without incident.

In Birmingham the local council continued to meet during the summer and had two meetings in August. Two meetings were arranged for several of the Negroes about to enter desegregated schools to get acquainted with white children. Negro and white children attended one of these meetings. Plans to visit the homes of

children who were about to enter desegregated schools were delayed until September, because there were difficultly in securing the names of those children that were accepted to formerly all white schools.

In Mobile the Council on Human Relations had several programs beginning in the spring to discuss peaceful desegregation of the schools in Mobile. The activities of the local council were helpful in creating interest in the white community in planning for desegregation of schools in September. ABLE (Alabamian Behind Local Education) was organized in the white community, and this group was quietly supported by the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Mr. Paul Anthony of Southern Regional Council worked with leaders in ABLE, and ABLE came under heavy attack. Mr. Anthony and SRC were also attacked.

The Alabama Council distributed material related to law enforcement to sheriffs and police chiefs across the state. Five thousand copies of the booklet, "Can We Afford To Close Our Public Schools", were reprinted. These copies were sent to school superintendents, industrialist, and some P. T. A. Groups. Hundreds of copies were given to the Young Men's Business Club for the distribution through PEP (Public Education Peacefully) this group strongly refused assistance of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, and Mr. Paul Anthony. The second meeting was broken up by the Klan, and the group collapsed. Contact was made with people close to the Mayor's office and the Community Affairs Committee, and the assistance was offered to these people even before PEP folded. It seemed apparent, efforts to prepare the community for desegregation of the schools would have to be done by individuals. Individuals in Birmingham arranged for one TV program urging that law and order be maintained as the schools be desegregated.

Through the summer people in Alabama were eager concerned about action that Governor Wallace would take. No one dared guess what he might do by the fear greatly that he would disrupt the efforts of local communities to desegregate the

schools quietly. At the very end of August there was a very large meeting of white people in Tuskegee. Efforts by a few people to disrupt this meeting, and to urge resistance to desegregation were unsuccessful. While they did not accept this with any sense of approval, they felt that it was inevitable and they would have school desegregation without violence.

The National States's Rights Party with headquarters in Birmingham greatly increased their activities during the summer. The group did picket stores that desegregated lunch counters in Birmingham, and were distributing daily mimeographed page sheets. It was reported that in June their meetings were decreasing from 200 to 75 persons, but former Mayor Art Hanes and Eugene "Bull" Connor were having meetings frequently attacking all who showed any willingness to accept desegregation in Birmingham. The Senior Citizen's Committee had shown real leadership, and had been supporting the white negotiators in back of the agreement that ended deomonstrations in Birmingham. This group felt the entire responsibility for peaceful desegregation should be handled by the Mayor and the new City Government, in effect they withdrew their support from the Mayor and City Government. During the summer there was considerable anxiety in Birmingham as to whether the agreement made in May would be carried out. When desegregation of the lunch counters were started, members (white) of the Birmingham chapter of the Council were planted at the counters to sit near the Negroes when they came in. One Negro clerk was hired, and was allegedly caught stealing and fired it was reported to the Executive Director. The store was highly disappointed, because the store manager felt that it was inevitable that they would be hired and they wanted to have this confidence.

June 2nd - Wallace appeared on "Meet The Press". Repeats his promise to stand in the schoolhouse door. Appeals to Alabamians to stay away from campus.

June 3rd - Mayor Boutwell praises Wallace for his plea of "law and order" on national television. Judge Lynne took under advisement a Justice Department petition seeking to stop Governor Wallace from barring admission of two Negroes to the University of Alabama next Monday. An estimated 200 Negroes at Jefferson

County Board of Registrars. Federal Employment of Negroes pushed here. Notice of appeal filed in Federal District Court to desegregate Birmingham schools in September. University of Alabama names third Negro to be admitted. (James Hood)

June 5th - Judge Lynne orders Governor Wallace not to interfere with registration of three Negroes at the University on Monday.

June 6th - Eugene "Bull" Connor speaks at Tuscaloosa Citizens' Council meeting.

June 10th - 500 Guardsmen, 800 Troopers in Tuscaloosa. Six heavily armed men arrested in Tuscaloosa. They were identified as members of KKK.

June 11th - Miss Vivian Malone and Mr. James Hood registeres at the University of Alabama. President John F. Kennedy sends telegram to Governor Wallace. Trustees OK Wallace appearance. Housing and dining plans completed for students. The University paper disclosed that the two Negro students had a secret get acquainted meeting last month with 9 or 10 white campus leaders.

June 12th - Demonstrations in Gadsden. No trouble expected in Huntsville with the registering of David McGlathery. All is calm at the University as two Negroes begin study. First white student,(Robert Muckel, 29 year-old chemistry teacher of Utica, Nebraska) enrolls at Alabama A & M in Huntsville. Governor Wallace orders state troopers to withdraw. Governor Wallace reports he will not travel to Huntsville to keep David McGlathery from enrolling.

June 13 - David McGlathery enrolls without incident, attends class that evening. "Within the limits of the law and dignity, we sahll continue this fight. We will try to get them out.", was Governor Wallace's statement to reporters.

June 17th - Demonstrations continue in Gadsden.

June 18th - State troopers ordered to Gadsden.

June 19th - Alabama Congressmen denounce Kennedy Civil Rights Plan. Governor Wallace blasted President Kennedy's civil right proposal today as "a program of civil wrongs." Birmingham Park Board votes to reopen golf courses.

June 29th - Golf courses opened on a desegregated basis.

July 1st - At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania Governor Wallace says what this country needs "is a Southern President in the White House."

July 8th - Trials delayed at Gadsden for more than 200. Young Men's Business Club shows film of "The Dallas Story." Discussion followed film. Mrs. George M. McMurray said, "purely a moral question." Mr. James Head, Bishop George Murray also appeared on the panel discussing school desegregation.

July 11th - Mobile "mixing ruling rushed", Governor Wallace says. Governor Wallace accused the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals of making a decision "to incite the people of Alabama."

July 16th - Wallace visits Washington to speak out against the proposed civil rights bill.

July 16th - In Birmingham Community Affairs Committee named. (212 members) Twenty-seven Negroes on Committee. First meeting of Community Affairs Committee picketed. Unruly crowd mars session of PEP (Public Education Peacefully).

July 19th - Negroes won't march or sing while patrol is at Gadsden. Governor Wallace orders state troopers to withdraw.

July 22nd - Governor Wallace announces that he is considering entering one of the Democratic presidental preferential primaries next year. Former Birmingham Mayor, Arthur Hanes addresses meeting in Tarrant City. Attacks Community Affairs Committee.

July 24th - America Guild of Variety Artists' Salute to Freedom denied use of City Auditorium. Councilman Alan Drennen, Fr. appeal to all for merger stating that, "It is possible Birmingham by 1980 could be politically controlled and operated by members of the colored race."

July 27th - Arthur Hanes speaks at the Alabama National Guard Armory in Birmingham stating, "The Communists are out to destroy you and this city."

July 25th - Mayor announces steering committee of Community Affairs Committee.

July 26th - Two Negro youths tries to buy tickets to the Alabama Theater in Birmingham and arrested for trespassing.

July 30th - Six lunch counters desegregated without incident in Birmingham.

July 31st - U. S. sues Jefferson registrars, claims bias. Adding of 2,000 Negroes to voter lists sought here.

Sometime in the latter part of July the City Council repealed all ordinances on segregation.

August 1st - Cost of driver's license rises $2. Additional money will be used to strengthen the highway patrol for riot duty during racial demonstrations as well as for traffic safety. Florence State College will not enroll Negro. Says it lacks proper authority.

August 9th - Some Alabama school boards will rely on the Alabama Placement Act in answering desegregation questions from neighboring military base Commanders.

August 12th - Former mayor of Warrior, E. R. Caldwell, laid the blame to integration troubles in the burning of a Negro Methodist Church in Warrior. White University of Alabama student's suspension confirmed. Action reportedly stemmed from distribution of publication. Negro James Hood leaves University. Blames illness for pullout. He has been under fire about a speech made in Gadsden and was suppose to go before the Board for disciplinary action.

August 6th - Demonstrations in Gadsden.

August 13th Schools ordered desegregated in Huntsville. Macon County schools must desegregate immediately.

August 15th - Tear Gas bomb dropped in Loveman's. Twenty-two persons were sent to local hospitals.

August 16th - Former Mayor of Birmingham, Arthur Hanes, speaks at Graysville's armory. He lashes out in a two hour speech against newspapers, Communists preachers, Negroes, and condemns the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

August 20th - Arthur Shores home bombed. Twelfth grade selected for school "mix" here. Mayor Albert Boutwell calls for dignity in school "mix".

August 22nd - Four movie actors speak at Gadsden civil rights rally.

August 28th - Many Negroes and one white minister (Unitarian) go to Washington from Birmingham.

August 29th - Florence State College told to enroll Negro, Wendell Gunn.

Respectfully submitted by,

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson (Rev.)
Executive Director

NCJ/mw

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Financial Report to SRC
For The Months of June, July, August, 1963

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$2,054.55
Housing Allowance	600.00
Social Security	254.00
Travel	341.72
Rent	246.00
Office Supplies	477.80
Telephone	329.99
New South	70.00
Miscellaneous	653.41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$5,027.47

****

Income on Hand - June 1, 1963	$ 41.34
Income during June, July, August	4,321.05
Transferred to checking Acct. from project	900.00
TOTAL INCOME	$5,262.39
Expenditures during three months	5,027.47
NET BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT	$ 234.92

LWD
VJ ✓
PW ✓
SB
BP
MM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

September, October, November

1963

Audit of Progress in Desegregation

The impetus to desegregation begun during the last quarter has slowed somewhat. After the first rash of action, few positive steps have been taken.

Cultivation by SCCHR is continuing of the new contacts which were made during the summer with mayors, city councilmen, chamber of commerce executives, and officers, and others.

A committee of 85 prominent Columbians hopes to achieve an 'open city' by the end of 1963. There have been a few 'stand-ins' at downtown movie theaters but these were discontinued when voluntary desegregation was promised by mid-December.

Florence has named a Negro to its city recreation board.

A few observations follow:

1. Thoughtful Negroes are discontented at the rate and/or lack of progress.

2. There must be with the masses either a great deal of patience and faith, or much apathy. At least there is inertia for there is almost no forward thrust by Negroes at the present time.

3. Evidently the threat of Birmingham has been dulled for 'whites' and the 'it-can't-happen-here' psychology is currently prevailing.

4. White civic, economic, and political leaders continue to be unwilling to take needed initiative. To date the few faltering steps made have been taken anonymously, unofficially, and quietly. The news media have in the main either made no announcement of changes or played them down markedly.

In mid-October a questionnaire on progress in desegregation was sent by SCCHR to the thirty communities in South Carolina where there was some movement or it was believed most likely to occur. The week before SCCHR's 1963 annual meeting, Nov. 18 and 19, twenty-three responses were tabulated in a report which was distributed at the annual meeting and later through the mails to persons who didn't attend. (See Exhibit I.) By the end of November reports had been received from all communities except Greenwood.

Orangeburg and Sumter

Demonstrations in Orangeburg during the summer were much more numerous and massive than in Sumter. These towns were both target areas chosen by the NAACP.

SCCHR made two concentrated efforts to locate a leak in the dike of white resistance in Orangeburg in October.

Fred Reese and the executive director interviewed a few key business

leaders. It was learned that merchants were stepping up advertising campaigns and taking large 'ads' in the newspapers. Negro consumers were assured of protection, good service and bargains!

From a leading merchant the story was learned of how resistance forces employed an attorney and succeeded in stymying the prospects of initiating bi-racial communication. Previously a permissive if not entirely favorable attitude had prevailed both in the merchants association and with the mayor and city council.

At a later date SCCHR staff members made additional contacts and assisted the Rev. John Yungblut of Quaker House, Atlanta. Consensus prevailed that for the present local residents accept the fact of a stalemate.

Orangeburg Negroes report the belief that some of the most influential white leaders are active members of the John Birch Society.

The Black Muslims have an organization in Orangeburg. Presumably it has not attracted recognized Negro leaders.

The Honorable Brooks Hayes spent two days at Claflin College, Methodist college (Negro student body and integrated faculty) in Orangeburg during October. He was quite constructive and was well received.

Picketing is still continuing in the business districts in Orangeburg.

In Sumter the Rev. Frederick C. James, pastor of A M.E. Mt. Pisgah Church and world director of social action for his denomination has served as coordinator of the movement.

Both CORE and the NAACP have participated in the Sumter movement. Students at Morris College have been active, primarily under the leadership of Freddie Williams, who was a SCCHR student interne during the summer of 1962.

School Suits and Transfer Requests

Of the three suits of longest standing, in Clarendon county, Charleston, and Darlington, only in Charleston has there been court-ordered desegregation. The Charleston public schools quietly and peacefully desegregated in September. The other two cases have not yet been scheduled for court hearings.

In Charleston applications for tuition grants (legislation establishing these was passed by the 1963 South Carolina General Assembly) have been made. The press reports that in Charleston plans are being made for increasing private school facilities and for resistance to total integration in the fall of 1964.

In Orangeburg requests for transfer of 14 Negro children to all-white Junior and Senior high schools were made in November. Suits are threatened by Mrs. Gloria Rackley if her children are refused transfer to a 'white' school and also to regain her teaching position in the public schools from which she was dismissed in October following her participation in mass demonstrations. Her suit against the Orangeburg Regional Hospital is still pending.

The Sumter public schools have previously been asked to admit children of Negro personnel at nearby Shaw Air Force Base.

In November the NAACP in Rock Hill endorsed a transfer effort proposed by parents of five Negro children.

South Carolina State Parks

Ordered by a federal court to desegregate after Labor Day, the South Carolina State Parks were closed by the Forestry Commission upon the advice of the Gressette Committee (South Carolina's committee on segregation).

Throughout September and the first part of October, hearings were held in ten towns and cities closest to the state-owned and operated parks. These hearings were in most places encouragingly moderate in tone. Hopefully, the South Carolina General Assembly will act to reopen the parks at its next session beginning in January, 1964. Presumably, swimming will be the activity most likely to be restricted at first.

The Aiken Council on Human Relations presented an appropriate petition at the Columbia hearing. It requested a fully integrated park system.

At all except two of the hearings members of SCCHR were present and determined the favorable climate of opinion.

Confidentially, the SCCHR executive director was requested by several responsible and strategically placed persons to do spade work in several communities prior to the hearings. Results were rewarding. Some valuable new contacts were made.

Significant State-wide Programs

Preparation for desegregation at the University of South Carolina culminated in an orientation conference on September 8. (For details of this conference as well as of other activities of the Program Director see Exhibit II.)

Attended by 245 persons, a conference on Farmer Cooperatives and Job Training under the leadership of the SCCHR and NSF (National Sharecroppers Fund) Field Representative was of value and importance (For a report of this conference and other activities of the Field Representative this quarter, see Exhibit III.)

The SCCHR 1963 Annual Meeting blazed a new trail in the use of facilities at the Downtowner Motor Inn where the first SCCHR integrated banquet was held. The evening meeting which followed was the first state-wide SCCHR meeting to secure use of the conference room at the Richland County public library. This is significant perhaps for two reasons:

1) Historically, only a few downtown churches have been open for bi-racial meetings. Since 1954 churches are closed. SCCHR has, previous to the 1963 annual meeting, opened meeting rooms at the ESSO Community Center and at the Wade Hampton Hotel.

2) In spite of all the fear and talk about the reaction of extremists, there have been no negative repercussions to the opening by SCCHR of these non-traditional meeting places.

(See Exhibit IV for programs and publicity of the annual meeting.)

This and That

One issue of PROGRESS was distributed this quarter - (See Exhibit V.)

The SCCHR executive director has worked with staff of the Columbia USO and with junior hostesses to desegregate facilities and services.

A close laison has been maintained with negotiating agents working to make Columbia an 'open city'.

Encouragingly, an increasing number of faculty members at Clemson College and the University of South Carolina are openly participating in SCCHR public events.

An Information Committee has been organized this quarter under the chairmanship of Thom Billington, an experienced newspaper and TV staffer who now directs public relations for the Upper Diocese of S.C. Episcopal Church. A new SCCHR promotional brochure and a regular news Review are promised.

The SCCHR state chairman and executive director participated in the annual conference of the S.C. Citizens Committee on Children and Youth.

Staff members attended the annual meeting of the South Carolina Association on Planned Parenthood.

A film on Lillian Smith of Georgia: A Tribute was on loan to SCCHR for one month. It was enthusiastically viewed by many and diverse groups.

The SCCHR executive director was banquet speaker at the SCLC Citizenship Education Leader Training School on November 22nd.

A Charleston clergyman has finally weathered a severe attack by critics in his church. A Mullins clergyman has been asked by his congregation to resign, which he has done effective January first, 1964.

George McMillan, writer, of Aiken was assisted in making contacts in Orangeburg for an article which will appear in The National Observer, perhaps in December. Further he has been introduced to key clergymen in Columbia whom he's interviewed with another magazine article in mind.

The annual conference of the Adult Education Association of the USA, held at Miami Beach in November, featured Harry Ashmore, Harold Fleming, and William Boggs in a dynamic symposium. John Griffin, valued SRC member, was program chairman. The SCCHR executive director attended the meetings.

During this quarter the executive director took field trips to Sumter, Hartsville, Darlington, Cheraw, Florence, Georgetown, Murrell's Inlet, Myrtle Beach, Conway, Orangeburg, and Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C.

Finance Report (See Exhibit VI).

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

EXHIBIT, I.

S. C. PROGRESS

DESEGREGATION REPORT

(This is not, unfortunately, a complete report on desegregation in South Carolina. It may contain inaccuracies, and for these we are sorry. If you spot any, please let us know so that we may correct them. However, we have tried to make this report on desegregation progress in 21 cities and towns in the state as accurate as possible. Our information has been drawn from news reports, from community survey questionnaires sent in by members from 16 cities, and from some confidential reports from which we have lifted what has become public information. All of our sources are fallible, but accuracy has been their goal and ours.)

Editorial writers and administrative officials in our state government have pleased to note the relatively trouble-free progress which South Carolina, as a whole, has made in approaching a solution to what has variously been termed the "race revolution," the "race problem," the "race question," and the "racial situation."

One of the stranger developments, in fact, in South Carolina's battle to stave off desegregation as long as possible, but to give in with an appearance of grace when the time finally comes, has been public avoidance of the words "segregation," "integration," and "desegregation."

Linguistic oddities aside, however, Clemson, the University of South Carolina, and the Beaufort extension of U.S.C. have accepted and registered Negro students who are now attending classes without trouble. District 20 in Charleston integrated its public school system quietly and without a great deal of fuss.

There have been demonstrations in Charleston, Orangeburg and Sumter which have made the headlines. But there have been marches and pickets in Columbia and elsewhere that were barely noticed in the press or by the majority of the people.

The state parks were declared integrated, then promptly closed. All indications point to their reopening soon after the General Assembly convenes and takes action on the situation in January. They will probably open with some of the swimming and recreational activities curtailed, but they will reopen. This is a beginning.

The foregoing have been the most dramatic developments of the past 14 months. But there have been other developments, which taken as a whole, may be equally dramatic.

Despite the urgings of a number of business men and editorials in several of the larger newspapers in the state, South Carolina does not have a bi-racial committee working on a state-wide level. But, of the 21 cities and towns covered in this report, 10 that we are positive of have either formal or informal bi-racial committees,

(The cities and towns covered are Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Clemson, Clinton, Columbia, Conway, Florence, Frogmore, Greenville, Greenwood, Newberry, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, Seneca, Spartanburg, Sumter, Winnsboro, and York.)

While only the public schools in one Charleston school district have been integrated, all parochial schools in the state

will open on an integrated basis next year, and desegregation suits are pending for Greenville, Darlington and Summerton district in Clarendon County. Too, suits seem to be forthcoming in Sumter and Orangeburg.

The State Committee for Technical Education has adopted a local option policy on the question of integrating its schools. Thus far, the technical education centers at Columbia and Greenville have accepted Negro applicants. There are other schools in operation at Sumter, Spartanburg and Pendleton. Others are to open shortly at Lancaster, Florence-Darlington and Rock Hill.

Catholic hospitals have opened on a desegregated basis, but no others have, as far as we know. Most hospitals in the state will accept Negro patients, but on a segregated basis. The Veterans' Administration hospitals and other federal hospitals are integrated.

Reports seem to indicate that various state agencies and commissions are being integrated. One commission that definitely has Negro membership is the State Mental Health Commission.

Most cities which had segregation ordinances have repealed them, no so much out of respect for Negroes as from advice from the Attorney General, but they have been repealed.

Some restaurants and most lunch counters in Aiken, Anderson, Charleston, Clemson Columbia, Florence, Greenville, Rock Hill, Seneca, Barnwell and Spartanburg will serve Negroes.

As far as we've been able to determine, only two previously all-white hotels or motels have been integrated -- one in Charleston and one in Columbia. But Florence may have some integrated facilities by now, and Greenville is working in that direction.

New employment opportunities have been opened to Negroes in Charleston, Columbia, Rock Hill, Florence, Spartanburg and Greenville. Any plant connected with federal contracts will hire Negroes.

Various recreational facilities have been opened to Negroes in Anderson, Charleston, Conway, Frogmore, Greenville, Seneca and Sumter. The art galleries in Columbia and Charleston welcome Negroes to all programs.

The majority of the churches in Columbia will accept Negroes as guests. Episcopal churches in the larger cities will do likewise. Catholic churches have not been known to turn anyone away. Several other churches in Aiken, Anderson, Spartanburg, Charleston, Columbia, Clemson Florence, Greenville and Seneca will accept guests. As far as is known, no Negroes have applied for membership in previously all-white protestant churches.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C.
November 1963

Exhibit II.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report for September - November, 1963

By Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Program Director

I. Student Program

A. Orientation Conference for University of South Carolina.

The quarter's program began with a focus on University of South Carolina where its first three Negro students were to be enrolled on September 11. On September 8 a select group of 35 University student leaders met for an afternoon and evening informal conference with the three Negro students who were to enroll. Mr. Harvey Gantt of Clemson, with several other Clemson students, served as resource leaders. SCCHR planned the conference in cooperation with a university student and chaplains committee. For the most part, students who were positive in their attitude toward the coming desegregation were invited. The purpose of the meeting was primarily to give a core of potential friends an opportunity to know the Negro students prior to the stress and publicity accompanying registration and to discuss forthrightly and honestly any questions, fears, or apprehensions about the university situation which the Negro students felt.

After a general discussion by Mr. Gantt, the group broke into small units and before the conference ended the three incoming students had met and talked with each University of South Carolina student at the conference. All of the participants in this meeting felt that this experience was a very valuable preparation for the transition which the University was to make. As one of the enrollees said, "This gave me a sense that I would not be alone in this new situation; there were indeed friends."

Mr. Gantt was enthusiastic in his evaluation of the University of South Carolina conference, saying that the warm, genuine friendliness of the University of S. C. students and the relaxed atmosphere throughout the meeting were impressive.

Mrs. Ledeen has been in close contact with the Negro students at USC. Desegregation took place quietly, and with the exception of occasional harassment in the form of stares or verbal remarks, there have been no incidents. The two undergraduates have a high degree of acceptance at all campus religious centers, at the University YMCA--YWCA, and in a number of campus organizations. The only suggested limitation placed upon them by the administration has been attendance at football games. The students complied with the request for this semester. All four Negro undergraduates now in integrated state colleges in South Carolina are active participants in various phases of the program of the S.C. Student Human Relations Council.

B. Education Project.

As formerly reported, the SCSCHR at its spring conference last year accepted as one of its projects for the year a study of the educational needs in S.C. and a tutorial program with drop-outs or potential drop-outs. As a follow up to this emphasis

pilot projects have been begun in Columbia with a group of students from Allen, Benedict, and U.S.C. ~~volunteers~~ now tutoring small groups of students in one of the large Negro high schools in Columbia. This was worked out with the cooperation of the high school guidance counselor and the teachers. The tutorial work takes place in the school during the last study period of the day.

A second group of students in Columbia is in process of setting up a "readiness" program with a small group of first grade students who are having difficulty adjusting to school and who come from culturally deprived homes. This also is being done in cooperation with the school principal and with the teachers. This, we feel, is especially needed, since data on drop-outs reveals that a large number of these occur in early grades. (S.C. has no compulsory school attendance law.)

A brief evaluation of the tutorial program in the high school by the guidance counselor is attached.

Wofford College members of student council report that a tutorial program has been set up in Spartanburg in cooperation with Bethlehem Center.

It is hoped that this type of community project may be set up with student volunteer workers in every community in which a college is located. During the remainder of the year, the SCSCHR will attempt to expand this project.

C. Campus Visitation

In November Mrs. Ledeen visited five colleges in the state for informal conferences with students, faculty and religious workers to interpret the work of SCCHR, to confer about the campus needs or problems, and to explore with key people more effective ways of work in human relations in the colleges. Several private church related white colleges in the state are taking some preliminary steps toward eventual desegregation. There is a real need for strengthening the work of the council in the white colleges, and for bringing into the program of the council more students from these schools. In the November field trips, visits were made to Furman University, Clemson , Wofford, Converse, and Presbyterian Colleges. In each of these places Mrs. Ledeen conferred with concerned students, chaplains, and faculty members. A number of these new persons have registered for the forthcoming student conference to be held December 6-8.

D. General Program of S.C.S.C.H.R. [redacted] included a meeting of the steering committee with representatives from most of the participating colleges present, subsequent conference planning committee meetings working out in detail the program plans for the first semester conference [redacted] to be held at Penn Center, Dec. 6-8. A special focus in these meetings has been the relationship of S.C.S.C.H.R. to the Freedom Movements, which during this quarter have been especially active in Orangeburg and Sumter and on a

more limited basis in Columbia. Hundreds of college students in Orangeburg and Sumter have been involved in the mass demonstrations and subsequent picketing in these towns. Some of the leaders in SCSCHR have also been leaders in the Orangeburg and Sumter Movements. These discussions have recognized the necessity for demonstrations in the S.C. situation but have pointed up a broad base for "direct action" which includes other methods of work. White students who do not feel that participation in demonstrations is possible may still be "involved" by boycotting, communicating directly with managers, writing letters, working in quieter ways on the local campus. One phase of the conference program is to deal with students and the direct action movement.

II. Education Committee has held two meetings during this quarter and is focusing primarily on citizen support for adult education, especially basic education, and more representative school boards. The attached sheet, which was distributed at the annual meeting, indicates the emphasis of this committee. Action on the matter of Negro representatives on school boards is urgent for each local council in the state. This committee will work with local councils in this important project during the spring.

III. The Columbia Council on Human Relations, with which the Program Director has worked, has reorganized, elected officers, set up committees and, hopefully, is preparing for a more effective program for Columbia in the spring. Four working committees have been established as an outgrowth of the May 2 Citizens Consultation: Education, Employment and Job Training, Community Affairs; and Desegregation.

IV. Implementing and Initiating desegregation in various groups continues to be an important part of the work of the staff and council members. For example, this fall white members of the Interdenominational Women's Fellowship, sponsored by the Council's committee on the Church and Human Relations, which conducted a study program lastyear, presented to the Board of United Church Women in Columbia the request that this group be inclusive of all church women in this area. Even though affiliated with United Church Women, the relationship locally has been loose, and the local white women have never been willing to include Negro women in the events. As a result of this direct confrontation by a concerned group of white church women, a change will be made, beginning with the World Day of Prayer program in February.

The Program Director alerted Negro church laymen to the fact that the ecumenical Lay School of Theology held at the local Lutheran Seminary was now open to all. This action had been taken by the Board of Directors last spring, but no information had been sent to Negro churches. A few Negro churchmen enrolled. More will be enrolled at the next session.

The Columbia League of Women Voters sought the cooperation of Council staff members in extending invitations to interested Negro women to become members. This organization, theoretically always open, has never faced up to the implications of this fact until recently. Negro women, accustomed to exclusion, had never sought membership. Now there are several new Negro members. The program director has urged qualified Negro women to seek membership in the local A.A.U.W. This no doubt will soon be done.

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the SCCHR urges local councils or members in communities where no councils exist to initiate a three-fold program in the area of education

I. Representative School Boards

With greater emphasis upon the necessity of quality education for all children of school age in South Carolina, it seems highly important that membership on school boards be representative of all segements of the population. The Education Committee, therefore, urges the following:

(1) That factual information concerning school board selection, personnel and operation be secured.

(2) That qualified citizens, both Negro and white, be encouraged to offer for school board positions as vacancies occur and that support be given such qualified candidates.

(3) That concerned citizens, in districts which appoint certain members of school boards, strongly urge the appointment of qualified Negro citizens to School Boards.

(4) That observers be present at each meeting of the school board. The meetings are open to the public and it is highly desirable that a few interested citizen observers be present at each meeting.

II. Citizen Support for an Expanding Program of Adult Education.

III. Volunteer services in tutorial programs in cooperation with the schools to aid potential drop-outs.

Exhibit III.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

September, October, November

1963

By L. S. James
Field Representative

During this period, activity has been centered around four major projects:

1. Helping to organize and administer a program for low income farmers based on farmer cooperatives and job training.

2. Helping to develop integrated courses under MDTA.

3. Starting County group meetings for leadership training:

4. Reviewing the case studies of low-income farmers and making concise studies of needy families in selected rural areas and towns to determine need for distribution of surplus commodities.

Southern Rural Conference on Farmer Cooperatives and Job Training

This conference was sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It was held Sept. 22-27, 1963, at Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C. Mr. James was largely responsible for organizing the program for Thursday and Friday, which was based on employment needs and job training. He kept in constant contact with the office of the National Sharecroppers Fund of New York City during the organization period of this program. He recommended both topics and speakers for the employment area of this program.

Mr. James was responsible for the registration of all participants in this Southern Regional Conference. There were representatives present from twelve states and from eighteen counties in South Carolina. A copy of the summary of this conference and recommendations are attached.

Courses under M.D.T.A.

Mr. James was asked to assist in getting a course started under MDTA in Florence, S. C. The employees of the Employment Security Commission had failed to find enough trainees to start a training project in Automobile Body Repair, after trying for 25 days. They had found only 3 eligible trainees during this time. They needed 17 additional trainees within 5 days to avoid losing this $46,000.00 project. Mr. James was given the responsibility to find 17 additional trainees in 5 days. He was successful in finding qualified persons after visiting six counties and eleven towns. The M.D.T.A. course in Auto Body Repair was started on time in Florence, S. C., on an integrated basis with 5 whites and 15 Negro trainees.

Every effort possible is being made to increase the establishment of integrated courses under MDTA. We have only 2 courses being operated in South Carolina under MDTA at present. Feasibility surveys are being made in 3 different communities preliminary to the establishment of other courses under M.D.T.A.

County Group Meetings

Mr. James is starting a long range plan for training local leaders. This training will be done in small group meetings of representatives from six neighborhood counties. Two representatives from each county in the group are expected to participate in the meetings. Since there are 24 counties eligible for aid under the Area Redevelopment Administration, there will be four groups of counties with six counties in each group.

Our first meeting of delegates from a group of neighboring counties (Group A includes Chester, Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, Lancaster, and Marlboro counties) was held Nov. 14, 1963, at Pageland, S. C. This meeting was held on the same day of the exhibit of garments made by trainees who are to be employed in the Chesterfield County Garment Factory at Pageland, S.C. This project was developed by local leadership and aid from the Federal Government under the A.R.A.

The representatives from the 6 counties who attended our meeting were very pleased with this idea. They all decided to go back to their own communities and begin strengthening their county organization in order to send representatives to their county A.R.A. to seek aid and cooperation for some type of county project.

Mr. James has set up a schedule for bi-monthly meetings of each of the four groups of counties. Group A includes Chester, Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, Lancaster, and Marlboro counties. Group B includes Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allandale, Hampton, and McCormack counties. Group C includes Berkeley, Beaufort, Colleton, Dorchester, Jasper, and Orangeburg counties. Group D includes Lee, Sumter, Calhoun, Clarendon, Horry, and Williamsburg counties. He has outlined a basic tentative program which will provide for discussion of similar problems from each county; an exchange of suggested solutions to these problems; review of appropriate bulletins and literature from National Sharecroppers Fund and the U.S. Government; and special reports on progress being made under ARA and training programs under MDTA.

To encourage continued cooperation from all members of the SCCHR, Mr. James passed out an outline of suggestions as to how groups and individuals can help to improve the economic status of low income families. A copy of this outline is attached.

Case Studies of Low Income Families

A review of the case studies of five selected low income farmers is being made. These studies will be used to show how these farmers who were denied help under F.H.A. have been able to make some success by cooperation with other small farmers in their area. The cases will be presented again with new data to the F.H.A. for reconsideration.

Need for Distribution of Surplus Foods

Mr. James is collecting information on the needs for food from low income families in rural areas and towns. S.C. is the only state that doesnot distribute surplus foods which are provided free of charge by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The information on low-income families will be used to show the need that exists in these families for additional food. The type of information that is being collected is described on the form entitled "Information on Low Income Family." A copy of this form is attached.

Summary of Conference
on
Farmer Cooperatives & Job Training
Held September 22-27, 1963
at Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C.
Sponsored By
National Sharecroppers Fund
and
South Carolina Council on Human Relations

(NOTE: This summary was prepared by Austin V. Edwards, Orangeburg, South Carolina, who was invited to attend the conference. The views expressed below are not his, but those he felt were expressed by the conference participants.)

The conference was officially started Sunday evening, September 22, 1963 with an opening statement of purpose by Miss Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary, National Sharecroppers Fund; and words of welcome from Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Director of Penn Center, and Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations. There were 245 participants in attendance, coming mostly from Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina and eighteen counties in South Carolina.

The keynote message of Dr. Frank P. Graham, Mediator, United Nations, and Chairman,National Board, National Sharecroppers Fund, was read by Miss Fay Bennett since Dr. Graham was absent due to illness. This message really set the stage for the deliberations that following during the course of the conference. In his message Dr. Graham pointed out several important factors for consideration, among them:

1. Man has developed the capacity for production, and the capacity for destruction, unprecedented in history.

2. A family income of $4,000.00 per year is needed in America today to keep a family living above the level of poverty.

3. By this standard 68% of all farm families in the south -- and of these, 80% of them Negro farm families live in poverty.

4. It is evident that some vocational educational programs are geared too much to the past rather than to the present and future to be of maximum help to a substantial number of farm families.

5. The prime purpose of this conference is to bring an awareness to all farm families of the opportunities to initiate and participate in local, state and federal programs for the purpose of self help for the present, and to provide a fairer future for their children.

Most of the conference time on Monday and Tuesday was devoted to developing a better understanding as to what farmer cooperatives are, and what role, if any, they may play in assisting farm families to achieve participation in and benefits from new and existing programs at all levels

of government. During these two days, seven well known experts on cooperatives, private and government officials, addressed the conference which was followed by lively discussions. Some of the major points brought out were:

1. In the same manner that government, private business, and farms are getting bigger and bigger in America, cooperatives are doing likewise. A hypothetical figure of $200,000.00 per year was mentioned as the suitable volume at which a local cooperative or a segment of a large cooperative may expect to be operated successfully. There are about 9,000 farmer cooperatives in the United States today.

2. Cooperatives may serve a useful purpose, in some cases as a vehicle in implementing farm programs on the local level. The services of Rural Area Development may be activated through some farmer cooperatives. Inquiries directed to The Cooperative League of the USA, Washington, D.C., may provide valuable information to persons interested.

3. A feasibility study must be made before a cooperative may be successfully launched, because a cooperative venture should not be created or revived unless there is a definite need to be served.

4. Many existing farmer cooperatives stand ready to serve small farmers and enable them to reap benefits in the form of dividends.

5. Some educational attainment is required to understand the functions of a cooperative and is a basic requirement to participate in the activities of a coop effectively.

The conference program on Wednesday was devoted to two major points of interest:

1. Credit for rural needs, and 2. Participation of small farmers in U.S.D.A. programs concerned with credit.

Five resource persons explained the various ways in which financial credit could be secured by farmers and rural groups. They represented the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, The Farmers Home Administration, Small Business Administration, and local credit unions. The availability of credit to small farmers through local banks and conventional sources of credit was not mentioned, perhaps due to the absence of the president of a bank who was scheduled to participate on the program, but was unable to attend.

In the afternoon and evening on Wednesday, five individuals, all of whom were federal officials gave their views on the participation of small farmers in various agencies of the USDA. The Federal Extension Service of Washington was represented as well as FHA, S.C.S., A.S.C.S. and the Forestry Service. The theme of all of the government officials seems to present a solid front that the primary purpose of government is to meet the needs of its people. In the discussion that followed it was brought out that racial segregation was practiced in some localities, especially in Alabama and Mississippi, to the extent that a vast number of people are not being served and these people are the ones the programs were designed to assist.

For the most part all of Thursday and Friday (this report was read at noon on Friday) was devoted to the problems of employment needs and opportunities. Emphasis was placed on the facing up to job training needs, employment opportunities, and the effective functioning of state and local agencies in keeping with the national interest in unemployment and underemployment in the southeastern United States. ARA and USDL were represented by their research specialists, statisticians, and training specialists. The State Department of Education discussed education needs of adults.

SOME GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE

1. The people in attendance at this conference came frommany different walks of life. They included dirt farmers, teachers, ministers, federal employees, state and county employees, The Congress of Racial Equality, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Human Relations Council, and National Sharecroppers Fund. Some of the people present were among those who: (a) make things happen, (b) watch things happen, and (c) never knew anything ever happened.

2. The geographic area about which most of the discussion was directed, the Southeast, is considered to be burdened with poverty, ignorance, racial discrimination, unemployment and underemployment.

3. The conference served to reflect that times are changing, political and power structure roadblocks are being overcome, though too slowly for many.

4. Speakers and other consultants repeatedly gave a step by step approach in securing information for rural people and reporting of injustices where they are known to exist. Identification and documentation is needed for speedy action.

5. Just taking advantage of the opportunities that will occur in the immediate future will prove to be a full time job for many people.

6. The complete absence of any representative from the State Extension Service System was noted even though invitations went out to that arm of the service also.

7. The federal government is geared to the elimination of segregated services for all people.

8. The conference admonished the youth in attendance that they were needed, they are loved and admired, they are free under our system to protest and be vocal; however, ambition and aggressiveness should be tempered with patience and responsibility. Demonstrations in the streets cannot replace education in the classrooms.

9. This conference reflected the problems, frustrations, successes, conflicts, and unrest that are being experienced in the transition of socio-economic changes in the southeastern United States, as well as the rest of the country.

(The conference adopted a "Statement and Recommendations" concerning various government programs which is reproduced separately.)

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C.

ECONOMICS AND EMPLOYMENT

PURPOSE: To improve economic status, especially of low-income families.

To promote vocational and technical training and job placement based on merit.

PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: Suggestions to groups and to individuals:

1. Become informed about available job training opportunities.
   a. Technical Education Centers in S. C.
   b. High School and Area Trade School vocational educational courses.
   c. Courses under the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA)
   d. Courses under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA).
   e. Educational provisions of the National Defense Act, Title VIII Courses.

2. See that all unemployed and underemployed persons (those with families and annual incomes of $1,200 or less) register at nearest local employment service office for both training and work.

3. Work closely with schools, especially with guidance and vocational education teachers.
   a. Help to inform and raise aspiration levels of youth and of parents.
   b. Assist with "Career Day", chapel programs, field trips, "Big Brother" assignments, etc.

4. Request feasibility studies
   a. For training classes
   b. For "cooperatives" where they seem to be needed.

5. Recruit trainees and employees for jobs and training in now-traditional areas.

6. Seek new job openings for disadvantaged youth and adults.
   a. In government at all levels.
   b. In voluntary agencies and institutions.
   c. In private business and industry.

7. Encourage and assist cooperating employers and employees.

8. Make and carry out plans for local economic development.
   a. By serving on local ARA committees and making Over-all Economic Development Plans (OEDP).
   b. By initiating new business and industrial ventures - to provide new jobs and raise the per capita and total income level.

INFORMATION ON LOW-INCOME FAMILY

1. Name of head of household

2. Address

3. Type of Employment

   a. How many of family are working?

4. Total Monthly Income

5. Total Number in Family

   a. List children: Names Ages

6. Types of Food on Hand

7. Types of Benefits Now Being Received:

   a. Amount of Social Security Aid

   b. Amount of Public Welfare Grant

8. Health Condition of Head of Household

   a. Type of disaster if any this year

EXHIBIT IV.

Citizens Consultation

on

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Conference Room

Richland County Public Library

1301 Sumter Street, Columbia, South Carolina

Monday, November 18, 1963

Program

7:30 P.M. Registration

8:00 P.M. Presiding, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice

Invocation

Addresses:

The New Revolution in the South and the Nation
Paul Anthony, Director of Field Services
The Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Cracking Discrimination Without Demonstrations
L. M. Wright, Jr., City Editor
The Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C.

Interrogators: A Citizens Panel

Questions and General Discussion

Benediction and Adjournment

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS

Mr. Wright's special report, A Different Way: CHARLOTTE HAS BUILT ITS INTEGRATION ROAD, published in the Charlotte Observer, July 14, 1963, reprinted and distributed widely, has attracted national attention.

Mr. Anthony, a native of Florida, was connected with the Wall Street Journal before joining the staff of the Southern Regional Council. He is considered one of the South's "Keen young men."

EXHIBIT IV.

About the Program

SCCHR 1963 ANNUAL MEETING

Monday, November the eighteenth

6:15 p.m. - Blueprints for Progress: a dinner swapshop to be held at the Downtowner Motel Inn, 1301 Main Street, Columbia, S.C.

7:30 p.m. - Registration in the conference room (second floor) of the Richland county public library, 1400 Sumter Street, Columbia, S.C.

8:00 p.m. - A Citizens Consultation will feature addresses: (See enclosed program for details)

The New Revolution in the South and the Nation, by Paul Anthony

Cracking Discrimination Without Demonstrations, by L.M.Wright,Jr.

Tuesday, November the nineteenth,

9:00 a.m. - Registration in conference room in library, Benedict College.

9:30 a.m. - Morning Session Opens

Business as Usual will include reports of officers and of committees. Election will be held for one-third of the Board of Directors to serve 3-year terms.

Business Unusual will feature reports and discussion on the following topics:

Community Action: Progress in Desegregation

Registered Voters: Prerequisite to Progress

COFFEE BREAK

Roadblocks to Job Training and Placement

Representative School Boards: A Must

The Future of S.C. State Parks

1:30 p.m. - LUNCH

2:30 p.m. - Afternoon Session Opens

Plans for Progress will be projected for 1964 programs at the state and local levels for SCCHR, its affiliated and associated councils, and members.

PLEASE SEND YOUR RESERVATIONS BY NOVEMBER 15, 1963
to
South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1330 Laurel Street, Room eight, Columbia, S.C.

Check enclosed _____ (amount) Will buy meal tickets when registering _____

Please reserve tickets for me for the following meals:

_____ Number of tickets for dinner @ $2.00 each, Downtowner Motel Inn, 1301 Main Street, Columbia,S.C.,for Monday November 18,at 6:15 p.m.

_____ Number of tickets for lunch @ $1.25 each, Benedict Cafeteria, Benedict College, for Tuesday, November 19, at 1:30 p.m.

Please make your own reservation for lodging for Monday night, November 18, at the home of a relative or friend. Motels and hotels usually require several days to confirm reservations. If you need help, write SCCHR Headquarters, specify your needs and reservations will be made for you.

EXHIBIT V.

Progress

Issued by November, 1963
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc.
(SCCHR), 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina

This report will brief significant activities of SCCHR since the last annual meeting in November, 1962. The 1963 annual meeting will be held Monday and Tuesday, November 18 and 19 in Columbia, S. C.

WHERE WE ARE: SCCHR has never retreated from its position that communication between segments of the population in S.C. is basic to peaceful and continuing progress. Its members work in a number of ways: through 9 local councils, on state-wide committees, or as members-at-large.

Two of the local councils on human relations are new this year. Also, several local groups have become SCCHR associates. Requests are coming in from other towns for help in organizing councils. Let us hear from you, if we may help.

SCCHR membership is now 945; those whose dues have not yet been paid are asked to pay now.

If it is true that South Carolinians have new "positive images" of themselves, of relationships and of South Carolina, then SCCHR's total membership might easily double in 1964 .... if "Each One (will) Reach One".

The 1963 budget has been raised. A matching grant was earned. A foundation has made a two-year gift which will expire in June 1964. A national organization pays one-half the salary of the new SCCHR field representative, Mr. L. S. James, and financed a five-day conference. What plans need to be made for expanding and financing 1964 program?

Do South Carolinians want justice and fair play for all citizens? Currently, in a number of S. C. towns and cities, community surveys are being conducted to take an Audit of Progress in Desegregation which will be compiled for distribution. It will be available soon upon request.

Some southern cities have found new ways for the new days.

COME and bring interested friends with you to the annual meeting. You will hear about Charlotte, and Knoxville, the "Open City". Your ideas and participation in decision-making are needed.

ALLIANCES FOR PROGRESS have been many during the 1963 calendar year.

PROGRAMS FOR PROGRESS have been varied. A few have been reported in the press and others will be highlighted herein.

STUDENT PROGRAMS have involved high schools and colleges during the year.

Two conferences of the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations were held at Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C., December 7-9, 1962, and on April 18-19, 1963. Students participate from 20 colleges -- Negro and white.

The pilot project begun in Columbia, January 1963, with high school youth needs to be expanded where there may be interest and sponsors.

Today South Carolinians are more interested in getting ahead than keeping anyone down.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Invites You To Join

People from all "classes", all faiths and all races are members of SCCHR. Officers and staff are:

The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr., chairman, Columbia
Mr. Earl Middleton, first vice-chairman, Orangeburg
Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, second vice-chairman, Columbia
Mrs. R. B. Cunningham, secretary . . . . Columbia
Mrs. Marian B. Paul, treasurer . . . . . Columbia
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, executive director, Columbia
Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, program director . . Columbia
Mr. L. S. James, field representative . Columbia

CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNOR

On April 24, 1963, SCCHR sent a document to the Honorable Donald S. Russell which set forth four concerns as follows:

1. For executive leadership in the improvement of job opportunities for qualified Negroes.
2. For support of public education; especially the Governor's public statement of availability for all of vocational and technical training.
3. For appointment of qualified Negroes to boards of public trust.
4. For appointment by the Governor of a bi-racial advisory group to confer on public issues.

A bi-racial committee of SCCHR board members held a conference with the Governor in June and informal conversations were continued in July. A full report will be made to the Board of Directors and questions answered at the 1963 Annual Membership Meeting.

SUGGESTED BY SCCHR BOARD

At the winter meeting of the SCCHR Board of Directors, it was recommended that a study be made of agricultural agencies to determine how they are serving Negro farmers. Southern Regional Council approved, data were collected in nine counties and reported with conclusions in A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina.

It has been announced recently that the Farmers Home Administration has appointed as assistant state director, Mr. Austin V. Edwards, and that Negroes have been placed on FHA committees in nine counties, with more to be added soon.

TRAINING PROGRAMS BIG SUCCESSES

SCCHR has held 2 conferences on training and economic needs, especially of rural people. The first held February 13--15, was co-sponsored with Penn Center. The second, co-sponsored with National Sharecroppers Fund was held September 22-27. Both were attended by approximately 250 persons, drawn primarily from the 24 S. C. counties eligible for area redevelopment. Reports available upon request

Inter-Racial Conference

By HUGH E. GIBSON
Roving Reporter

FROGMORE—Harvey Gantt, the Negro now seeking admittance to Clemson, was among 82 South Carolina college students who attended an inter-racial conference here last weekend.

Confirmation of Gantt's presence came yesterday from Courtney Siceloff, director of Penn Community Services, Inc., which provided the physical facilities for the parley.

Mr. Siceloff, regional consultant to the State Advisory Committee Section of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, declined to identify other student participants.

He said the 82 were members of the S. C. Student Council and came under the auspices of the Council of Human Relations. He said he attended two of the sessions but took no active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Siceloff referred all other questions to Mrs. Alice N. Spearman of Columbia, executive secretary of the Council of Human Relations.

Reached by The News and Courier, Mrs. Spearman would identify only Gantt as present at the Penn parley.

"I don't know by whom he was invited but my recollection is that he attended only the Saturday evening meeting," Mrs. Spearman said. "He took no active part in the proceedings or discussion. My impression was that he is a very fine person."

Mrs. Spearman said students from "most" of the state's colleges and universities attended the conference, which consisted of a series of three meetings and ended with a Sunday morning worship service. She listed major topics discussed as:

1. Racial relations, and what college students can do to avert a repetition of the violence that attended the integration of the University of Mississippi.
2. Industrial automation, and how best to upgrade and update the curricula or technical training programs.
3. Service programs designed to aid the community in eradicating proverty and illiteracy.

The students came to a general agreement that nonviolence is essential if South Carolina is not to witness Oxford-type rioting and bloodshed, Mrs. Spearman said. The students also agreed there is need for improvement in technical training programs to slow the outward migration of the trained from this state, she added.

No firm conclusions came out of the survey of community service programs, the executive secretary said.

Mrs. Spearman said the Council of Human Relations is an outgrowth of the old S.C. Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, formed shortly after World War I. She identified its president as the Rev. Fred Reece of Columbia, a Methodist minister. Current membership is 600, she said, drawn from all walks of life.

News and Courier, Dec.12,1962

Discuss Urban Problems

Representing various city and state departments dealing with urban rehabilitation and employment guidance, these four speakers told Wednesday of the problems faced in these fields. Speaking at a Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems and Potentialities, were, from left: Keith Aull, executive director of the S.C. Employment Security Commission; William K. Marsh, director of the City Department of Rehabilitation; John E. Hills, director of the State Division of Technical Services, and Edmund L. Barnett, of the Guidance and Testing Services, State Department of Education. (Staff photo by Vic Tutte)

The STATE, May 3, 1963

Drop-Out Rate Linked With Poor Background

By GUS J. CHIGGES
Staff Writer for The State

The high rate of school drop-outs in South Carolina was linked directly here Thursday with the low social and economic backgrounds of the children involved.

"We not only face the job of rebuilding slum dwellings, but of rebuilding the people living there," said William K. Marsh, director of Columbia's Department of Urban Rehabilitation.

Marsh led off a speaking program in a Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems and Potentialities attended by some 150 persons at the Hotel Wade Hampton.

"I don't know who should do it, but it is a pressing need. I keep seeing a missionary effort as the answer — perhaps led by the churches," Marsh said.

He said the "great amount" of school drop-outs between the first and second grades occur when children from low social-economic backgrounds realize they are not ready for school.

He said their low-level environment in these early, formative years has not given them the equipment to cope with the pursuit of education.

"This leads to retention (in grade) of the child, his subsequent discouragement, and finally, his complete withdrawal," he said.

Subsequent talks dealt with the close correlation between the chronic unemployment of certain segments of people and their lack of basic education required for taking training under the Technical Education program.

Keith Aull, director of the S. C. Employment Security Commission, told of studies and questionaires used to probe into the backgrounds of the chronically unemployed.

"Our inevitable conclusion is that most of the long-time unemployed are those with a low level of education."

He said that some 436 South Carolinians had thus far been put into training courses under the Manpower Development Act of 1962, and that this was considered good progress.

John E. Hills, director of the State division of Technical Services, told the group, consisting largely of teachers, ministers, and school administrators, that in offering labor forces to incoming industries, "we must sell our benefits, not our characteristics."

nomic potentialities of the state as "a very exciting field," and added, "our work in developing labor forces has been very gratifying."

Edmund L. Barnett of the Guidance and Testing Services, State Department of Education, pointed out that South Carolina graduates 47 per cent of those entering the eighth grade, against a national average of 70 per cent.

He said that Wisconsin ranked the highest in percentage of graduates, with 92 per cent, and that a study showed this was attributable to the interest and work of the churches and other private groups working with governmental agencies.

Fred Reese, president of the S. C. Council on Human Relations, sponsor of the seminar, stressed that the gathering was not called for the purpose of gathering information and statistics.

He said, rather, that it was called for an "exchange of ideas and to try and formulate plans for attacking the problems that face us."

STATE, May 3, 1963

Council Wants Parks Kept

The executive committee of the S. C. Council on Human Relations said Monday that "nothing would be gained by closing state' parks except "the loss of a positive image for genuine progress which South Carolina is building across the nation."

While no decision has yet been made with respect to the parks if and when they become integrated, the State Segregation Committee headed by Sen. L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County, has recommended closing the parks rather than risking a breakdown of law and order if they be kept open and integrated.

COURT'S ORDER

U. S. District Judge J. Robert Martin of Greenville ruled earlier this month that the parks be integrated, but gave the state 60 days before the ruling need take effect.

In its statement, the Council of Human Relations expressed the view that South Carolinians have every right to be proud of their 22 state parks.

"The parks serve as a positive and wholesome form of diversion and entertainment for old and young alike. The accommodations offered provide youth with satisfying creative fun and thus help to control juvenile delinquency and provide activity for leisure time.

"Literally millions of dollars in land resources, employes and planning are involved in the management of our parks system. Newcomers, industry officials and interested persons all recognize the attractiveness and value of our state parks.

"We are convinced that our state parks are greatly needed and should remain open for use of all citizens in this state. Thoughtful persons will recognize the need for consideration and good will as the park facilities are made available to all people.

"It is our considered judgment that continued peace will prevail in the parks and that citizens will cooperate with park officials to maintain order.

CITIZENS URGED

"We urge citizens to express to their legislators and the Arrants House Committee their desire that the parks continue to operate that all citizens may benefit and that our investment in helpful leisure-time activities continue to pay dividends.

The executive committee of the Human Relations Council is composed of Fred M. Reese Jr., president; the Rev. Sherrod Rice, vice president; Earl Middleton, second vice president; Mrs. R. B. Cunningham, secretary; and Mrs. Marion Paul, treasurer.

STATE, July 23,1963

Cheraw Park Hearing

Mrs. Alice Spearman, executive director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, speaks briefly at the State Parks hearing at Town Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Cheraw Chronicle, Sept. 19,1963)

EXHIBIT VI.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report

September 1 to November 30, 1963

Balance Brought Forward Sept. 1, 1963			$ 7,446.19
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 603.00	
New South		146.00	
Miscellaneous (Soc.Sec.refund)		1.36	
Contributions		63.00	
* Grants - National Sharecroppers Fund		1,000.00	
Southern Student Project		28.95	
Southern Regional Council		925.00	
Farmers Co-op. Conference at Penn Center		280.50	
Annual Dinner Meeting and Lunch		264.00	
Travel Refund (ANS)		11.66	
Taxes withheld but unremitted		681.47	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			4,004.94
GRAND TOTAL			$11,451.13
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Rent		$ 126.00	
Postage		83.00	
Telephone		37.50	
Office Supplies		45.74	
Travel	General Fund $126.19 Field Found. 87.63	746.10	
Salaries	General Fund $1,625.02 Field Found. 2,070.00	3,695.02	
New South		120.00	
Farmers Coop. Conference at Penn Center		1,436.17	
Annual Dinner and Incidentals		274.19	
Annual Lunch		67.50	
Miscellaneous		23.47	
Distribution - Field Found.		26.65	
Administration - Field Found.		99.86	
Federal Taxes (3rd quarter + October)		944.47	
South Carolina Taxes (3rd quarter)		62.41	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$ 7,788/08
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1963			$ 3,663.05
Minus corrections made in reconciling finances			-21.15
Balance after correction			$ 3,641.90

* An additional $500.00 grant from National Sharecroppers Fund was received in August and reported in June-July-August quarterly report, and disbursed this quarter.

(4)

LWD
VJ
PW
SB
BP
AM
PA
MM

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Financial Report to SRC
For the months of September, October, November, 1963

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$2,286.42
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	196.92
Travel	589.33
Rent	90.00
Office Supplies	145.13
Telephone	305.65
New South	144.00
Miscellaneous	1,287.94
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$5,585.39

****

Income on Hand - September 1, 1963	$ 234.92
Income during September, Oct., Nov.	5,285.76
Transferred to checking Acct. from project	1,414.95
TOTAL INCOME	$6,935.63
Expenditures during three months	5,585.39
NET BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT	$1,340.24

September 3: Tuskegee school is surrounded by state troopers. Wallace and Flowers attack each other with opposing views on schools.

4: Dr. George Fisher of Birmingham delivers petitions to Mayor Albert Boutwell to close schools rather than desegregate them. A National State Rights Party leader urges a motorcade around the three schools to be desegregated in Birmingham this morning to see that no Negroes enter. National States Rights Party leaders, Jerry Dutton and Edward R. Fields marched in Woodrow Wilson Park in a demonstration against opening of desegregated schools in Birmingham. Huntsville school officials postponed opening of the city's schools until Friday to avert the threat of state troopers blocking the entry of pupils, the superintendent announced today. In Birmingham two Negroes enter Graymont school; police fight crowd in streets. Five arrested; high school mix delayed. A policeman was beaten and his pistol taken from him in the Ramsay disturbance. White demonstrators formed motorcades at Central Park before school opening and went from school to school. Negro students, Henry Hobdy and Dorothy Davis register in Mobile. Tuskegee teachers find doors blocked third straight day. Troopers pour into Birmingham. 'Keep Peace', Wallace urges Alabamians.

5: Attorney Arthur Shores' home blasted; 1 dead, 21 hurt in riot. Three schools closed after violence; reopening uncertain.

6: Negro attorneys, acting for five Negro students ordered admitted to white schools, yesterday asked District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne for an order that the schools of the city stay open and that Governor George C. Wallace "show cause" why he should not be enjoined from interfering with their opening. U. S. enters under civil rights act in the bombing of Atty. Shores home. City councilmen denounce outbreaks of violence. Birmingham clergymen are expected to put the city's full "religious forces" Sunday behind drives to raise a proposed $50,000 bombing reward fund as pledges and collections neared the $18,000 mark yesterday. Huntsville defies Wallace, parents break line. Determined parents led their children past state troopers into one of four schools which Gov. George Wallace has ordered closed today, and the governor reportedly promised not to interfere with schools opening Monday. In Birmingham federal panel refuses to delay school mix says local board must comply with U. S. Court's order.

9: Negro businessman, A. G. Gaston, home firebombed. No one injured. Closed schools reopen today. Governor Wallace vows school fight will continue. During the past two days, parents of Birmingham school students have presented the Birmingham Board of Education with several petitions requesting the reopening of the closed Birmingham schools. The petitions contain more than 2000 signatures.

10: Four Negroes enter Huntsville schools. Governor orders guard units to replace troopers in Birmingham. Mayor Albert Boutwell of Birmingham tells newsmen he's against state or federal help unless requested. Young Men's Business Club demands Wallace call his troops home. Two Negro girls barely stepped out of their cars at West End High School in Birmingham yesterday before being ushered off the school grounds by Public Safety Director, Al Lingo, and a host of state troopers. State troopers, enforcing Gov. George Wallace's school segregation edict, yesterday turned away a Negro student slated to enroll at Ramsay High School in Birmingham. Two Negroes in Mobile scheduled to integrate Alabama's largest public high school today were thwarted by

an armed force of 150 state troopers acting under Gov. George C. Wallace's orders. A few hours later a Federal judge ordered Wallace to stop interfering with school desegregation immediately. Two schools in Birmingham receive bomb threat calls. In Birmingham Ramsay deseg--regated without any fanfare while students protest at West End High School. West End students chanted a variety of football yells shortly after two Negro girls were admitted at the school yesterday. Among the leading yells was, "2-4-6-8, we don't want to integrate, and 8-6-4-2 Boutwell is a Jew." At one point, the crowd began yelling, "We want connor," referring to former Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor. No disciplinary action is planned for more than 1,000 students who walked away from desegregated classes at three Birmingham schools yesterday. Governor Wallace attacks President John F. Kennedy as dictator.

11: Segregation ends quietly at Mobile. Wendell Wilkie Gunn, 20-year-old Tuscumbia Negro, was enrolled today as a student at Florence State College. Gunn was enrolled after registration for white students had ended for the day. More than 5000 persons jammed Dixie Speedway in Midfield last night in a protest against desegregation of Birmingham schools and to begin plans for private schools. The Rev. Ferrell Griswold, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Minor Heights, joined former Birmingham Mayor Art Hanes in denouncing court-ordered desegregation of schools here, and asked parents to "keep your children away from these integrated schools." Jack Burton, a student at West End High School asked students at all three dese--gregated schools to stay out of school at a meeting of West End "Parents for Private Schools".

12: Wallace continues his hint of running in the primaries. The names and addresses of persons mailing an estimate 300,000 letters to Gov. George C. Wallace since his "school house door" stand at the University of Alabama are being filed for use in next year's Presidential primaries.

16: Bomb blast church, kills 4, 19 are injured. Birmingham police and sheriff's office personnel stood guard outside the bombed-out 16th Street Baptist Church here, after victims and injured persons were pulled from the wreckage. Most of the stained glass and other windows of the church were smashed by the explosion. Negro youth Johnny Robinson was dead on arrival at Hillman Emergency Hospital after being shot by a Birmingham policeman. Virgil Ware, 13 was shot and killed by two white teenagers on a motor scooter on Sandusky-Road. Birmingham police arrested 19 Negroes in the area of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church which was blasted by dynamite yesterday morning during church services. Mayor Albert Boutwell says "All of us are victims, and most of us are innocent victims." Ministers urge minute of prayer.

17: Selma arrest 62 Negroes in first racial outbreak. Tuskegee private school drive grows as boycott continues. Air of tension hangs over Mobile despite routine school situation. Two Negroes mix Anniston library. Judge Allgood deplores violence, delivers scathing attack. Bomb clues hunted in church debris. Troopers, city police ring area. Negroes demand Federal troops and white officials say they are not needed as Negroes organize to guard homes.

18: In Birmingham the Community Affairs Committee on Public Schools in a series of resolutions yesterday, urged that "all parents now insist that

their children attend their schools." The organization formed by parents of children in West End's desegregated high school, was made a legal organization yesterday according to a spokesman with "signed papers." A special guest at the meeting was Malcom Bethea, state representative for Jefferson County, who said he was helping the group as an "interested citizen." First degree murder charges have been placed against two 16-year-old white youths charged with the fatal shooting of a 13-year-old Negro boy Sunday. An orderly, restrained crowd of some 2000 Negroea and more than 100 whites filled the St. John's A. M. E. Church and lined the sidewalks outside yesterday to pay tribute to one of four Negro children killed in Sunday's bombing of a Negro church. The leader of a small militant white racitst group which has stirred up much of Birmingham's school integration trouble says Sunday's bombing of a Negro church here is "wrecking the segregationist cause." Edward R. Fields said he expected to be indicted, along with other members of the National States Rights Party who led demonstrations around the city's three integrated schools, and charged he was the victim of "A frame up by the Kennedys." Birmingham police disclosed that two white teen--agers charged with shooting a Negro boy to death were traced as a result of their participation in school demonstrations forstered by the National States Rights Party. Merchants concerned with crises. Racial unrest and violence cause sales to decline.

19: Mourning three bombing victims, more than 6,000 Negroes jammed Sixth Avenue Baptist Church Wednesday for the combined funerals of the three young girls. Bomb victims fund reward offer grow. The $50,000 fund first suggested by Mayor Albert Boutwell and the City Council, passed the $76,000 and is still climbing, officials said. President Kennedy agreed today to meet seven Deep South Negro leaders tomorrow at the White House. They said they would ask him to send Federal troops to keep order in Birmingham in the wake of last Sunday's church bombing.

20: President John F. Kennedy asks restraint here, will send in two man team. President Kennedy is sending Colonel Earl H. (Red) Blaik, former Army football coach and General Kenneth C. Royall, former secretary of the Army, into Birmingham to try to ease racial tensions here. President urges city to cooperate with team. Governor George Wallace today made personal contributions of $100 to each of two groups seeking to form private schools for white pupils. Birmingham Atty. Charles Morgan, Jr. in a speech here yesterday, said "all of us" are guilty of the bombing of a Negro church that killed four children, including the governor, mayor, police force, business community, local newspapers, and others.

23: Assistant U. S. District Atty. Macey Taylor said yesterday that if a Federal Grand Jury, now in session investigating possible violations of Federal statues in the desegregation of Birmingham schools, returnns any indictments today, arrest of those indicted will follow immediately, if possible. Some 30 sign-carrying demonstrators heckled four Birmingham civic leaders at the airport yesterday as the leaders left for Washington to give President Kennedy "the true story of Birmingham." An official of the United Americans for Conservative Government, which has backed private schools, said that Mrs. Mary Lou Holt boarded the plane with the four civic leaders to Washington. The official said Mrs. Holt will attempt to see the President today, too. Demonstrations in a number of American cities today symbolized the mourning and troubled conscience of the nation over the death of four young Negro girls in the bombing of a Birmingham church a week ago.

25: Governor Wallace was ordered tonight to stop interfering with court-ordered desegregation of public schools in Mobile, Birmingham, and Tuskegee. State troopers, police jail 156 Negroes in Selma. A special presidential two-man mission, sent to Birmingham yesterday to ease racial tensions, will talk today with both white and Negro civic leaders, seeking answers to what President Kennedy called "the fears and suspicions that now exist." Young Men's Business Club called on city officials to add Negro police to the force. Hiring of Negro police in Birmingham was called for by a vote of about 70 Negroes and whites last night at a meeting of the Birmingham Council on Human Relations. Evangelist Billy Graham said today he would be willing to conduct a crusade in racially troubled Birmingham if clergymen of both races invite him.

26: Birmingham police are investigating two explosions believed to have been designed to commit wholesale slaughter in a Southside Negro area early yesterday. Investigators and the people in the community feel that only an act of fate saved amny innocent persons from certain death, and many police officers feel the double explosions were booby traps for them. Investigators said a minor explosion kwas set off in a clump of bushes near the intersection of Center Street, and Seventh and 16th Avenue South. It cause no damage and was light enough to be deceiving as to its location. Exactly 14 minutes later, a terrific blast ripped through a block-wide area, shattering windows and riddling homes with shrapnel. Second Negro enrolls at the University of Alabama Extension Center in Huntsville.

27: Governor George C. Wallace told a nationwide television audience today that "progress" is being made by state and local law enforcement, working with federal investigators, toward solving the bombing of a Negro church in Birmingham 12 days ago. City Councilmen scheduled a special meeting with the President's fact-finding mission here this morning as Birmingham police late yesterday said fragments from Wednesday's shrapnel bomb may provide them new clues in recent racial bombings. Figures compiled by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission show that Negro voter registration has almost doubled in 13 Alabama counties during the past six years. Bishop Carpenter appointed chairman of the Community Affairs Committee on Group Relations yesterday by the Community Affairs Committee on Group Relations yesterday by the Community Affairs Steering Committee.

30: Head-Zukoski statement apprears in the Birmingham News.

October 1: Five teachers hired by Macon Academy, private school in Tuskegee, as old colonial home is readied to house school.

2: State investigators find 135 sticks of synamite hid in wooded area near Birmingham.

6: Newspaper ad by prominent whites urge City of Birmingham to hire Negro police.

7: In Selma 200 Negroes spent Freedom Monday waiting in line to register.

8: Troopers rough up press in Selma, some 60 people register to vote with the first eight in line being white. Wallace asks state employees to donate to private schools. Two groups in Birmingham have workshops to organize street demonstrations.

8: Charles Cagle convicted of possession of dynamite fined $100 and sentenced to six months of hard labor. Released on $300 bond.

9: Reports indicate 350 arrested in the past three weeks in Selma. Demonstrations started with picketing of lunch counters then voter registration became goal. Alabama's Legislative Commission to preserve the peace called for Shuttlesworth and King to name those who provide money and plan nationwide turmoil.

10: Two more convicted in connection with recent bombings in Birmingham. Colonel Blaik and General Royall give interim report to President Kennedy.

14: Governor Wallace in ½ hour T. V. talk to Jefferson county citis figures to show Birmingham is growing economically. Dr. Martin Luther King at mass meeting in Birmingham. Negroes boycott of stores until Negroes are hired as clerks. U. S. Atty. Macon Weaver in a feature story in Birmingham News complains that a lot of time of the FBI is wasted by complaints of Negroes and "so-called" civil rights leaders. He states his office digested 300 complaints in 1963 and none have been recommended for prosecution by the Justice Department. "The majority of them charged nothing more than rough talk, pushing, shoving, striking, and slapping."

17: One Hundred twenty Negroes sign statement supporting Dr. King's demand for Negro policemen. U. S. Justice Department denies King rode in k rented car. Wallace charges denial complicates story and charges King rode from Birmingham to Selma and Selma to Montgomery in cars rented by Justice Department.

20: City Councilman George Seibels says there is little hope for improvement in race relations in Birmingham if local Negroes support King and "professional outside agitators".

22: City Council rejects ultimatum to hire Negro police.

24: Alabama Attorney General, Richmond Flowers, says he is prepared to invoke strong state action unless constant threats and attempted coercion of officials in Birmingham stop. Roger Blough, President of U. S. Steel, states a corporation cannot and "should not" attempt to exert economic compulsion to achieve any particular end in the social area.

29: Wallace speakst at City Auditorium in Birmingham in support of private schools , and charged U. S. District Attorney Macon Weaver with responsibility to prosecute the "communists" who "organized" the demonstrations in Birmingham in Spring of '63.

30: National States Rights Party member, Jerry Dutton in court on charges of making a false report ot police. The two "communists" he reported to police were at the National States Rights Party headquarters were FBI men.

November 1: News reports indicate Florence, Alabama plans to hire Negro police.

2: White Citizens Council meets in Graymont Armory in Birmingham. One Hundred Fifty hear two Baptist preachers urge defeat of Kennedy, white voter registration drive, and white boycott of downtown stores.

4: Wallace speaks at Harvard. Governor Wallace states he can prove known communists or members of communist "front" organizations helped plan demonstrations in April of '63. Under Alabama law communists and subversive groups are required to register with Department of Public Safety on or before 5th day of if they stay in state five consecutive days. U. S. District Atty. Macon Weaver says if the alleged communists were in state 5 days, he suggest Wallace use state laws rather than asking Federal Courts to prosecute. State Atty. General Richmond Flowers says, "all I know of communists in Alabama is wha t I read in the newspapers. My office has no evidence at this time". Referring to Wallace and public safety officials. "Presumably it is their duty, if they have evidence of violation of Alabama law to turn it over to prosecuting authorities, and make it clear that to prosecute offenders they must be "proved" to be members of the communist party or an affiliate organization. Legislative probers "Commission to Preserve the Peace", decided to have monthly meetings having met twice in October and has "the current Birmingham racial situation under close scrutiny."

8: Wallace winds up New England tour with speech at Brown University in Rhode Island. Wallace told news conference that segregation is almost a religion with people of Alabama, "and there is nothing irreligious, immoral or sinful about any system which we sincerely believe to be in the best interest of all concerned." Mrs. Mary Cain, newspaper editor of Mississippi, addresses Mobile White Citizens Council. In Birmingham police seeks white man who shot a Negro without apparent provocation. Witnesses state the man came out of a restaurant and he and the Negro exchanged a few remarks in a friendly manner. Shooting him once he fell and then shot him again. Victim is in serious condition. Justice Department admits King given Selma ride. Alabama League of Women Voters opposes proposed Amendment 3 to be voted on December 3 because it would disenfranchise many white and Negro voters.

13: Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals forbids officials of Dallas County to subpoena attorneys with U. S. Department of Justice. Thirteenth President of Auburn University, Ralph B. Braughan, appeals to faculty and students to engage in no action which could possibly complicate the very difficult and trying procedures in which we must become engaged. U. S. 5th Circuit Court orders Auburn to accept Negro Franklin Howard on January 2, 1964.

15: Birmingham City Councilman George Seibels claims Johnathan McPherson, professor at Miles College, deliberately lied when he denied knowledge he was to have an interview at City Hall regarding an appointment as police officer.

CONFIDENTIAL

QUARTERLY REPORT

September, October, November 1963

This quarter has been a busy one, getting fall program under way. A Conference at Tuskegee was held for this purpose - New Ways to meet New Days. We finished our fiscal year and held our annual meeting. Local Chapters were visited and new contacts made.

The Augusta Chapter is proceeding with well planned program activities. The Education Committee and the Employment Committee are particularly active. The Chapter is growing in numbers and in activity.

The Negroes in the Brunswick High School have had a satisfactory experience so far, one girl making the honor roll the first quarter.

The Savannah Chapter rejoices with their former chairman that the shootings and harassment have ceased. After complaints to Washington from several sources the county police announced to the Waters that there would be no more trouble. However, no one had been apprehended. This reinforced our doubts concerning the sincerity of the police action. Desegregation of hotels and motels and theaters took place as scheduled October 1. In spite of picketing the theaters have maintained their policy. Restaurants are still segregated.

Rome has weathered a storm and increased in strength this fall. A White Citizens Council has recently been organized. It is under the same leadership as the former KKK, but has greater public acceptance. When our Council members left a Negro church after the October meeting the White Citizens Council members were waiting to take pictures of our members and to harass them. Telephone threats were received by many. The President of Berry was told he would be tarred and feathered if he did not fire our chairman. The photographs were shown at the next meeting of the White Citizens Council. We made efforts to have the November meeting held in the down town area in a public building. This failed. We were refused the privileges the White Citizens Council had enjoyed. The November meeting was held without police protection in a white church in the outlaying area of the town. All of our members who had been harassed returned to the meeting and brought others with them. The meeting was very successful. The White Citizens Council, who came, left quietly without making trouble. Dr. Bertrand, the president of Berry College, has stood staunchly behind Max Schaible.

Again we see that when our members have the courage to stand firmly and not be intimidated we gain strength in the organization and prestige and respect in the community. The City Council has

now decided we can meet in the City Hall. The League of Women Voters who has recently accepted its first Negro members is also allowed to meet in the City Hall. Rome's Little Theater had an integrated audience for the first time.

Of the greatest importance to us is the fact that members of the Citizens Council are questioning their own actions and are sincerely communicating with members of our group. The Rome Chapter has in fact become a Council on Human Relations.

Columbus is having an interesting experiment in having regular meetings with various white people who do not have the courage to attend the integrated council meetings. After an educational process it is hoped that some of these people will take the next step and attend the council and perhaps later join. So far there has been some success.

Some staff and office time was spent working with an Atlanta group "Women for Progress". This was an effective measure to reach hundreds of women to encourage civil rights activities.

We attended the Federal Court hearing when the lawyers were seeking a change of venue in Dr. Anderson's case. We testified that Dr. Anderson could not receive a fair trial in S.W. Georgia. We also covered the insurrection trials in Americus and made a few contacts for future work.

We have sought to encourage the Georgia United Church Women to attempt integrated church groups, particularly in towns such as Macon where no serious problems exist at this time. A visit to Macon to meet the local leadership in the United Church groups (there are two, one white, one Negro) increased our belief that a truly United Church Women's organization would be an important and possible immediate step forward.

We have had 48 new members during the quarter. Twenty three in Atlanta, twenty five in the rest of the state.

We have also had our first request for help in organizing a Council. We hope early in the year to have first meetings in LaGrange, Athens and Carrollton, where preliminary contacts have been made.

Much time has been spent with the Peace Walkers who are still in the state. This group of 24 members of the Committee for Non-violent Action met with police brutality in Griffin. We took several of them to the Governors office to let them tell

their own story. We learned that it is the policy of the state troopers to use the cattle prods on humans when they go limp on arrest. We endeavored to influence the state officials to persuade the state troopers to encourage the local police to allow the walkers the freedom of walking through the state giving out their leaflets. We believe this has had some good results.

The annual meeting was fairly well attended. The group was not large but was representative of the state wide membership.

Financial report attached. We were dissappointed in having no successful fund raising in Cleveland at the time of the NAIRO meeting. The President's assassination stopped our efforts. A trip to New York will be necessary to raise funds to continue our work.

QUARTERLY
FINANCE REPORT

September, October, November 1963

GENERAL FUND		
On hand August 31, 1963		$3,295.03
INCOME		
New South	$ 64.00	
Donations	457.00	
Memberships	928.00	
Grants from SRC	2,450.00	
Miscellaneous Income	2.45	
Interest	180.09	4,081.54
		$7,376.57
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$2,975.00	
Payroll taxes	64.11	
Office supplies	142.02	
Postage	149.00	
Rent	210.00	
Travel	280.78	
Telephone and telegraph	231.24	
Books	40.80	
New South	44.00	
Auditor	45.00	
Dues	27.21	
Refunds to locals	146.00	
Meetings	44.00	
Bank charges	1.20	
	$4,400.36	
Field Fund Overhead	725.71	3,674.65
Balance on November 30, 1963		$3,701.92
FIELD FUND		
On hand August 31, 1963		$1,757.07
INCOME		
Field Grant	10,000.00	
		$11,757.07
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	1,425.00	
Payroll taxes	36.05	
Travel	170.99	
% of overhead	725.71	2,357.75
		$9,399.32

'We Must Move Some Fences'

The Text of Former Governor Collins' Speech

By LEROY COLLINS

A CONTROVERSIAL ADDRESS

This is the text of remarks by LeRoy Collins, president of the National Association of Broadcasters and former governor of Florida, before the annual meeting of the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce in Columbia on Tuesday, December 3.

The speech was one of the most controversial to be delivered in the captial city in some time. Apparently Mr. Collins considered it to be important, because advance copies were distributed by NAB headquarters in Washington and newspaper services in his native Florida were alerted well in advance.

In responding to South Carolina radio stations and others who objected to portions of the speech, Mr. Collins asked that his whole speech be read before he was judged. "I did not blame President Kennedy's assassination on the South," he said. "I said that this and other acts of violence are the products of environments where hatred has been preached and lawlessness extolled."

It is a high privilege for me to be here in Columbia, and to participate in this Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting of 1963.

I like South Carolina, and I always have. Yours is a state rich in history and exciting in opportunity.

Your distinguished Governor, Donald Russell, who honors us all by his presence here tonight, is a public leader of conspicuous competence and of uncommon dedication.

I would like to add my warm congratulations to all of your Chamber of Commerce officers and committees. You have had a remarkably successful year; and while the rank-and-file support of your membership doubtless has been excellent, special praise is due all who have supplied the leadership.

Broadcasters

My message this evening is being carried by many broadcasters across this state. I am grateful to them. I also salute them, along with all other broadcasters, for their enormous efforts in reporting to the American people and to the world the story of our nation in the agony of its trial after the assassination of President Kennedy. As soon as the first dastardly shot was fired in Dallas, response of news broadcasters was immediate. It became complete, and reflected the highest skill and dedication.

This was the free broadcaster at his finest. No one from the government had to make the slightest move to get him going, or to keep him at his task, or to hold out any hope that his commercial losses would be offset in any way or shared by anyone else. It was his job. And in performing it, he asked not what the country could do for him, but only what he could do for his country.

I do not believe anyone is more genuinely proud of his southern birth and "raising" than I am. I love this land. Some thoughts have been brooding in my mind lately, especially in the few mad days since the murder of our young President, and I think South Carolina and Columbia are good places for me to talk these out.

Not all of you will agree with what what I have to say. This does not trouble me. and it should not trouble you.

Plain Talk

I have tried to be a Southern-have sounded like anti-American diatribes from some hostile foreign country.

They have done it in the national press and on the national radio and television to such an extent that citizens outside the South would be entitled to wonder if they might not need visas to pass through our region.

Battle Cries

And all the while, too many of the rest of us have remained cravenly silent or lamely defensive while Dixie battle cries have been employed to incite sick souls to violence — egged on by the rabble-rousers' call to "stand up and fight!"

It is little wonder that other Americans fail to regard us on occasions as being in the mainstream of American life and citizenship.

And I ask you tonight, how long are the majority of Southerners going to allow themselves to be caricatured before the nation by these Claghorns? How many Sunday School children have to be dynamited to death? How many Negro leaders have to be shot in the back? How many governors have to be shot in the chest? How many Presidents have to be assassinated?

All those evil happenings have been the products of environments where hatred has been preached and lawlessness extolled — environments which you and I know are foreign to the South for which we care deeply and are repugnant to most Southerners.

It is time the decent people in the South, with all their might and strength, told the

cemetery had been established and blessed for the burial of Catholics only.

After considerable discussion of the point, the priest suggested as an alternative that the burial be made just outside the fence of the cemetry and said, "Here we will be sure to see that the grave is cared for and not desecrated, just as faithfully as we care for the graves on the inside."

Survivors

The arrangement was worked out, and the two boys who survived went on through the war. When peace came, they returned to their homes in the United States.

They had the understanding, however, that three years from the date their friend was killed they would meet in the French village and together visit the grave.

When this day came, they met as agreed and soon came to the little church. But when they arrived just outside the fence where they had buried their friend, they were shocked to see no sign of the grave. Angrily, they found the old priest and scolded him for his neglect.

Then the old father took the two young men out into the cemetery and led them down the inside of the fence. There was the grave just as the soldiers had left it. Then he said, "You know, some time after you left, I went back and studied our regulations further. I found it to be very clear that while I was not permitted to allow the burial inside the fence, there was nothing which prevented me from later moving the fence over."

Americans. The taproot of future progress is greatly expanded and improved public education for all American youngsters.

While in the Florida Legislature many years ago, I undertook the leadership for the passage of legislation known as the Minimum Foundation Program. Under it, the state government guaranteed to every child in Florida, regardless of where he lived or how poor his county, a public education of no less quality than certain prescribed standards. This has worked quite well, and other states have developed similar plans.

There was talk at the time that a program like this would rob local communities of local interest and influence, but this did not turn out to be the case.

Now, I feel that we should mount in this country a massive National Minimum Foundation Plan under which the nation would assure to every child an education adequate to the full development of his talents.

This would call for the supplementing of local resources in proportion to need. It could enable us to close our educational gap and bring to an end our vicious cycle of ignorance breeding more ignorance with resulting impoverishment of body, intellect and spirit.

A Necessity

This is not only a national need; I say it is a necessity. We must do this to enable the nation better to meet its adversaries in a hostile and competitive world. But, more importantly, we must do it to provide for

which America must play in meeting the challenge of history.

A Stigma

Some politicians in other regins of the nation contend that the South now bears such a stigma before the nation that it is incapable of producing national leadership. And there are even some Southerners who parrot the same fallacy.

After all, where was this republic founded? By whom were our nation's principles of freedom and individual dignity hammered out?

So much of this came from the minds of Washington and Jefferson and Henry. The young republic was nourished by the philosophies of Madison and Monroe and Jackson. Southerners all.

The South should be bright and optimistic, indeed, as we face the future.

An Advance

To become a more vital part of the nation's efforts for the fulfillment of national goals will not demean our posture as states, but enhance it. It will not be a retreat, but an advance. It will not be a defeat, but a victory.

My fellow countrymen, a few long days ago our young President was struck down on the street of an American city. Good men have differences, and many Americans had differences with John Kennedy. But I do not know of any fellow countryman who, after rendezvousing with his soul, would not share the sweet dream of John Kennedy for a better America or his dedication to move his dreams toward reality. He was the unusual, heroic person in politics who thought not in terms of years, but in terms of generations and of what America must be for our children and the children of our children.

Just a few days before his death, President Kennedy was talking to one of our leading Southern editors — a very close friend — William Baggs of the **Miami News**, about the 2000 A.D., and of what we, in our generation, must plant and plow up to make this country right for its sons and daughters in 2000 A.D.

Moral Duty

I say to you tonight that above all else it is the moral duty of our generation to plow under

dedication.

This was the free broadcaster at his finest. No one from the government had to make the slightest move to get him going, or to keep him at his task, or to hold out any hope that his commercial losses would be offset in any way or shared by anyone else. It was his job. And in performing it, he asked not what the country could do for him, but only what he could do for his country.

I do not believe anyone is more genuinely proud of his southern birth and "raising" than I am. I love this land. Some thoughts have been brooding in my mind lately, especially in the few mad days since the murder of our young President, and I think South Carolina and Columbia are good places for me to talk these out.

Not all of you will agree with what what I have to say. This does not trouble me. and it should not trouble you.

Plain Talk

I have tried to be a Southerner who speaks plainly on sensitive issues, and you are sons and daughters of a state which, from the time of Sumter and Pickens and Calhoun, has been characterized by forthright debate.

Doubtless as you have detected down the years, a number of people in other neighborhoods of America have not always agreed with the forthright talk emerging from South Carolina. But debate, if it is honest and thoughtful, refines the decisions in our republic and makes them more intelligent.

I have not come to address old grievances. It is the future of the South and of our nation I wish to take up with you here tonight. And the one is inseparable from the other.

I would hope first that we might consider as our own the creed of our new President, Lyndon Johnson, who, once exasperated by his critics in the Senate when he was the leader of that forum, sought to explain himself in these terms: "I am a free man, an American, a United States Senator and a Democrat, in that order."

Most of us, when we talk about the South, find the easy things to say. We like to recall the handicaps our region has suffered in the exploitation of its natural resources; the impoverishment which followed the Civil War, and the later unjust and repressive efforts made to thwart our growth and development. Then we like to speak of the happier days of our recent dynamic economic growth and prosperity — of the "new South," a land of vast new opportunities. And these things are all true. We can prove them by the bank deposits, by the new factories, by the lines on the charts, by the clothes we see children wear to school.

New, New South

We also like to speak of the "new, new South," which glitters with projections of future prosperity almost beyond comprehension. And I firmly believe that you and I will see all this come to pass in our lifetimes.

But let us think together this evening about things more personal than material progress.

I do not like it when people speak of Southerners as if they are not human parts of the United States. But the prime reason they do this is that for too long we have permitted the South's own worst enemies to speak for it.

We have allowed the extremists to speak for the South — the very ones against whom we in the South have had to struggle in our towns and in our state capitals for much of the progress we have made.

They have done it in speeches on the floor of Congress which to "stand up and fight!"

It is little wonder that other Americans fail to regard us on occasions as being in the mainstream of American life and citizenship.

And I ask you tonight, how long are the majority of Southerners going to allow themselves to be caricatured before the nation by these Claghorns? How many Sunday School children have to be dynamited to death? How many Negro leaders have to be shot in the back? How many governors have to be shot in the chest? How many Presidents have to be assassinated?

All those evil happenings have been the products of environments where hatred has been preached and lawlessness extolled — environments which you and I know are foreign to the South for which we care deeply and are repugnant to most Southerners.

It is time the decent people in the South, with all their might and strength, told the bloody-shirt-wavers to climb down off the buckboards of bigotry. It is time we started speaking and acting together more like loyal Americans and self-respecting Southerners.

You here in South Carolina have shown in many ways that you understand — that you are moving forward.

The Cities

The cities of Oxford, Birmingham, Little Rock, New Orleans, Dallas—and Philadelphia and Chicago, for that matter—are not to be found in the State of South Carolina.

And that fact, as all of you know well, is no accident of geography.

It is because the leadership of this community and this state reached a rational decision that South Carolina was not going to allow bigotry and lawlessness to pervade your society and pollute your bloodstream.

There has been no need for federal marshals patrolling your university campuses, thanks to the good sense and respect for law among the people of this state.

You have demonstrated to the rest of the nation, which includes the rest of the South, and to yourselves, that a Deep-South community does not have to throw itself onto a funeral pyre of hate.

Yes, there are forces at work in the South — men and women who do not have their faces turned backward, stalwart men and women who have not received the headlines and public notices which have been accorded the more sensational examples of lack of progress, but who have been in the vanguard of progress nonetheless.

A Story

There is a story which came out of World War I. I do not vouch for its literal accuracy. In fact, there are many reasons for doubting its truth in detail. But its message rings true.

Three Americans soldiers — one a Protestant, one a Catholic and one a Jew — became fast friends as they marched and fought together in France. They entered into a pact committing the survivors to do everything possible for the family of any one of them who might be killed in action.

In a battle soon afterward, on the outskirts of a small French village, the Protestant boy was killed. The only place of worship was a little Catholic church. The Catholic boy and the Jewish boy asked the priest of this little church for permission to have their friend buried in the church cemetery adjoining. But when the priest learned that the dead boy was not Catholic, he regretfully declined, pointing out that under the regulations of the Church the ed to their homes in the United States.

They had the understanding, however, that three years from the date their friend was killed they would meet in the French village and together visit the grave.

When this day came, they met as agreed and soon came to the little church. But when they arrived just outside the fence where they had buried their friend, they were shocked to see no sign of the grave. Angrily, they found the old priest and scolded him for his neglect.

Then the old father took the two young men out into the cemetery and led them down the inside of the fence. There was the grave just as the soldiers had left it. Then he said, "You know, some time after you left, I went back and studied our regulations further. I found it to be very clear that while I was not permitted to allow the burial inside the fence, there was nothing which prevented me from later moving the fence over."

Moving Fences

Fellow Southerners, we can talk about our mores, or local laws and customs, the low standards of many Negroes, but the time has come when we must move some fences.

The soul of man is beyond the reach of a court order or a legislative act. But while courts and laws cannot change the innermost dictates of the human conscience, courts and laws most certainly can control the acts of men.

This task of assuring racial justice is no easy one for us in the South — or is it for those in the North. But Americans everywhere must recognize that this is a national commitment and a national necessity. It is not going away.

The advancement of all rights of national citizenship, as we well know, will occur with the overt aid of the national government if local citizens and local and state governments do not move effectively to accomplish this on their own.

Yet, too many politicians down our way have been hoodwinking the people on the civil rights issue. They have been trying to pretend, for their own personal political advantage, that the changes which are coming over the hill really are not there. They talk defensively of "states' rights" when they and we well know that there can be no such thing as a state's rights to default on a national duty.

A Mirage

Any rational man who looks at the horizon and sees the South of the future segregated is simply seeing a mirage.

"That all men are created equal" is not an empty cliche. It was not put in our Declaration of Independence by Jefferson merely to stir out revolutionary forces to greater sacrifice.

It is a mighty idea that is the keystone of our nation's whole meaning and perpetual commitment. It is the basic idea which supports the dignity of man as an individual.

It is an idea that can never be stopped — not by custom—not by prejudice — not by hate — not by murder — not by armies — not by any mortal force.

It may be thwarted — it may be delayed—its triumph may be at great cost and sacrifice — but it will keep coming on and on, for it has the invincibility of simple truth, justice and right.

Taproot

Aside from human attitudes the most basic changes which must occur to aid us in resolving our racial difficulties is the improvement of the standards of living of all underprivileged quite well, and other states have developed similar plans.

There was talk at the time that a program like this would rob local communities of local interest and influence, but this did not turn out to be the case.

Now, I feel that we should mount in this country a massive National Minimum Foundation Plan under which the nation would assure to every child an education adequate to the full development of his talents.

This would call for the supplementing of local resources in proportion to need. It could enable us to close our educational gap and bring to an end our vicious cycle of ignorance breeding more ignorance with resulting impoverishment of body, intellect and spirit.

A Necessity

This is not only a national need; I say it is a necessity. We must do this to enable the nation better to meet its adversaries in a hostile and competitive world. But, more importantly, we must do it to provide for American children a seed bed of simple justice which is now their rightful heritage, although for millions it has not been their inheritance.

Our country has a right to expect the best from all of us, regardless of where we live.

And just as it is wrong for any one, including some Southerners to sell the South short, by the same token we in the South have no right to go off in a corner and sulk.

Southerners, like Americans from every section of this land, have a solemn obligation to make whatever general and unique contributions they can to the national good.

It is high time the South rid itself of any political inferiority complex.

Leadership in the South—business, professional, educational and political — instead of being rejected out of hand nationally must be regarded as a valuable resource in the role men have differences, and many Americans had differences with John Kennedy. But I do not know of any fellow countryman who, after rendezvousing with his soul, would not share the sweet dream of John Kennedy for a better America or his dedication to move his dreams toward reality. He was the unusual, heroic person in politics who thought not in terms of years, but in terms of generations and of what America must be for our children and the children of our children.

Just a few days before his death, President Kennedy was talking to one of our leading Southern editors — a very close friend — William Baggs of the **Miami News**, about the 2000 A.D., and of what we, in our generation, must plant and plow up to make this country right for its sons and daughters in 2000 A.D.

Moral Duty

I say to you tonight that above all else it is the moral duty of our generation to plow under racial injustice everywhere in the United States and to plant new opportunities for the generations which will come along after us and reside in this green part of our old planet.

This has not been anything like the speech that last week I expected to make here.

But the other day, as I followed the caisson drawn by the six white horses to Arlington's green hillside and listened to the bugler's mournful cry and saw the flame lighted on the grave as if to hold back at least a tiny part of the approaching darkness, my conscience grew heavy with the long promise of history:

"Beyond the sundown is tomorrow's wisdom;
Today is going to be a long, long ago."

Oh, God of all mankind, help us to find that wisdom. Help us to make today count for more than its sorrows.

— Useless Information —

By PAUL STEINER

If a pancake is thrown to a rooster on Pancake Day and the rooster leaves some for the hens, it is a sign of good luck, a British superstition has it.

In Switzerland, zootheism (worshipping of animal gods) can be considered a violation of the marriage vows, an international lawyer informs us.

Among new delicacies is a chocolate-covered salt pretzel, a gourmet was pleased to note.

Although a new Government Printing Office publication lists a book called "Girl's Watcher's Manual," it is added that the mere listing does not necessarily represent official Office of Education policy nor approval of the points of view and opinions expressed in such works.

The amount of steel which in a normal year goes into the manufacture of tin-plated soft drink cans would suffice to build two Golden Gate bridges with plenty left over for another span 7,600 feet long, industry statisticians say.

A compass is now available for purchase from vending machines in the washrooms of Leow's State theater in New York City, a visitor was thrilled to note.

Nino d'Onofrio, the Italian-born metaphysical painter, claims to be the first artist to have his portrati painted by a chimpanzee.

There are enough individual packages in the warehouses of the new Esquire Shoe Care plant in Springfield Gardens, Long Island, N. Y., to give one to every man, woman and child in France with 2,114 packages left over, company statisticians have figured.

Thurs - Dec. 12, 1963

THE COLUMBIA RECORD

ESTABLISHED IN 1897 IN COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
AMBROSE G. HAMPTON, President and Publisher
J. M. BLALOCK, Chairman of Board

Nashville Tennessean 12/13/63

Tax Session Out: Clement

Declines To Say If Remap Order Is Reason To Call Legislature

By BILL KOVACH

There will be no special session of the legislature "solely" to deal with the mounting surplus in tax collections, Gov. Frank Clement said yesterday.

At a press conference, the governor said it would take a "more compelling reason than a tax surplus to call a special session."

He declined to say whether the court-ordered reapportionment of the state Senate was such a "compelling" reason. Present trends indicate the state is amassing a $21 million surplus.

Clement said little to newsmen to indicate what his plans are on most subjects mentioned.

HIS POSSIBLE entry into the Senate race this summer is still up in the air. The governor declined to comment on the possibility that he would run for either of the seats up for election.

In answer to other questions, Clement said:

- He had hoped to name the 21-member Commission on Human Relations yesterday but had not "worked out the details." The announcement, he said, would be made before the year's end.
- The military cutback, announced by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, would not affect Tennessee "so far as we know now."
- He will activity support President Johnson for re-election next year.
- He "personally" hopes the Democratic party will shift the convention site from Atlantic City to Chicago.

Clement was questioned closely on the possibility of a special session to consider the reapportionment question before the Feb. 3 deadline set by the federal court.

"I will not make any statement on the matter except to say that I will make my decision after discussing the alternatives with Atty. Gen. George McCanless."

He indicated the decision would not be made until after the Christmas holidays.

"Regardless of how large or how small our surplus might be," he said, "it will be there for distribution whenever the legislature meets and I don't think the tax surplus itself would be compelling enough to call a special session."

Unless the state comes up with some alternate proposal to the one ordered by the federal court by Feb. 3, the court's plan to reapportion the Senate will go into effect immediately. The court plan gives both Shelby and Davidson counties an additional senator.

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

12-13-63

Metro Job Bias Banned

By WAYNE WHITT

The Metropolitan government committed itself yesterday to a policy of hiring workers on the basis of job qualifications and requirements without discrimination to race, color, creed, national origin or political affiliation.

The policy also pledges the consolidated government will establish a program based on merit for the promotion, transfer, demotion and reassignment of personnel.

IT IS THE FIRST time a local government here has adopted and made public a personnel policy statement.

"And we intend to adhere to it," said Mayor Beverly Briley.

The policy was recommended to the mayor by his special committee on personnel. The mayor said the statement would be referred to the Metropolitan Civil Service Commission for implementation as quickly as possible.

THE RECOMMENDING committee included representatives of the Metropolitan government as well as personnel officers of some of the largest industries and businesses in Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County.

The policy declares:

"It is the purpose of the Metropolitan government to apply modern business principles

(Turn to Page 23, Column 2)

TENNESSEAN UNIVERSITY

Metro Job Bias

(Continued From Page One)

and practices to operate efficiently and economically a sound program of personnel management."

It is designed to remove politics as the determining factor in governmental employment.

"The personnel goals of the government have now been identified," Briley said, "and the civil service commission will prepare an entirely new personnel system."

BRILEY MADE the committee's recommendations public when he met last night with members of the Metropolitan Employes Association at Warner School. The MEA is composed of non-uniformed members of the government's work force.

The mayor said the new policy also would not permit discrimination against qualified handicapped people except where such handicaps would bar them from the uniformed service (police and fire departments).

The committee had worked for several months in preparing the personnel policy.

BRILEY SAID it would be fair to both the public and the individual employe. It places employment and promotion on merit and assures the public that the employe hired can do the job and is not being placed on the payroll because of politics.

As for position classification and pay administration, it is the policy of the government:

- To require an adequate description of every position.
- To establish appropriate position standards to evaluate each position to determine its relative worth.
- To make community wage and salary surveys periodically in order to maintain competitive wage and salary scales.
- To review position descriptions periodically and systematically to insure currency and accuracy.
- To provide for salary step increases for high quality performance.

As for employe relations and services, it is the policy:

- To develop a system of job performance standards and evaluation and inform each employe periodically and systematically of the status of his performance on the job.
- To provide employes with rules and standards as guide lines concerning their conduct both on and off the job.
- To develop and administer the leave program (vacation time) on a uniform and equitable basis.
- To provide employe benefits and services in keeping with general community practices.
- To provide a plan of employe grievance procedure.
- To establish a system of communication to inform employes concerning their responsibilities, rights, and privileges, which are derived from their employment.
- To provide and maintain a safe and healthful work environment.

As for employe development and training, it is the policy:

- To develop a well-trained work force.
- To assist employes to achieve their highest potential usefulness.
- To motivate and stimulate employes to a high degree of participation.

12-8-63

The Rev. Glenn Mingledorff
All are guilty

The Rev. William Newton
More support for Johnson

Religion in Life

Questions Asked Of U.S. 'Climate'

By EDMUND WILLINGHAM
Religious News Editor

A NASHVILLE minister, in a sermon delivered two days after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, raised grave questions about the national "climate."

The Rev. Glenn Mingledorff, pastor of Brentwood Methodist Church, said:

"The tragedy of the day is that the twisted and psychopathic mind lives in a day when this kind of action is encouraged by the very climate in which he lives.

"Our climate in America is sadly one of hate.

Share in the Guilt

"You and I and millions of other persons share in the guilt of Friday. Those condescending jokes that all of us have told about the Kennedys; the malicious and vicious jokes that we have told with glee concerning the stands and positions that this administration has taken; the intense hatred that we have held for the Supreme Court and the rulings of this August body; the hatred and resentment that we hold in our hearts for those whose skin is not the same color as ours; the support of the extreme right or the extreme left groups of our country; the many ugly remarks that have poured from lips and the many acts of hatred seen in our lives.

"This is our climate. And this is why each one of us is guilty."

The Rev. Mr. Mingledorff said this did not mean that everyone must agree with the national administration. He added:

"But there is an art in rejecting a man's idea without rejecting the man himself. There is maturity in understanding the difference between a man's official position and his personal being."

The Rev. Mr. Mingledorff said:

"I am sure that as God looks upon us this morning, He is not as worried about those who see their guilt and are quick to be for mercy and forgiveness, as He must be worried about those who foolishly see no involvement on their part in this dastardly act of Friday.

Weakening Fiber

"And until we kneel and until we find God's forgiveness, the thread that holds the American fiber together becomes weaker and weaker and soon that thread will break and we will be no more.

". . . For our country is built upon dependence on God and respect for each person as a child of God.

"This is our foundation. We are losing this. We must regain it. And it begins with each of us individually."

After the sermon, the entire congregation came to the altar for confession.

Instead of greeting the congregation after services, the Rev. Mr. Mingledorff asked each to leave in an attitude of repentance and prayer.

In Clarksville

On the same Sunday, the Rev. William E. Newton, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Clarksville, said in his pastoral prayer, in part:

"We claim to be unable to understand how such a sickening and senseless crime against humanity could have happened, but we have not been so bothered when such took place in Jackson, Mississippi, and Birmingham, Alabama.

"Let the shots continue to ring out in our consciences, until we die internally to our self-centered existence that will stop short of nothing in the execution of our vengeance.

"Unable even to listen to him, unwilling even to receive him as our President when he came to visit us nearby, we blamed all our problems upon him, making him our whipping boy, our scapegoat, though every one of our problems remain, and before Thee we must admit that we have been a big part of all the problems and have had little part in their solution.

". . . O Lord, have mercy upon his murderer, a southern American produced by us, uncared for by us."

Goals Appreciated

The Rev. Mr. Newton expressed thanks for Kennedy for his concern for the needy at home and the underprivileged abroad, for his struggle for justice, for his realism about "our times," and for the graciousness he showed his critics.

He prayed:

"Counsel with Thy wisdom our new President, and by Thy grace humble us until we are willing to give him more cooperation and support than we gave his predecessor."

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - November 30, 1963

December 16, 1963

INCOME	
From Southern Regional Council	$ 3,450.00
Memberships	384.23
TOTAL	$ 3,834.23
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries (net)	1,207.47
Federal Taxes	339.66
Staff Travel	64.99
Supplies	66.31
Rent	247.50
Telephone	142.00
Postage	10.25
Moving (re-location of office)	11.00
New South Subscriptions	70.00
Memphis Chapter Returns	3.00
Nashville Chapter Returns	21.00
TOTAL	$ 2,183.18
Balance on Hand	,745.16
Income for Quarter	3,834.23
	4,579.39
Expenditures	2,183.18
BALANCE	2,396.21

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T

FOR QUARTER ENDING - November 30, 1963

December 16, 1963

INCOME Funds Available		
Cash on Hand	$ 1,223.99	
TOTAL		$ 1,223.99
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	735.39	
Federal Taxes	197.25	
Staff Travel	65.31	
Board Travel	268.17	
Secretarial Service	55.80	
Postage	25.80	
Printing	7.50	
Supplies	3.00	
Publication	2.50	
Board Meeting Expenses	61.78	
TOTAL		1,422.50
		198.51 OD
Outstanding check		2.50
Debit from previous quarter		5.00
		206.01 OD

In Savings Account $13,309.21

(4)

LWD
VJ ✓
PW ✓
SB ✓
BP ✓
MM
(Will give research clips, study, later - MM)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones and Dorothy Webster

QUARTERLY REPORT: September, October, November 1963

Annual Meeting

The past quarter has been one of frustrating delays. Our annual meeting was tentatively set for October, and geared to the Governor's promise to appoint a bi-racial commission on human rights. The agreement, made with the Tennessee Voters League, more than a year ago was confirmed by Governor Clement in February 1962 when a delegation from our Council met with him in his office. Since that time numerous visits and telephone calls to the Governor and his administrative assistant have reaffirmed this agreement, but he has not yet carried it through. We know of several persons who have been asked to serve on the commission and a Nashville newspaper predicts he will make the announcement this week.

The annual meeting is now set for January 23 and 24, in Nashville. Details are still to be completed. Burke Marshall has agreed to be our dinner speaker. The last board meeting proposed that the annual meeting be directed toward local human relations commissions. We have therefore requested from the board the names and addresses of all local committee members which have not yet been received. K. Jones doubts that we can get local mayor's committee members unless the Governor puts the prestige of his office behind this. We do know that he has indicated a more active concern since a recent meeting with President Johnson. Politically, however, there may be reluctance to take a public stand and action to support the personal assistance he has given in increasing desegregation of governmental and business facilities.

Local Councils

Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia Council, under quiet direction and guidance of Sid Berman has been successful in increasing its membership and effectiveness. Mr. Berman is a psychiatric social worker who has been in Bristol only about three years, and will probably be moving on to another job. As with much of East Tennessee, there is no real organized resistence to desegregation, but a fear of any change and a mountaineer determination not to be "pushed" by anyone. There is undoubted pressure on Negro domestic workers not to send their children to integraged schools.

Chattanooga has had a re-birth, and has an active program under way, which provided opportunity for members to work at different levels of activity. Reg Stagmaier who works at WRGP-TV-radio station is new president, and I think will be a good one. He chaired all local arrangements for our October 1962 annual meeting in Chattanooga and did an excellent job.

As an outcome of the September 12 session in Memphis, the Memphis Council decided to reform, elect new officers and get a program under way. Brief reports from their November meeting were enthusiastic, but I do not know details. The new Memphis president is George Grider, a young attorney. I hope they will give him more support than they did his predecessor.

Nashville has also regrouped and set up a schedule of monthly meetings. The continuing concern has been in the area of public and private school education. Nashville's meetings have been plagued with things that went wrong - three panelists out of four who agreed to participate did not appear; local meeting room reserved four weeks in advance locked one night of meeting, etc. This is not deliberate attempt at sabotage, but it has had a depressing effect on the new officers and board who have shouldered responsibility. The Nashville membership has increased, since several board members have taken personal responsibility for recruiting.

Jackson, Tennessee

Pickets continue around downtown area with occasional and planned attempts to gain service at restaurants, etc. No success. The Mayor has been vindictive toward Negro goals. Citizens Council, by its own count, is second only to one in Jackson, Mississippi in total membership. There has grown up some very quiet communication across college campuses, protected by Lane College students and others. At a recent sit-in trial, Mr. Medford Evans, executive director of Citizens Council of America was on the front row, along with his coherts. Fear and frustration grip the community.

Haywood-Fayette Counties

Problem is lack of Negro leadership. National Sharecroppers probably doing best job. Has helped establish an agricultural cooperative for selling vegetables and fresh produce. Trucked to Memphis, Chicago, etc. Hope to use roadside stands next summer. Farmers Home Administration loans now available to all Negroes who meet qualifications. Surplus foods are being distributed, although were stopped last summer. Negro sharecroppers have been both helped and exploited by groups from outside. Art Emery, white Quaker farmer from Iowa, now living in community to give guidance; seems best resource for information.

Smaller Communities in the State

Our attempts to organize have been unsuccessful. Contributing factors are lack of need for organizational structure, fear of outsiders, "we are doing very well and making progress", silence to communications. Persistence helps. In some instances, we have been able to assist, without leading to formal organization. Lebanon, just south of Nashville, continues to be a sore spot. Negro teachers who have worked for equal rights not re-hired. Efforts to silence and discredit Negro led movement. CORE has closed its office and moved out. Our office has reported to various federal offices seeming inequities, on request of Lebanon Negro citizens.

Special Projects

National Broadcasting Company film "Miss Smith of Georgia" on loan through our office from November 2 to December 8. Showings in Nashville, Oak Ridge and Jackson (see attached letter).

Benchmark - Considerable interest throughout the state from non-members. Good newspaper coverage in Nashville. Recognized inaccuracies do not seem to Council staff to overcome its generally good reception. (See Clippings)

Nashville publication "Six Years of School Desegregation", valuable as a record of background of local school situation. Pertinent at present because of consolidation of county and city schools and anticipation of vast changes in public education for Nashville and Davidson County. (See enclosed)

Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, health survey distributed to medical schools, city councilmen, hospitals, etc. Several request for additional copies received, including request for 37 copies from Meharry Medical College for their board of directors. Tax supported city hospital rumored to be planning integration of staff as result of survey.

Reaction to President's Death

Following the period of shock, there was some emotional outpouring of good will plus remorse, and some deification of the martyred President. Letters to the editor of newspapers were numerous and frequently spoke against hate and violence. Since then, there has been some withdrawal with resistence to passing proposed Federal legislation out of guilt. The younger white ministers seem to have taken courage to speak out about violence and hate, while ministers of the larger and more affluent churches are still largely mute. The suburban Citizens Council meeting in which President Kennedy was described as dying "a tyrant's death" was loudly protested in Nashville.

Except for the furor occasioned by the cancellation of the Langston Hughes interview on Nashville's Educational TV by school superintendent, at the instigation of a local John Birch member, there has been no known consorship of national news media programs. There has been a renewed emphasis among other groups to press for "open admission". For example - some Catholic laymen are working toward further desegregation of Catholic schools.

Community Conference on Employment Opportunity

This is a voluntary Nashville group growing out of NAACP Labor and Industry Committee, founded in 1960 by Vivian Henderson and Herman Long. With volunteers, it is now operating an employment office to match Negroes to job openings. D. Webster has given considerable time to recruitment of qualified applicants for jobs which become open through the Nashville Metropolitan Committee on Human Relations, and now major banks and insurance companies have hired at least one Negro clerical worker with openings for additional ones. Our office will continue to assist until CCEO is adequately set up to handle recruitment.

Requests for Information

Numerous people have visited our office for information including newspaper and magazine reporters and feature writers: Washington Post's Susanna McBee; UPI's Duran Cheek, and others. Requests from students, faculty, educational, civic and church groups, local and out of town agencies related to civil rights, such as Johnson City Mayor's Committee. During period when our own program was delayed it has seemed important to j make as broad use as possible all other resources. We are now located directly across the street from Southern School News which is probably a contributing factor to our increase in visitors.

Membership and Finance

For the first time in several years, we anticipate completing the year solvent. Current paid membership now numbers 540.* While this is less than previously enrolled, it is higher in actual paid memberships than a year ago. We cleared membership rolls this quarter and dropped 200 names from mailing list.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

* The 540 membership is count of membership cards - with husband and wife included on one card. Total individual membership in November was 676.

Six Years of Public School Desegregation

in

Nashville and Davidson County

Report of the Meeting
Held May 2, 1963
at
Westminster Presbyterian Church
Nashville, Tennessee

Sponsored by

The Nashville Community Relations Council

1106 19th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37212

The purpose of this organization is to retain the friendly relations our community has achieved in many fields, and to help resolve, in a lawful manner, unresolved problems of prejudice, discrimination, and group tension upon a friendly, firm, and lasting basis.

The organization shall study, and participate in activities for additional improvement in good community relations, and by planning for the future, with lawful agencies in the community by education and the use of public communication attempt to forestall and eliminate possible causes of unrest.

The organization is dedicated to equal justice under the law, and a true brotherhood of man.

NASHVILLE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A REPORT

What has been achieved in public school desegregation in Nashville and Davidson County?

What problems remain?

To what issues should our community address itself in the future of the desegregation process?

Introduction

On Thursday night, May 2, 1963 in keeping with its established practice, the Nashville Community Relations Council conducted its annual community assessment. The theme chosen was "Six Years of Public School Desegregation in Nashville and Davidson County." Looking toward the future loomed large in the thinking of the committee charged with arrangements for the workshop, because it was recognized that a significant turning point in the desegregation process would soon be attained. In September 1963 desegregation begins at the junior high school level. This involves our children in new school situations and brings them ever more close to problems of social relationship and adjustment. It was hoped that knowledge of what had happened might provide some clue to what will happen and thus enable those responsible for the administration of the school system to prepare creatively for the new pattern of events.

In preparation for this meeting, therefore, the Council requested **Mr. Eugene Wyatt**, staff writer for the **Nashville Tennessean**, to write a report based upon a careful study of the situation, so that material would be available for the discussion. The report was prepared not as a final statement but as a working paper. This report, together with its amending discussion are presented in what follows.

A REPORT ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

By EUGENE WYATT

Prepared for the Nashville Community Relations Council

April 1963

Negro pressure for desegregation of public schools in Nashville began almost immediately after the 1955 implementation decision in the School Segregation Cases. Efforts to secure some sort of voluntary program failed—as it did in all other "Old South" areas—and court action was taken.

From this, and under rather explicit instructions from the presiding federal judge, a plan was evolved which still is in effect with only minor modifications. Generally it involved the admission of Negro children to schools in their attendance zones beginning with the first grade and continuing through one higher grade each year until desegregation was complete. At the same time, the long-standing system of dual school zones was abolished, and a new one established on a more or less geographic basis with each school—white or Negro—serving only one area. Since housing in Nashville is largely segregated, this has the effect of preserving the prevailing segregated school pattern to a large extent. As an additional factor minimizing desegregation, parents of school children assigned to schools where their race was in a minority were permitted to request transfer of the children to nearby schools in which their race was in the majority. With only two announced exceptions, all the white children assigned to Negro schools have elected to transfer, and probably a majority of the Negroes also.

This transfer provision was not original with the Nashville Plan, but was borrowed from the Louisville, Kentucky, school system, the first big-scale segregated system to effect any sort of desegregation.***

As the plan has been used in Nashville, each student is automatically assigned to the school in his residential zone. Reassignment request is required of both Negroes and whites. Once a child is transferred to a school outside the district, he may stay there until he moves or graduates to a higher level school. He may, however, request assignment back to the school in his own district at the beginning of each year. In practice, many Negroes have entered predominantly white schools at each of the desegregated grade levels.

It has been the practice of the superintendent to examine and act personally on every request. He reports that none has ever been refused which satisfied the racial criteria of the plan. Although the transfer form calls for three choices on the school for which transfer is requested, most parents have specified only one choice and the superintendent has been able thus far to grant all of these.

The superintendent says he has never granted a request for transfer by a white student because a minority of Ne-

***Pupil transfer provisions ruled unconstitutional early in June 1963 by the U. S. Supreme Court were deleted by the Nashville and Davidson County Metropolitan Transitional School Board from desegregation plans followed by Nashville and Davidson County Schools.

groes had entered the school to which the child was assigned.

Three years after the desegregation of Nashville city schools, Negro parents in Davidson County outside the city began pressure to desegregate schools there. Again, litigation was necessary. The school board offered basically the same plan which Nashville had been using—one grade a year. The federal court rejected this as inadequate because of the delay—five years since the implementation decision in the School Segregation Cases—and because of the relatively small percentage of Negro students in the system.

Accordingly, the court ordered a plan which embraced the grade-a-year and transfer provisions offered, but which began with the first four grades instead of only the first. This has the effect of bringing the Davidson County program precisely on a par with Nashville. This first desegregation term (which began in the middle of a school year) resulted in 42 Negroes enrolled in white schools, the second year 110, and in the current school year, 182 began work in previously white situations. One element influencing the court may have been recurring proposals to consolidate the two school systems as well as other governmental functions, and this equalization may have been regarded as a facilitating factor. The consolidation has since, in fact, taken place.

Currently, there are 16,486 white and 13,933 Negro students in the city system, 462 of the Negroes are in desegregated situations. In the county there are 49,774 white and 2,556 Negro students. 130 of the latter are in schools with whites.

The "Nashville Plan" as it became known, enjoyed quite a vogue over the nation. Its success was cited with approbation by many courts, and in fact was the basis of various desegregation efforts in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas. Recently, however, because of the lapse of time, courts have been reluctant to accept the plan.

The transfer aspect of the Davidson County plan has come under court attack. Presumably, because of the consolidation with the Nashville system, both will be affected by the outcome. After federal district courts and the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit affirmed the transfer provisions, the case is currently on appeal before the United States Supreme Court. During the oral arguments held in March of this year, attorneys for the Negro students were aided by a brief filed by the United States Attorney General. In general, the students' argument is that the transfer provision is based solely on a racial factor and therefore inconsistent with the Fourteenth Amendment, and has a strong tendency to preserve segregation as well as to encourage resegregation.

Recent efforts of Negroes to desegregate the Hume-Fogg school—a vocational and technical institution in downtown Nashville—have been rebuffed by the school board. The board's position has been that the Hume-Fogg operation is covered by the overall desegregation program and will be desegregated when the grade-a-year program reaches the high school level. A vocational and technical program for Negroes has been maintained for a number of years at the Pearl (Negro) high school, but the two programs are not coextensive and Negroes feel the Pearl program is inferior, as well as intrinsically discriminatory because of segregation.

Night classes at Hume-Fogg, as well as certain practical nursing classes at the city-run hospital have been desegregated.

The biggest undecided element remaining in Nashville, besides the validity of the transfer program, is the question of the integration of school faculties and staff. These are still fully segregated, although various professional groups and the administration machinery of the system itself is integrated to a considerable degree. A petition for teacher integration has been included in several recent Tennessee desegregation suits (Obion, Wilson, and Humphreys counties, among others) but thus far the courts have either refused such an order or reserved judgment. A recent decision in nearby Bowling Green, Kentucky, however, indicates the rule may be breaking on this score as well.

Neither the city nor county system has announced any recent figures on performance of Negroes in integrated situations if, indeed, any systematic studies have been made. A study of all the Negroes who originally entered the desegregated first grade was made three years later by the school psychologist and the report presented to the Civil Right Commission conference in Gatlinburg in March, 1960.

Although the report is necessarily technical, it is possible to conclude that the five who remained in desegregated situations, four have performed satisfactorily and one failed. Of these five, three have achievement scores at or slightly above the median for their grade levels, one was slightly below the median, and one well behind. Of the five Negroes who transferred back to segregated situations, four are doing above average work and one, a child with an intelligence quotient of 76, is failing. In the integrated schools, three of the Negroes had IQs above their classmates, and two below. In the Negro schools to which the previously-integrated children had transferred, four had IQs substantially above their classmates. For all Negro third grades in Nashville, the median achievement score was one-half year behind that in white third grades.

Although it certainly cannot be said that the Nashville school board welcomed the desegregation decision, it is probably true that from the outset there was no serious belief that it could be avoided. Most of the initial legal effort was based on delay of all desegregation and, when that became impossible, on efforts to have as little as possible for as long as possible.

When the ordered desegregation finally became effective, the school administration apparently made an effort to live by the letter of the plan, and has continued to do so. After a brief lapse in the beginning, the city law enforcement agencies have done the same.

This attitude has been reflected in a number of statements of education officials, notably Mr. W. H. Oliver, the Nashville Superintendent. At a Civil Rights Commission hearing in Nashville in early 1959, during the second year of desegregated operations, there was some feeling that the federal government was "rocking the boat" a bit by having the hearing here while the situation was still rather unstable. This was reflected in statements made at the hearing itself, although this feeling dissipated to some extent as the conference wore on.

By the next year, and in the somewhat more remote atmosphere of Gatlinburg, Mr. Oliver was able to say:

> "We believe it is a good plan, based on logic and sound reasoning, with respect for the law and the Consitution

as interpreted by the highest legal authority in our nation, the United States Supreme Court, giving to every individual adequate protection of his rights under law, yet recognizing the educational and social impact of local community conditions, attitudes and traditions, providing a maximum of consideration for the individual judgment of every parent respecting his children, and especially safeguarding the educational interests and welfare of every child."

The program, he continued, "up to the present time . . . has worked very smoothly and without any incidents that would interfere with the educational interests and welfare of every child."

Of his own appearance at Nashville the year before, Mr. Oliver said, ". . . I was afraid, tense, and disturbed last year. I feel more relaxed at the present time."

Two years later, in the summer of 1962, Mr. Oliver had relaxed even further. At a Civil Rights Commission conference in Washington, he was able to note: " . . . It is our hope and firm belief that it will continue to work smoothly throughout the remaining seven grades and thereafter. It is our determined resolve that it shall . . . We don't say it is the best plan for any community, but we do believe that it is the best plan for Nashville, Tennessee."

However, later in the conference he discounted a suggestion that two grades a year might be desegregated instead of one.

As to the acceptance of the plan, Mr. Oliver said: "I think it is amazing to see how well our community has accepted our plan. Yes sir; the acceptance has grown stronger as time has passed, and I think that our plan is approved and accepted and supported generally by most of the people of both races in our community."

Indeed, community acceptance has been more than many people expected. After a slow start, the program has resulted in an amount of desegregation which can no longer be called merely token. Among white people, even those with rather strong pro-segregation tendencies, there is an attitude of *fait accompli*. Personal observation of the progress of desegregation in Nashville schools has shown generally an easiness among the students involved and their parents which in many respects is rather surprising to a native southerner. Participation in related school activities —barbecues, carnivals, P-TA meetings—appears to be rather widespread on the part of Negroes. In one school, the P-TA attendance by Negroes, if not the membership, exceeds the proportion of Negro students in the school. There has never been any publicized allegation that Negro students were discriminated against in school facilities once admitted.

However, the problem of social contact which intensifies in the high school grades has yet to be faced in Nashville.

At least one formal effort has been made to evaluate Negro attitudes, specifically the reasons why Negro parents decide to send their children to desegregated or segregated schools. In 1960, Eugene Weinstein of Vanderbilt University surveyed 88 Nashville Negro families in areas where the child could attend either segregated or desegregated schools. Of that number, 50 enrolled their child in segregated schools, and 27 in desegregated situations. In 11 cases, a child initially enrolled in a desegregated school had been transferred back to an all-Negro one.

His general findings were that better-educated, more stable, lighter skinned parents chose to desegregate. There was a tendency among segregation-choosing families to regard society as more threatening and chaotic. Those favoring desegregation were found to have a significantly more pioneering attitude and a more-than-utilitarian attitude toward education generally.

There was a much more intense feeling that the race discrimination issue affected them personally among those choosing to integrate.

Few families felt that jobs would be lost by a decision to desegregate. In general, Weinstein concluded that "fear of reprisals of one kind or another are now at best a minor factor in the decision-making process."

Weinstein noted that the grade-a-year plan, because it necessarily kept older children in segregated schools, coupled with the parents' desire not to separate their children, provided an extra amount of gradualism beyond that implicit in the program itself.

Many of the same conclusions which Weinstein reached are reflected in the reasons given on transfer request cards sent to the city superintendent, including especially the most frequent one: a desire not to separate children.

White parents seldom assign reasons for transfer other than the racial one.

ENROLLMENT OF NEGRO PUPILS IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS BY YEAR

SCHOOL	YEAR					
	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63
ALL SCHOOLS	9	35	33	208	377	658
CITY SCHOOLS	9	35	33	163	270	476
Buena Vista	2	11	8	47	73	119
Clemons	1	2	3	13	18	52
Cotton	–	–	–	2	13	14
Fall	–	4	3	24	46	101
Fehr	1	3	6	21	37	45
Glenn	2	5	6	22	31	50
Jones	3	8	6	22	50	95
Kirkpatrick	–	–	–	10	–	–
Warner	–	1	1	2	2	–
Caldwell	–	1	–	–	–	–
COUNTY SCHOOLS				43	107	182
Allen				2	4	6
Bordeaux				2	3	3
Dodson				1	4	5
DuPont Primary				6	5	6
DuPont Elementary				–	1	3
Inglewood				15	51	88
Andrew Jackson				1	2	2
Jordonia				1	1	1
Mt. Vew				5	6	11
Neely's Bend				3	6	6
Stratton				3	14	20
Turner				2	3	7
Una				1	1	5
Whitsitt				2	6	19

ENROLLMENT OF NEGRO PUPILS IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS BY GRADE, 1962-63

SCHOOL	GRADE 1	2	3	4	5	6	All Grades
ALL SCHOOLS	158	140	133	96	75	56	658
CITY SCHOOLS	111	102	101	69	49	44	476
Buena Vista	26	27	20	16	19	11	119
Clemons	11	9	10	13	4	5	52
Cotton	5	3	1	1	2	2	14
Fall	19	19	28	17	9	9	101
Fehr	14	11	10	3	3	4	45
Glenn	14	13	10	8	4	1	50
Jones	22	20	22	11	8	12	95
COUNTY SCHOOLS	47	38	32	27	26	12	182
Allen	2	1	2	–	1	–	6
Bordeaux	–	1	–	1	–	1	3
Dodson	1	2	–	1	–	1	5
DuPont Primary	4	1	1	–	–	–	6
DuPont Elementary	–	–	–	2	1	–	3
Inglewood	26	16	20	12	10	4	88
Andrew Jackson	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Jordonia	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Mt. View	2	1	2	3	3	–	11
Neely's Bend	–	1	–	1	2	2	6
Stratton	5	6	3	2	4	–	20
Turner	1	3	1	1	–	1	1
Una	1	–	1	–	1	2	5
Whitsitt	5	4	2	3	4	1	19

NCRC—4/26/63

DISCUSSION

A panel was invited to discuss issues raised in the report. The members of the panel were: Mr. Wyatt, author of the report, Mr. Reed Sarratt of the Southern Educational Reporting Service, Miss Ruth MacDonald of the staff of the Davidson County Schools, and the Reverend Kelly Miller Smith, whose children had been involved in the desegregation from the beginning. Following their remarks, the meeting was thrown open to general questioning and was concluded with remarks by Mr. George Cate, Jr., vice mayor of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County.

Following a brief resume of his findings by *Mr. Wyatt*, *Miss MacDonald* discussed the procedures followed in the county school system, showing how important and helpful was the preparation and concern on the part of principals and teachers. She discussed problems relating to integration beyond the classroom level, as in PTA activities, where there have been advances, slow but nonetheless real. Perhaps of greatest concern was her report on the academic progress of Negro children. While many transfer children find adjustment difficult, Negro children are particularly affected. Many Negro children were found to be inadequately prepared for the school grades in which they were placed. Of what significance is it that the Negro children in Davidson County schools have not portrayed Negroes in their paintings of people?

In the new school experience, the Council recognized that accepting white teachers and relating to them is involved in this adaptation. Academic unreadiness confirms the inequality of their previous "separate but equal" education. It also reflects the home and community environment and presents the school administration with an educational challenge which it must meet.

The Reverend Kelly Miller Smith's discussion was particularly illuminating as it probed the kinds of decisions parents must make as they enter their children into a desegregated situation. What is especially involved is weighing of the values of possible effects the new situation might have. Mr. Smith pointed out that his children faced no negative reactions within the school itself. Whatever unpleasantness arose came from the outside in those agencies related to but not formally part of the school system, PTA, Girl Scouts, etc., etc. It is crucial that this be recognized, for these groups are indeed part of the total educational facilities and process in Nashville and cannot be ignored by citizens concerned with the question at hand.

Mr. Reed Sarratt, in answer to a question from the floor, emphasized that the next step into the junior high and eventually the senior high situation would bring with it many new problems as the changes in the patterns of activities take place. Not only is the physical growth of the children involved, but the relationships connected with student government, social activities and athletics, etc., have to be faced by the entire community.

Intimately connected with this question was that raised about the continuation of the present plan. It was observed that in junior and senior high schools, the shift from horizontal class divisions to a more flexible situation in which students from various grade levels may be in the same class suggests that the present grade-a-year program has come to the end of its usefulness. A revised plan might be undertaken in the light of the new situation. Merely to follow the present procedure without any further discussion seems uncreative and might lead to further costly litigation involving an unnecessary waste of public funds.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

While a community assessment takes no votes and commits none of those who attend or participate to a consensus, there yet was expressed in many ways a sense of urgency in the matter of community anticipation and preparation for the success of desegregation in the months immediately ahead. If the full educational experience of each student is to be assured, his full and free participation in the life of the school and in school-related activities must be assured also. This means the desegregation of teams, scout troops, clubs, outings, meals, and meetings, as well as the museums, libraries, parks and other facilities commonly used for school allied educational purposes. This means job training and job openings if his education is to be used. While we in Nashville have made progress in these terms too, we shall need devotion to the highest ideals of democratic education together with careful community planning in order to create full freedom in the coming months.

A pertinent summary of the Council's estimate is embodied in a paragraph from a memorandum submitted by the Council to the Metropolitan Human Relations Committee:

"Although our public schools have fulfilled the minimum requirements of the Federal Court Order with regard to desegregation, Nashville's experience in the last six years should provide confidence for bolder and more creative steps. As schools approach the junior high and senior high school years, extra curricular activities gain a larger place in the life of the students. The board of education, the administrative staff and the teachers must be aware of the importance of athletics, glee clubs, debating teams, and similar activities for all students. Such activities are an intrinsic part of a desegregated school system. Teachers should have the advantage of specific preparation for desegregation in the junior and senior high school levels, with the support of the educational system. . . ."

PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THIS MEETING

LOU SILBERMAN, *Chairman*

MRS. EARL L. SASSER

JOHN J. COMPTON

MRS. MARY OWEN BRUCE

MRS. HARRY S. BLANTON

B. J. STILES

CARROLL BARBER

A SURVEY OF HEALTH FACILITIES, HEALTH SERVICES, AND PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WHITES AND NEGROES in DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

A Report to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

from

The Tennessee State Advisory Committee

-1963-

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

November 25, 1963

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

We are enclosing a copy of a report on health facilities in Davidson County prepared by the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. We hope that you will find this of interest. You will note that the survey information was obtained during May and June, and changes may have taken place since then.

If you desire additional copies you may obtain them from the address above.

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

H. O. Forgy, Jr.
Chairman

George E. Barrett
Secretary

Enclosure

PREFACE

This report is based on a survey undertaken during the months of April and May, 1963, to determine whether racial discrimination exists in health facilities and related services or in the educational and professional opportunities in the health professions in Davidson County, Tennessee. Information was gathered by volunteer social science graduate students, trained in interviewing techniques. Interviews were conducted with the administrators of the major local hospitals, the deans of the two medical schools in the area, and responsible officers of the Nashville Academy of Medicine, the National Medical Association, the local branches of the American Dental Association, the National Dental Association, and the Tennessee Nurses Association. The manager of the local Blue Cross and the director of the County Health Department were also interviewed. The information obtained was supplemented by additional information made available to members of the State Advisory Committee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION 1

1. GENERAL SUMMARY OF DATA 3

Adequacy of Health Facilities and Care for Negroes 3

Educational Facilities and Opportunities in the Health and Health Related Areas for Negroes 5

Professional Opportunities for Negroes Trained in Medicine, Dentistry, and the Nursing Profession 7

2. HOSPITAL FACILITIES AND PRACTICES 8

Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital 9

Vanderbilt University Hospital 10

Nashville General Hospital 11

Hubbard Hospital 12

St. Thomas and Baptist Hospitals 14

Madison Hospital 14

Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital 14

Central State Hospital 15

3. AMBULATORY PATIENT CARE, FACILITIES, AND PRACTICES 15

4. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WHITES AND NEGROES 16

5. OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES WITH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN HEALTH RELATED FIELDS 17

Physicians 17

Dentists 19

Nurses 19

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 20

APPENDIX A. Sources Used in the Survey of Health Facilities and Services 23

APPENDIX B. Summary of Inoculations (by race) January-December 1962, Davidson County Health Department 24

INTRODUCTION

The people of the United States have always prided themselves on belonging to a democratic society dedicated to the task of securing the blessings of liberty for its members. We have a long tradition of respect for the individual and his rights in the American society in pursuit of this goal. This tradition is exemplified not only by the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, but also by the many actions of Americans--both public officials and private citizens--who have sought to uphold this principle.

Liberty, however, has little meaning unless it is accompanied by equality. While it is a truism that all men are not equal in ability, democracy requires that all men must have an equal opportunity to develop their capabilities to the fullest extent and be equal before the law. As Thomas Jefferson put it so aptly in 1774, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. . . ."

The concept of human equality has deep roots in American society. Unfortunately, it has not been consistently applied in our history. Negro slaves, for example, were not considered to be included within its coverage by many free Americans through the formative decades of this nation. Even after the Civil War and the Fourteenth Amendment established that Negroes were to be included within the "equal protection of the law," the heritage of the past blocked the successful implementation of this idea. Even today Negroes are often systematically denied an equal opportunity for service, or to develop their potentialities for the common good.

Full equality for the Negro is now this country's most pressing domestic concern. Questions of morality as well as more pragmatic queries are involved. If we are truly a democracy how can we deny rights to members of minority groups that members of the majority expect as a matter of justice? In the final analysis the test of democracy lies in whether equal treatment is accorded minority groups by the majority. If significant liberties are denied members of minority groups democracy is the loser. Moreover, it is difficult to extoll our system of government throughout the world unless the practice of democracy extends to all Americans in all facets of our society.

It was in this context that the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights undertook an investigation of

health facilities and services and the professional opportunities available in health professions for whites and Negroes in Davidson County. The survey, made in April and May, 1963, uncovered a number of areas in which individual Negroes as well as Negroes in general are disadvantaged in the health field. The major findings of the survey can be summarized under three headings: (1) the adequacy of health facilities and care for whites and Negroes; (2) the educational facilities and opportunities in the health and health-related areas for whites and Negroes; and (3) the professional opportunities for whites and Negroes trained in medicine, dentistry, and the nursing profession.

1. GENERAL SUMMARY OF DATA

Adequacy of Health Facilities and Care for Negroes

The Tennessee State Department of Public Health has accepted the non-discrimination requirement of the Federal Hill-Burton Hospital Survey Construction Act of 1946. While some Southern states have outlined plans under a clause which permits segregation of races in separate but equal facilities, this practice is not legal in Davidson County. Nevertheless, not all the hospitals in the county receiving Hill-Burton funds are complying with the Act.

Quantitative aspects of health care. The Davidson County area, which includes the City of Nashville, had a population of slightly over 417,000 in 1962. This figure includes approximately 337,000 whites and 80,000 non-whites. As few non-whites other than Negroes live in Davidson County, Negroes thus constitute about 19 per cent of the population of the area under study. Negroes also comprise 16 per cent of the population in the thirty counties of Middle Tennessee, the area served by the specialized hospitals included in this study. There are six major general hospitals and two specialized hospitals in the Nashville area (Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital, Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville General Hospital, Hubbard Hospital, St. Thomas Hospital, Baptist Hospital, Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital, and Central State Mental Hospital). The general hospitals have a total capacity of 2,556 general medical beds, of which 204 beds are for newborn infants. In addition, the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital has 225 beds for patients with tuberculosis, and Central State Hospital has 2,600 beds for treatment of patients with mental illness. How well is the Negro population cared for in these facilities and how does the distribution of bed care for whites and Negroes compare with the racial distribution of the population?

As far as can be determined, between 430 and 450 of the 2,556 general medical beds were occupied by Negroes at the time of the survey. This represents 17 per cent of the total general bed capacity and compares reasonably with the racial breakdown of the population. Further, 56 (or 25 per cent) of the 225 beds at the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital are maintained for Negroes from the Middle Tennessee district of thirty counties. The fact that all of these beds are not occupied suggests that there are sufficient beds for the hospitalization of tuberculous Negroes. Central State Hospital, which serves the same Middle Tennessee area, maintains 300 to 350 beds (12 to 14 per cent of its capacity) for Negro patients, or 3 to 5 per cent less than the Negro population of Middle Tennessee.

Although the total number of beds available in the area appears adequate, there is wide variability in the arrangements for whites and Negroes at different hospitals. Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital is fully integrated and admits patients without regard to race.

Approximately 20 per cent of its patients are Negroes. Vanderbilt University Hospital now has flexible admitting policies and admits Negroes to the pediatric, medical, and surgical wards, but not to obstetrics and gynecology or to the private bed areas.[1] Nashville General Hospital admits a limited number of Negroes to segregated facilities on its wards, but does not permit Negro occupancy of private beds. Hubbard Hospital, while stated to be non-discriminatory, is for all practical purposes a totally Negro hospital of 260 beds. Baptist and St. Thomas Hospitals, both hospitals with strong religious affiliations, do not admit colored patients under any circumstances except for an occasional patient requiring special facilities--e.g., the artificial kidney--available at St. Thomas. Both the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital and Central State Hospital maintain separate segregated colored areas except in the surgical unit at the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital and in the maximal security unit at Central State Hospital.

A survey of outpatient facilities leads this committee to the conclusion that the quantity of ambulatory health care available to Negroes compares favorably with the population statistics. The Davidson County Health Center, the Vanderbilt University Outpatient Department, Nashville General Hospital Outpatient Department, and Hubbard Hospital all see ambulatory patients on the basis of need without regard to race. Statistics on services rendered in one representative area, the kind and number of immunizations performed at the Davidson County Health Center, indicate that approximately 18 per cent of all immunizations during 1962 were given to Negro patients (Appendix B). The Health Center operates a full complement of appropriate clinics. Similarly, the number of outpatient visits to Vanderbilt, Hubbard, and Nashville General combined total slightly over 188,000 visits per year. As far as can be determined, over 100,000 of these visits, or approximately 55 per cent of the ambulatory visits, were made by Negroes. Because of their lower economic status, it is probable that hospital clinics are used more heavily by the Negro population, while the white population tends to visit the offices of private physicians for their ambulatory health needs.

Quality of health care. In addition to the quantity of care available, it is necessary to make some assessment of its quality. The available information suggests that while variable, in general the standards of formal medical care available to Negroes are high. This stems from Nashville's unusual position as the home of two medical schools, Vanderbilt and Meharry. Further, Vanderbilt University is responsible for the professional staffing of the Veterans Administration Hospital and the Nashville General Hospital. There is no evidence of discrimination in the quality of health services rendered to Negroes admitted to any of these facilities. Indeed, the professional staff is of high caliber and has the reputation of administering better than average care to all who become their responsibility. The care administered at Hubbard Hospital is more difficult to assess, but clearly

---

[1]Since writing of this report, Vanderbilt has fully integrated its private beds. It has also been reliably reported that St. Thomas Hospital will fully desegregate on August 1, 1963.

the motivation to give the best of care to Negro patients is high. It seems probable that the Negro patient in the Nashville-Davidson County area receives better than average general medical care than is the case in most urban communities of similar size. The quality of care for Negroes at the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital and the Central State Hospital is not as well known, but there is little to suggest that there are differences in the management of white and colored patients at either of these institutions.

There are, however, certain differences in medical care which can normally be obtained by whites and Negroes in Davidson County. Differences stemming from the lower economic status of Negroes in the County, while important, are outside the central focus of this report. More closely related to this survey are those variations which stem directly from the restrictions placed on Negroes in many of the hospitals of the area. Even the Negro citizen able to pay for the best hospital facilities available is unable to obtain private accommodations at Vanderbilt,* Baptist, St. Thomas,* or Nashville General Hospitals. Further, if he is under the care of a Negro physician and wishes to be hospitalized at the Veterans Hospital, Vanderbilt University Hospital, or Nashville General Hospital, his physician must relinquish care to the hospital staff. Thus, the Negro patient from a higher income group desiring private accommodations and/or treatment by his own Negro physician can enter only Hubbard Hospital (which has only thirty private beds) or one of the smaller private hospitals catering to Negroes where facilities are inferior to those found in a large general hospital.

Educational Facilities and Opportunities in the Health and Health Related Areas for Negroes

Physician training. The two medical schools training young physicians in the Nashville area have a total capacity of approximately 460 students. Despite the fact that each school maintains that it has no racially discriminatory policies, each is, in effect, a segregated institution. Vanderbilt University has 196 medical students, all of whom are white. Meharry has 256 medical students, including only 7 whites. There is much to suggest that educational opportunities in the two institutions are not of equal caliber. Vanderbilt University has a full-time faculty of 197 and a part-time faculty of 250. Meharry Medical School has a full-time faculty of only 47 and a part-time faculty of approximately 60 physicians. Vanderbilt has well developed facilities for training in all of the specialty areas. Many of these are lacking at Meharry. The strength and national recognition of the faculty can in part be measured by the federal grant support from the National Institutes of Health. Vanderbilt received 86 grants totaling slightly over two million dollars yearly from the National Institutes. Meharry received 17 grants with a total income of slightly over $350,000.

---

*See footnote 1, page 4.

There are also indirect evidences of differences in the caliber of their respective student bodies. Vanderbilt selects a student body of fifty from almost 1,500 applicants with high medical college aptitude test scores. Meharry selects its class of seventy students from approximately 400 applicants, and its entering class has significantly lower average MCAT scores. Further, opportunities for extended postgraduate education and specialty training are more highly advanced at Vanderbilt than at Meharry. The number of physicians in house staff and postgraduate training is approximately sixty at Meharry, whereas almost 250 young physicians are at various stages of training at Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt, because of its size and strength, has expanded its clinical opportunities for training through its Dean's Committee to the Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital and similarly to the Nashville General Hospital, while Meharry is limited to Hubbard Hospital alone.

In reviewing the evidence obtained in this survey, the committee believes that the presence of an all Negro medical school tends to perpetuate a rather static situation. Vanderbilt faculty have given considerable time to Meharry for consultations and classes, and Meharry faculty and medical students are accepted and encouraged to attend the many conferences, seminars, and symposia held at Vanderbilt. However, there have been few, if any, attempts on the part of Negroes to apply for medical school or postgraduate training at Vanderbilt. This seems to be due in part to the recency of Vanderbilt's open policy (adopted in 1962). It is also our impression that leading Negroes in the medical field have failed to encourage such applications. Indeed, the announcement of total desegregation at Vanderbilt led some Meharry faculty members to voice concern that the acceptance of Negro medical students by Vanderbilt would render their own situation more difficult by skimming the best students off the top of their classes, classes already less adequate than deemed desirable. It could almost be said that the existence of Meharry, formerly a boon to the Negroes of the South, now subtly blocks their progress. It serves as an excuse for inaction by both races; for whites can point out that Negro doctors are being trained, while Negroes do not find it necessary to press for admission to the white medical schools of the South. It deserves emphasis here, however, that Meharry has fulfilled and still fulfills a real function, not only in Davidson County, but in the country as a whole. As long as Negroes receive a less than equal primary, secondary, or undergraduate college education, many of them will not be able to satisfy the standards set for admission to the better medical schools. Until the promise of Brown v. Board of Education is more generally fulfilled, Meharry must be preserved to prevent a retrogression in professional opportunities for Negroes in the area of medicine.

Nurses training. The opportunities for Negroes to enter the nursing profession in the Nashville-Davidson County area are virtually non-existent. Until three years ago, Meharry Medical School ran a nursing school, but loss of accreditation and financial and recruitment difficulties led to its closure. The three nursing schools in the area (Vanderbilt University, the Nashville General Hospital, and Baptist Hospital) have no Negro students, even though Vanderbilt is now officially desegregated. Barring an influx of Negro nurses from outside the area, then, the number of Negroes with training in this field is almost certain to decline.

Professional Opportunities for Negroes Trained in Medicine, Dentistry, and the Nursing Profession

The professional opportunities for Negro physicians, dentists, and nurses in Davidson County are sharply limited, and there is evidence that discrimination exists in this area. Of the 900 physicians in the area, only about fifty are Negro. Thus, Negro physicians represent a mere 5 per cent of the physician population. It is generally considered that one doctor per thousand of the population represents reasonable physician to population ratio. In the Nashville area there is one physician for every 463 citizens, in large measure because of the heavy concentration of physicians at educational institutions. The ratio of white physicians to white population is one physician for each 390 citizens. In contrast, there is only one colored physician for every 1,602 Negroes in the Nashville-Davidson County area. It seems probable the paucity of Negro physicians relates in certain important ways to the lack of professional opportunities for the Negro doctor. Indeed, the number of Negro physicians has not changed appreciably since World War II. Further, the observation that over 70 per cent of the Negro physicians are over the age of fifty-five suggests that young physicians are not remaining in the area. Despite the fact that almost seventy young colored physicians are graduated each year, there is striking absence of change in the local Negro physician population. Negro physicians have only limited private beds available for their use. They are not found on the staffs of Baptist, St. Thomas, Vanderbilt, or Nashville General Hospitals. The colored physician cannot admit his patient directly to these hospitals. One is led to the conclusion that there is little to entice the professionally trained Negro to remain in this area.

Negro physicians have been readily accepted within the Nashville Academy of Medicine for a number of years, but there is little to suggest that they have been encouraged to actively participate in Society affairs by Negro leaders and have, in major measure, supported their own segregated medical society. As far as can be determined, the Negro physicians have made little effort to gain appointments to other hospitals; indeed, even to the Nashville General Hospital which is dependent on local tax funds for its support. It would appear that the presence of Hubbard Hospital and Meharry Medical School has rendered the situation tolerable, and little has been done to change the status quo.

A similar situation exists in dentistry. Of the two hundred dentists in the area, only about twenty-five, or 12 per cent, are Negro. Twenty of these hold Meharry appointments. Eighty per cent of the Negro dentists are over fifty-five and, again, there has been little change in this situation since the end of World War II. Again, there is only one hospital to which Negro dentists can admit patients. There is clear disagreement on their acceptance by the local branch of the American Dental Association. The secretary of the Capital City Dental Society (the local branch of the National Dental Association, a Negro society) believes that virtually all of the Negro dentists have applied for membership in the American Dental Association but have received no acknowledgment of their requests. On the other hand, the secretary of the local branch of the American Dental Association states that only two Negro dentist requests for membership have been received and that these have not been followed up by the individuals

involved. As is the case in medicine, there is a discrepancy in the dentist to population ratios in white and colored groups. There is one white dentist for each 1,500 of the white population, but only one Negro dentist for every 3,200 Negroes in the area.

Negroes with training in the nursing profession have somewhat better opportunities than do Negro doctors or dentists. Negro nurses are known to be working in all the general hospitals that cooperated in this survey. At the Veterans Administration Hospital and at Vanderbilt University Hospital they are readily assimilated, and there is little evidence of discrimination in their job classifications, pay, or eating facilities. Colored nurses are also employed at Nashville General Hospital, but must eat in segregated dining facilities. The precise situation at Baptist and St. Thomas is unknown because of their refusal to cooperate in the study, but it is known that some Negro nurses are employed at St. Thomas Hospital. Nevertheless, of the 1,469 registered nurses in the area only sixty-seven (5 per cent of the nursing population) are known to be Negro and forty-four of these are employed at Hubbard. Unless Negroes are soon accepted by the schools of nursing in the area, even these rather unimpressive figures are likely to decrease.

To summarize, adequate medical care facilities seem available in Davidson County for the management of complicated problems of illness for both white and colored citizens. The situation is more negative, however, for Negroes who desire education in health related professions. While a greater number of Negro than white physicians are being trained each year in Nashville, there are differences in the caliber of education received and sharply limited opportunities for continuing education for Negroes at a postgraduate level. The most clear-cut evidence of discrimination is the absence of equal hospital and professional opportunities following graduation from medical school. Few of the graduating class of Meharry remain in the area. The Negro physician and dentist populations are aging and there has been little change in the situation since the end of World War II.

2. HOSPITAL FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

There are eight major hospitals in the area under study. These include the Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital, Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville General Hospital, Hubbard Hospital, Baptist Hospital, St. Thomas Hospital, Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital, and Central State (Mental) Hospital.

The Veterans Administration Hospital is federally owned and operated. Vanderbilt University, Hubbard, Baptist, and St. Thomas Hospitals are all voluntary, non-profit organizations. Nashville General Hospital is a city institution. Both the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital and Central State Hospital on the outskirts of Nashville are state owned and operated hospitals which serve the Middle Tennessee district of thirty counties.

Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital

The new Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital, completed in 1963, maintains five hundred beds for individuals with service connected illnesses. In addition to the general admissions, the hospital maintains eighty beds for patients with tuberculosis, and a thirty-bed psychiatric service. During the year July 1, 1961-June 30, 1962, the Veterans Hospital admitted 6,250 patients. The number of Negro admissions is not precisely known but is estimated at 20 per cent. The patient population is completely integrated and the hospital appears to operate strictly on the basis of legal eligibility and need, irrespective of color or race. There were 336 deaths during the time period under consideration, but racial statistics on this group are not known. The hospital does not operate an outpatient department, but does maintain an admissions office for emergency admission. The percentage of Negro and white emergency patients was not available. The hospital is located in a basically white area but patients are drawn from both Davidson County and throughout the state. Patients are admitted to all rooms, services, and facilities without regard to race, and Negro and white patients occupy adjacent beds on all wards.

Staff practices. While the hospital has no explicit racial policy, only one of the twenty-five full-time physicians is colored and one is Cuban. Nineteen of the twenty-five physicians are Board certified. The one colored physician was accepted as a resident in 1960 and was subsequently offered a full-time staff appointment. It was indicated by the hospital administrator that no other Negro physicians had applied for staff appointments or privileges within the last five years. The single Negro physician has free access to all hospital facilities, including eating accommodations, and both he and the Cuban physician (neither Board certified) treat white and colored patients without restriction. Two Negro residents have been appointed for the year 1963-64.

The Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital is a Dean's Committee hospital affiliated with Vanderbilt. Intern and resident appointments and appointments to the professional staff are made by Vanderbilt with the approval of the administration of the Veterans Hospital. Vanderbilt residents and interns rotate through the program. Only one colored resident has previously worked at Thayer, and this individual has already been mentioned. Three Cuban have held appointments. It was stated that a number of foreign graduates have applied for residency training but have been rejected on the basis of their qualifications.

The Veterans Hospital has no explicit racial policy in the employment of nurses. There are 108 registered nurses on the staff, fourteen of whom are Negro. No practical nurses are employed. Non-white nurses share all living, dining, and recreational facilities. It was stated that Negro nurses have the same promotional opportunities and that in certain areas they supervise white nurses. There are 146 house aides and 73 nursing assistants working in paramedical positions. Many of these are Negro.

Thayer Veterans Hospital is tax exempt and donations to the hospital are tax exempt. It is not immune from tort liability. Special consultants to Thayer are appointed from a group recommended by the Dean's Committee of Vanderbilt University Hospital.

Vanderbilt University Hospital

Vanderbilt University Hospital lies in a predominantly white area on the Vanderbilt University campus. It has recently been expanded to 524 beds, forty-four of which are bassinets. The hospital is incorporated within the State of Tennessee as part of the University, is tax exempt, but not immune from tort liability. The hospital does attempt to maintain its responsibility for the care of indigent, but receives no reimbursement for the care of such patients from state or local authorities. The hospital has been built with both private and federal funds, and approximately two million dollars has been received under the Hill-Burton Act for hospital construction. The Hospital Board of Trust, appointed by the Chancellor of the University, serves as the responsible governing body for Vanderbilt Hospital.

During the calendar year 1962, a total of 11,878 patients were admitted to the hospital. While precise statistics regarding the racial characteristics of the inpatients were not available, the hospital director estimated that 20 to 30 per cent of these admissions were Negro (from the number of beds available for Negroes, 10 to 15 per cent may be a better estimate). During the same period there were 1,174 births and 399 deaths, with about 20 per cent of these estimated to be Negroes. Until three years ago a segregated twenty-two bed ward was maintained for the admission of all adult Negro patients. This has now been abandoned, and colored patients are admitted directly to pediatric, medical, and surgical beds. Pediatrics and the nursery are fully integrated with white and colored children being admitted at random to available beds. The medical and surgical services admit Negro and white patients to ward facilities according to need, but not to the same bedroom units. Thus, white and colored patients in these areas are not admitted to the same room, leading to a variable census of white and colored patients according to the demand.

Obstetrics-gynecology have not integrated their colored population, and these patients are housed on the medical or surgical floor. Although full integration of this remaining clinical service has been sought by many Vanderbilt faculty, the objections of certain of the staff, along with concern about maintaining the census on the obstetrical unit, have delayed the desegregation of this clinical facility. This area and the private beds remain areas in the hospital in which integration has not taken place.[2] Other facilities, including the cafeteria, bathrooms, and waiting room areas, are fully integrated.

---

[2]Private beds are now fully integrated.

Staff practices. Although the hospital has no explicit racial policy, there are no colored physicians on the staff of 197 full-time and 250 part-time physicians. Appointment to the staff requires a faculty appointment, and over 75 per cent of the physicians on the staff are Board certified. It was indicated by the hospital director that no Negro physicians have applied for faculty or staff appointments during the past five years. Appointments to the house staff (which totals over 150) are made via the matching plan and the competition for these positions is intense. There are no Negro residents or interns within Vanderbilt University Hospital, and only one Negro is known to have applied for intern or residency training within the last five years. The hospital employs ninety-five nurses, of which three or four are Negro. Both white and non-white nurses share dining and recreation facilities without regard to race. It was indicated that Negro nurses have the same promotional opportunities as do white nurses. While it was stated Negro nurses sometimes supervise white nurses, none of the present supervisors are known to be colored.

Nashville General Hospital

Nashville General Hospital lies in downtown Nashville closer to the colored living areas but still in a predominantly white section. It is licensed by the State and is under city incorporation. It is tax and tort liability exempt. It derives its operating costs from a yearly appropriation from the city plus an additional $200,000 per annum from Davidson County to offset the costs of hospitalization of county indigent. The hospital has been built from local monies supplemented by Hill-Burton funds and has recently received $165,000 under the Hill-Burton Act for the construction of a new wing containing thirty-two beds. Members of the Hospital Board are named by the Mayor and ratified by the City Council.

During the year July 1, 1961-June 30, 1962, there were 7,330 admissions to Nashville General Hospital, of which approximately 33 per cent were estimated to be Negroes. During this period there were 1,109 births, but the number which were colored births was not available. During this period there were 298 deaths, of which 120 were estimated to be Negro. Because of local municipal agreements with Hubbard Hospital (associated with Meharry Medical School), Nashville General Hospital is required to send Negro indigent patients who are city residents to Hubbard, although colored patients from Davidson County can be admitted. Negro patients are segregated on the wing of one ward containing thirty-eight beds for medical and surgical patients. Private rooms are available in obstetrics and gynecology for Negro patients. In both areas the facilities are declared to be equal in caliber to those used for white patients.

Staff practices. While the Nashville General Hospital denies any explicit racial policy, there are no Negroes among the three hundred physicians on the staff. The administrator indicated he did not know the reason for this and stated that only one Negro physician had applied for staff appointment and privileges during the last three years and that he had been refused an appointment because of the lack of appropriate qualifications. Under agreements established with Vanderbilt University in 1960, there are five full-time salaried appointments made through the respective services

at Vanderbilt. The remaining staff are voluntary. The residents and interns at Nashville General are also in the main furnished by Vanderbilt on a rotation basis. There have been no Negroes employed in this capacity at Nashville General. The hospital has attempted to operate under the matching plan, but its poor training program prior to arrangements with Vanderbilt placed it in a situation where it failed to fill its appointments. During this time a number of other non-white, foreign graduates, including Filipinos, South Americans, and Orientals were members of the hospital house staff, but this group is decreasing as Vanderbilt increases its contribution of residents and interns.

The hospital employs an estimated 150 registered nurses, of whom five are Negro, and 150 practical nurses, of whom 15 are estimated to be Negro. In addition, it runs a nursing school containing seventy student nurses, but none of these are Negroes. Dining facilities are segregated and separate eating facilities are provided for colored nurses and other colored employees. It is claimed that these facilities compare favorably with the facilities for white employees. Three hundred paramedical personnel are employed in dietary, housekeeping, clinical services, and technical capacities. It is known that at least two of the technicians are colored and almost 150 of the remaining 300 employees are Negro.

Hubbard Hospital

Hubbard Hospital is the teaching hospital of Meharry Medical College. It contains 260 beds, of which twelve are bassinets. There are thirty beds for the admission of private patients. It is incorporated by and licensed by the State of Tennessee. It is tax exempt but not immune from tort liability. This hospital receives a subsidy from the local government under an agreement whereby Hubbard Hospital accepts responsibilities for all colored indigent who live within the city of Nashville. A total of $560,000 was received from the city for this service during the year July 1, 1961-June 30, 1962, but as reimbursement is at a rate below actual cost of patient care this agreement has placed Hubbard in a difficult position. The hospital was built by local money supplemented by federal funds, and current building utilizing funds from the Hill-Burton Act is proceeding. The Hospital Board is appointed by the College.

During the calendar year 1962 there were 5,780 admissions to the hospital. The patients were almost exclusively colored, there being only three white admissions. During this period there were 1,420 births, all Negro, and 314 deaths, again all Negro. Over 98 per cent of the outpatients are colored as well. Approximately 90 per cent of all patients are from the Davidson County area. While in theory patients are admitted without regard to race, it is rare that a white patient applies for admission. There are a total of forty-seven physicians on the active staff, of whom three are white and forty-four are colored, along with sixty-two colored physicians on the courtesy staff. Ten are Board certified. The house staff is composed of fifteen interns and twenty-eight residents. Of the residency group, one is Korean, one Turkish, and the remainder Negro. Because of its inability to attract house staff, the hospital dropped out of the national intern matching program two years ago.

The nursing staff is composed of forty-five registered nurses and sixty-three practical nurses. All of this group save one are colored. Since the discontinuation of the nursing school at Meharry there have been no student nurses. There are 111 paramedical personnel functioning in technical and housekeeping capacities, of whom 110 are Negro. Because this hospital is part of Meharry Medical School, it is necessary for a physician to be a member of the faculty in order to serve on the active staff of the hospital. All of the full-time faculty are salaried, although some supplement their incomes from private practice.

St. Thomas and Baptist Hospitals

Both St. Thomas and Baptist Hospitals are private, non-profit organizations operated by church groups. Despite repeated attempts over a three-month period and the intervention by a senior staff member at St. Thomas, appointments could not be arranged between interviewers and the hospital administrators involved in either hospital. It was definitely determined that an agreement had been reached between the two hospital administrations that although they would verbally agree to participate in the study, they would not actually do so. Finally St. Thomas indicated a willingness to participate and arranged an appointment with an interviewer, but when the latter appeared at the appointed time it was indicated that the administrator was out of town that week. The administrator of Baptist Hospital finally stated directly that he would not participate in the survey. Thus, information is of necessity less adequate in this area.

Both of these hospitals cater primarily to private patients. Baptist Hospital contains 420 beds, of which 70 are bassinets; St. Thomas has 328 beds, of which 59 are bassinets. There are no beds for Negroes in either hospital, with the exception of rare admissions of a colored patient to a special renal unit at St. Thomas where the artificial kidney is in use. Neither of these hospitals run large outpatient clinics, and no colored patients are admitted to their private rooms.* Thus, in these instances, clear-cut discrimination exists. While Negroes are employed in practical nursing capacities and as paramedical personnel, it is known that there are no Negro physicians on the staff and there is definite discrimination against Negro patients. Both hospitals are currently expanding their bed capacity. Despite its clear discriminatory practices, St. Thomas Hospital is said to be utilizing federal funds obtained under the Hill-Burton Act to finance these new bed facilities. On the other hand, Baptist Hospital has apparently been able to underwrite its new construction costs from private sources.

Thus, of the six major general hospitals in Nashville, it is the two religious institutions which are most rigidly segregated. If equal treatment for people of all races is regarded as a moral question, as it should be, as well as a legal issue, it is difficult to assess the basic operative values of these institutions. Not only are they refusing to stand in the first rank of those attempting to achieve equal treatment for members of minority groups, but they are in fact marching in the last row. Perhaps the example of Knoxville, where three religious hospitals, one Baptist, one Catholic, and one

---

*See footnote 3, page 14.

Presbyterian, are taking the lead in ending hospital discrimination in that city could prove instructive to these local institutions.[3]

Madison Hospital

Madison Hospital, operated by the Southern Union of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, is a 174 bed general hospital with 6,000 to 7,000 admissions per year. The hospital has accepted Negro patients for more than a decade. The following information was obtained in a telephone conversation with the assistant administrator: Negro patients are cared for on a designated floor of the hospital, but if this is inadequate, they are placed on other wards. They have no Negro physicians or nurses but have successfully utilized a Negro radiologist as relief staff. The School of Nursing, formerly a degree program, is now a hospital program, with about 100 nurses in training. An average of 25 Registered Nurses are graduated each year. Some of the nursing students are Negro. The nursing program is related to Madison College but is not operated by the college. No graduate Negro nurse has applied to the hospital for employment.

Madison Hospital has not formerly had Hill-Burton funds, but has recently been approved for $500,000 federal funds, and expects to begin construction of additional facilities this fall.

Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital and Central State Hospital

Neither the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital, which serves the Middle Tennessee district of thirty counties, or Central State Hospital, which serves a similar area, were visited by interviewers. Nevertheless, certain aspects of their operation were isolated in telephone interviews with the Medical Director of the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital and the chief psychiatrist at Central State Hospital.

Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital. This modern hospital has a bed capacity of 250, with 225 beds presently being in use. Admission rates have averaged between 475 and 520 during the last four years. There were 522 admissions in 1962. Fifty-six beds (25 per cent of bed capacity) are utilized for colored patients. There are twenty-nine beds for colored male patients and twenty-seven beds for colored female patients on separate segregated wards on one floor of the hospital. It was stated that such segregation was practiced because both white and colored patients tend to come from lower income groups where racial feelings are stronger, and that these patients occupy the hospital not for several days but for six months or longer. Thus every attempt was made to match individuals of similar attitudes, socio-economic groups, and race, in planning for their care in four and six bedroom units.

---

[3]Since completion of this survey it is reliably reported that the chiefs of staff and the professional staff have been told that St. Thomas Hospital will fully desegregate on August 1, 1963. Baptist Hospital apparently has no such plans.

Although tuberculosis rates are significantly higher among Negroes, it would appear that the number of beds available is adequate to supply the needs of the Negro population afflicted with tuberculosis. The district from which the hospital draws is 16 per cent Negro. The colored male floor has run at almost 90 per cent occupancy (a high rate), but empty beds have been rather continuously present on the colored female ward. It was indicated that while there was a waiting list both for white male and white female beds, there was only occasionally a waiting period for colored patients, and that this did not exceed or, indeed, rarely equalled the waiting period required for admission of white patients. While the facilities are separate, they are declared to be equal.

Central State Hospital. Central State Hospital lies on the outskirts of Nashville and contains 2,600 beds for the long-term care of mental illness. The hospital admits approximately 1,000 new patients yearly. Three hundred to 350 beds are maintained for colored patients. Negro patients are segregated on separate wards except in the maximum security areas where white and colored are housed together. The staff consists of twenty physicians who, with the exception of one Negro neurosurgeon, are all white. Both a colored psychologist and a colored social worker are full-time members of the staff. There are between twenty and twenty-five registered nurses, and Central State has difficulty filling its vacancies. Currently there are no colored nurses, but the hospital formerly employed two who did not work out well and were asked to leave. It was stated that both these nurses had personality problems which prevented them from operating effectively in the care of patients, and that the hospital would hire nurses without regard to race. There is no waiting list at Central State Hospital, and it was stated that patients are promptly admitted without discrimination on referral from appropriate authorities.

3. AMBULATORY PATIENT CARE, FACILITIES, AND PRACTICES

The outpatient facilities for the care of patients in the Nashville-Davidson County area appear to be run without discrimination. Nashville possesses the new and modern Davidson County Health Department which provides pre-natal, well baby, family health, and immunization clinics, without regard to race, creed, or color. Excellent venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs are in operation. An extensive inoculation program includes combined diptheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus, and typhoid vaccination. Vaccinations and polio inoculations are compulsory of all first-grade children irrespective of race, and twenty-two well baby clinics and immunization clinics are operated throughout the county. Other types of general health work is done for school children on the basis of individual referral by teachers and doctors. Children are processed for summer camps, and the Department investigates conditions of health sanitation in individual homes if requested to do so by appropriate authorities. A mobile dental program with two well-equipped trailers, eleven part-time dentists, and one full-time director is in operation.

In addition to the above, the Davidson County Health Department provides public health nursing service for the entire county. The Health Department has helped influence enactment of ordinances to assure proper survey of water supply and toilet facilities, and had a vigorous campaign to condemn inadequate housing for low-income groups. Statistics on immunization for the year 1962 according to race indicate that 17.9 per cent of the total inoculations were given to colored people in the community. (See Appendix B.) This compares favorably with the population ratios of Negroes to whites in the area. The director of the Davidson County Health Department indicated that there were no significant differences in mortality rates of white and Negro groups in the area (if this indeed be true, it is surprising and unusual). The Negro birth rate, however, is higher, and the incidence of tuberculosis is somewhat higher in Negroes than in whites in the area.

In addition to the outpatient facilities under municipal management, large outpatient clinic programs are conducted by Vanderbilt University Hospital, the Nashville General Hospital, and Hubbard Hospital. Vanderbilt University Hospital operates forty separate outpatient clinics. These include a family health clinic; a pre-natal clinic; a well baby clinic; general, medical, surgical, obstetrical, and gynecologic clinics; and many special clinics. Admission to the outpatient clinics is without discrimination, charges are scaled on the basis of ability to pay, and the outpatients are estimated to be 35 to 40 per cent Negro. During 1962 there were 71,000 outpatient visits at Vanderbilt. The Nashville General Hospital also conducts general pediatric, medical, surgical clinics, in addition to certain specialty clinics. During 1962 there were approximately 80,000 outpatient visits, and between 30 to 50 per cent of the patients were estimated to be colored. Hubbard Hospital, the hospital operated by Meharry Medical School, similarly runs extensive outpatient clinics. During 1962, a total of 36,000 patients were seen, with over 99 per cent being Negro. There is little evidence of discrimination in outpatient health services catering to lower income groups.

4. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WHITES AND NEGROES

There are two medical schools in Nashville: Vanderbilt University Medical School and Meharry Medical College. While neither school is officially segregated, Vanderbilt, which has a consistent enrollment of from 190 to 200, has never had a Negro medical student. Meharry, with from 250 to 260 students, averages about five white students per year. Meharry has several white faculty members, but Vanderbilt has no Negro faculty member.

In 1962 Vanderbilt University Medical School replaced its policy of refusing to accept colored medical students with an explicit open admissions policy, but there have not yet been any Negro medical students at Vanderbilt. One hundred and ninety-six white students are now enrolled in the Medical School. Each year the school chooses its incoming class from a great number of applicants--as many as 1,200 to 1,500. Of these, only fifty are accepted each year. The number of Negro applicants in the previous five academic years is not known with certainty. However, for the incoming class of 1963 it is known that of 1,500 applicants three were Negroes. None of these last were felt to be properly qualified by the Vanderbilt Admissions Committee.

There is no explicit policy with respect to the hiring of Negro or other non-white faculty members at Vanderbilt. The school has, however, only one junior faculty member, currently at the Veterans Administration Hospital, who is a Negro. It was indicated by the Dean of the Medical School that there had been no recommendations for appointment of Negro faculty by the various department heads who are responsible for faculty recommendations. There are, however, a number of visiting and full-time faculty from other countries, including China, Japan, India, Lebanon, Australia, Germany, and England.

The other medical school in Nashville, Meharry Medical College, is a Negro institution. While Meharry has no explicit racial admissions policy, of the 256 students currently enrolled, 247 are Negroes, seven are white, one is Chinese, and one is Japanese. During the past five years there have been five or less white students in each class. While the school has both white and Negro faculty, the Dean did not give a quantitative breakdown on the racial make-up of the faculty. Of the forty-seven full-time and seventy part-time faculty members, however, the majority are Negroes.

Vanderbilt, in addition to its University Hospital, carries teaching and professional responsibilities at Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital and the Nashville General Hospital. Meharry Medical School utilizes Hubbard Hospital for its clinical teaching. In 1958, Meharry Medical School requested representation on the Dean's Committee responsible for the professional staffing and training program at the Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital. A conference was held in Washington between members of the Meharry faculty and the Veterans Administration, to explore the possibility of liaison. It is reported that the Veterans Administration indicated satisfaction with the operation of the Hospital under its present control (Vanderbilt University) and declared that any change should emerge from local action mutually agreed upon by Vanderbilt and by Meharry. Subsequent tentative exploration of such a possibility is stated to have failed because of a lack of interest by the administration at Vanderbilt in changing the existing arrangement. A subsequent request for representation on the Dean's Committee was made in a letter to Congressman Richard Fulton by a member of the Meharry faculty in March of 1963, but as of this writing no further formal action has stemmed from the administration at Meharry.

5. OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES WITH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN HEALTH RELATED FIELDS

Physicians

There are an estimated 900 physicians in the Nashville-Davidson County area, of whom almost 300 are in intern and residency positions. The number of Negro physicians in the area is stated to be 50 by the secretary of the Nashville branch of the National Medical Association (Negro), and 60 by the secretary of the Nashville Academy of Medicine (white). Of the 900 physicians, 277 are Board certified in their specialty area. Ten of the Board

certified group are Negroes. This represents one physician for each 463 citizens in the Nashville-Davidson County area, a very high doctor-to-patient ratio, but the number of Negro physicians is surprisingly small. The number of Negro physicians in the Nashville-Davidson County area has remained relatively static since the end of World War II despite a steady increase in the number of white physicians in the area. It was estimated that of the 50 Negro physicians in the area, 70 per cent are over the age of fifty-five. Thus it is clear that young physicians are not remaining in the area.

During the past five years, seventeen Negro physicians have applied for membership in the local unit of the American Medical Association (The Nashville Academy of Medicine). Of these, sixteen were accepted and fifteen (one has since died) hold full membership in the Nashville Academy of Medicine. When queried about the reason for this relatively small number of applicants, a leading Negro physician indicated that not many applied because they felt they were not "fully assimilated" into the Academy.

The Nashville Academy of Medicine does not have any explicit racial policy with respect to membership. The total membership of the Society is 493. Its policy is determined at a local level, although it is a member of state and national organizations. Exclusion from the local society has some consequences on the individual practice of medicine at certain hospitals. Membership is not required for appointment to the staffs at the Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital, Vanderbilt University Hospital, or Hubbard Hospital. A doctor must be eligible for membership for appointment to the Nashville General Hospital staff. Only Baptist and St. Thomas Hospitals require membership in the Society for staff appointment. The local society does not recommend or nominate members for the State Board of Medical Examiners, this being done by the state association, but the Nashville Academy nominates three individuals for appointment by the Mayor to the Hospital Board of the Nashville General Hospital. As far as could be determined, membership in the Society is not a prerequisite for serving in a state or local official agency.

All of the approximately fifty Negro physicians are members of the local branch of the National Medical Association. The secretary of this organization indicated that virtually no Negroes had applied for appointments at white hospitals, that he knew of only one, and that Negroes did not so apply because they did not expect to be accepted. The secretary felt there was free consultation with white physicians and that Negroes made good use of white doctors. As previously stated, both Negro and white patients are cared for within a number of hospitals within the area, but Negro physicians can hospitalize their private patients only at Hubbard. Specialized facilities for sophisticated medical management are available at Vanderbilt and certain other hospitals admitting Negroes, but Negro patients must be referred to white physicians who have staff privileges at the hospital. Interestingly, the secretary felt that the lack of hospital appointments was not a problem and stated that Negro physicians have treated their patients in other hospitals. No attempt has been made to establish specific facts to support or refute this statement, but in the light of the general practices outlined earlier in this report it must be most uncommon for Negro doctors to treat their patients in local hospitals other than Hubbard. It should also be

noted here that continuing opportunities for non-white physicians to obtain further professional training appear to be limited, although most of the postgraduate seminars held at Vanderbilt and elsewhere in the region are open to Negro physicians. These opportunities do not appear to be commonly utilized by the Negro medical community.

Dentists

There are approximately 200 dentists in the Davidson County area and an estimated 25 to 28 are Negro. Of the total group there are 17 who hold specialty Board qualification, and of these four are Negroes. All four hold faculty appointments at Meharry. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the Negro dentists in the area are over fifty-five. In keeping with the situation in medicine, there has been little change in the number of Negro dentists available to the community since the end of World War II, despite the increased population and the increased number of white dentists. Of the Negro dentists, twenty hold appointments at Hubbard Hospital, and apparently applications for hospital appointment elsewhere have not been made because of the feeling that acceptance would not be forthcoming. The opportunities for Negro dentists to continue their education through postgraduate courses are clearly limited except through contacts at Meharry. Seminars sponsored by the Tennessee Dental Association are often open to colored as well as white dentists, but Davidson County Negroes refuse to attend because of their exclusion from membership in the local unit of the Dental Association.

In contrast to the availability of membership in the local professional societies available to Negro physicians, there appears to be discrimination against Negroes within the local branch of the American Dental Association. This organization is chartered by the State, but membership does not appear to be a prerequisite for serving in state or local agencies. Nevertheless, the secretary of the Capital City Dental Society (an affiliate of the National Dental Association) indicated that almost all the colored dentists in Nashville had applied for membership in the local dental association, but that none had received answers to their inquiries regarding membership. The secretary of the local branch of the American Dental Association, denied, however, that the local society had an explicit racial policy with respect to membership. Further, he acknowledged only two requests for application for memberships from Negroes during the last five years and declared that these were not followed through by the individuals involved. When queried, the secretary of the local branch of the American Dental Association felt that the consequences of exclusion from the Society were loss of social advantages and certain life insurance policy benefits, but was otherwise unwilling to comment. While all but one of the local Negro dentists are members of the Capital City Dental Society, no Negroes belong to the local branch of the American Dental Association.

Nurses

It is difficult to obtain precise statistics on racial background of the registered nurses in the Davidson County area. There are 1,469 registered nurses and somewhere between 1,000 and 1,200 practical nurses--this last figure an estimate. The total number of Negro nurses was not available,

but it is known that there are at least fourteen working at Veterans Hospital, three to four at Vanderbilt, five at Nashville General, and forty-four at Hubbard Hospital, a total of sixty-seven. Similarly, there are approximately twenty-five colored practical nurses working at Vanderbilt, fifteen at Nashville General Hospital, and sixty-three at Hubbard, a total of 103. The number of other non-white nurses is small, though there are some Oriental nurses at Vanderbilt and perhaps elsewhere. It might be pointed out in passing that since the closing of the School of Nursing at Meharry there have been no opportunities for nursing training for Negroes in Nashville. The three nursing schools remaining in the community have no Negro students, even though one, Vanderbilt, established an open admissions policy a year ago.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Negro health care in Davidson County is clearly more adequate than are opportunities for employment for Negroes in the medical profession. Non-whites make up 19 per cent of the population of the County, and, as far as can be determined, Negroes occupied almost one-fifth of the hospital beds available during the spring of 1963. Furthermore, 18 per cent of the immunizations given at the County Health Center in 1962 were given to non-whites. The quality of health care accorded to Negroes is more difficult to assess than is quantity, but there seems to be no appreciable discrimination here. While it is true that separate facilities are usually provided for non-whites in such sensitive areas as obstetrics and gynecology, the hospital administrators involved maintain that these facilities are at least equal to the separate white facilities. It should be pointed out, however, that it is only the presence of Hubbard Hospital in Nashville that makes the quantitative figures on county health care for Negroes look respectable. Were Hubbard not included in the totals, less than 10 per cent of the general medical beds in the County would be occupied by Negroes in 1962. This low figure is largely due to the failure of St. Thomas and Baptist Hospitals to accept Negro patients.[4]

The absence of Negro opportunities in the medical professions presents a bleak picture. Despite the fact that Negroes make up 19 per cent of the area population, only 5 per cent of the County's doctors, 12 per cent of the dentists, and approximately 5 per cent of the registered nurses are Negro. Moreover, with the closing of Meharry's School of Nursing, this last figure is likely to decline still further. Despite increasing employment opportunities in other areas there has been little improvement in opportunities in the medical field for Negroes in Davidson County in recent years. The numbers of health personnel are approximately the same as they were immediately after World War II. Furthermore, they may be on the verge of a decline, for 70 per cent of the Negro doctors and 80 per cent of the dentists are over fifty-five years of age.

---

[4]Vanderbilt has fully integrated its private beds. St. Thomas will integrate August 1, 1963.

Negro physicians have, however, been recognized to a greater extent by their white counterparts than have Negro dentists, and membership in the Nashville Academy of Medicine (the local unit of the Americal Medical Association) is open to qualified non-whites. In the last five years seventeen Negro physicians have applied for such membership, and sixteen were accepted. No similar development has occurred, however, with regard to dentists. There seems to be some disagreement on facts here, with the secretary of the local unit of the National Dental Association (Negro) declaring that most of his members (about twenty-five) have applied for membership in the local branch of the American Dental Association, and the secretary of the latter acknowledging but two requests for applications which he said were not followed through by the individuals involved. In any case, there are no Negro members of the Nashville unit of the American Dental Association.

In such a sensitive area as health care, desegregation is an issue involving complex political, social, economic, and emotional questions. As a result a number of whites and a number of Negroes are disinclined to change traditional ways of doing things. Thus the executive secretary of the local Negro medical society could point out that a number of his people are reluctant to join the local branch of the American Medical Association because "Negroes don't assimilate easily." While this statement oversimplifies the issue, it certainly illustrates an attitude widely held by people of both races, an attitude in part responsible for the cautions being exercised in the removal of racial barriers in the area of health facilities and service.

Nevertheless, "the winds of change" are blowing in the area of health care and medical practice in Davidson County. As President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals (the Wriston Committee) phrased it in 1959: "Respect for the individual means respect for <u>every</u> individual. <u>Every</u> man and woman must have equal rights before the law. . . .[5] Recognition of this fact, coupled with a reluctance to change, has led to another attitude encountered time and time again during the conduct of this survey, an attitude of defensiveness. Two hospitals completely refused to discuss their racial practices, while the administrator of a third generously overstated the amount of progress made under his guidance. At least four of the key individuals interviewed in the survey evinced hostility toward the whole idea of the survey, declaring that the government should refrain from interfering with time-honored customs in the area of medical care.

In answer to this, it should be pointed out that over the centuries societies have found it necessary to organize themselves in order to fulfill their goals. They have found it essential to establish some kind of authority structure to bring about the basic principles agreed upon by the members of the society. If the fruits of cooperation are to be secured, conflict must be controlled. Rules must be established along with institutions to enforce them. This requires a degree of subordination of individual freedom. Those who live in our democratic society are fortunate in the fact that their

---

[5]The President's Commission on National Goals, <u>Goals for Americans</u> (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1960), p. 4.

government provides not only a means of applying public authority but it gives our people a voice in the determination of basic goals and how these shall be applied. Early in the history of the United States as a nation the people of America staked their lives in support of the declaration "that all men are created equal." This concept of equality has been clearly applied to all Americans regardless of color by the Fourteenth Amendment. Consequently, the American people are now fully justified in pressing the government to act as their agent in securing the abolition of rules and regulations in the health field as well as in other areas that reflect the attitudes of a bygone day, so as to achieve the promise of liberty and equality for all? Should we expect less in a democratic society?

APPENDIX A

Sources Used in the Survey of Health Facilities and Services

1. Secretary (local District) Tennessee Nurses Association
2. Administrators of: Hubbard Hospital
   Vanderbilt University Hospital
   Thayer Veterans Administration Hospital
   St. Thomas Hospital
   Baptist Hospital
   Nashville General Hospital
3. Medical Director, Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital
4. Chief of Psychiatry, Central State Hospital
5. Assistant Administrator, Madison Hospital
6. Deans of: Meharry Medical College
   Vanderbilt University Medical School
7. Secretary (local branch) National Medical Association (R. F. Boyd Medical Society)
8. Secretary (local branch) American Medical Association (Nashville Academy of Medicine
9. Secretary (local branch) American Dental Association
10. Secretary (local branch) National Dental Association (Capital City Dental Society)
11. Manager, local Blue Cross
12. Director, County Health Department

APPENDIX B

Summary of Inoculations
January - December 1962
Davidson County Health Department

	TOTAL
Combined Vaccine	
D.P.T. Series	
White	3,175
Colored	1,315
D.P.T. Booster	
White	8,420
Colored	1,456
Poliomyelitis Vaccine	
Completed Series	
White	6,603
Colored	2,710
Booster	
White	44,324
Colored	5,372
Smallpox Vaccine	
Vaccination	
White	4,096
Colored	1,325
Re-vaccination	
White	4,026
Colored	1,599
Tetanus Toxoid	
Completed Series	
White	3,280
Colored	525
Booster	
White	6,655
Colored	764
Typhoid Vaccine	
Completed Series	
White	7,215
Colored	2,699
Booster	
White	37,167
Colored	9,529

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue, South

PLEASE RETURN BY DECEMBER 30

Survey of Opportunities for Vocational and Technical Training

Name of Community or City _____

1. List schools or training facilities for technical-vocational training in your community.

Name	Adult or High School?	Segregated or Integrated?

2. Are other schools contemplated or projected? If so, when? _____

_____

_____

_____

3. If schools are "open" (without discrimination) do they have Negroes enrolled? _____. How many? _____ Please list each school and its Negro enrollment separately below:

_____

_____

_____

4. If not open, what are the problems?

_____ No qualified Negro applicants?

_____ Officially open, but Negroes discouraged from applying? List pressures or reasons given.

_____

_____

_____ Other - explain _____

_____

5. What courses are especially needed or would be needed by Negroes? List.

	Now offered	Where

6. What persons or organizations are working for increased registration of Negroes in local trade training courses?

_____

_____

_____

7. What assistance can local human relations councils or local TCHR members give in increasing Negro enrollment?

_____

_____

_____

8. What assistance can TCHR staff give in furthering trade training opportunities?

_____

_____

_____

9. Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____
Name of Reporter

12-11-63 _____
Date of Survey

Arizona's Papago Indians, their world destroyed by modern civilization, sit and wait—for nothing. They move beds outside to escape heat of adobe houses.

POVERTY: A SPECIAL REPORT

We are the richest nation on earth, yet one American in five is without adequate food or shelter or medicine, and nobody seems to care.

THE INVISIBLE AMERICANS

By Ben H. Bagdikian

There is a world inside the United States where the American dream is dying. It is a world where, when it rains at night, everyone gets up to move beds away from the leaks. Where there is no electricity—but refrigerators are valued to keep food safe from rats. Where regularly at the end of the month whole families live on things like berries and bread. Where children in winter sleep on floors in burlap bags and their lung X rays at age 12 look like old men's. Where students drift hungry and apathetic through school and their parents die 10 or 20 or 30 years earlier than their countrymen.

These are the poor. They are not just the psychological cripples. Nor are they located only in small, isolated pockets. They are everywhere in the country. Every city, every region has them. In a few places there is scarcely anyone else.

At least 36 million Americans, one in every five, are poor. They are the men, women and children who don't come close to living under minimal standards of food, shelter and medical care. They are not basically different from their fellow Americans. But they have had the bad luck to be born in a poor region, or to be trained for a dying or automating industry. They may have dark skins. They may be sick. They may have lost their jobs after they were 40 years old—too old to find new jobs but not old enough to die. Or, like the American Indians and the small farmers, they may merely have been born into an obsolete culture.

The poor in 1963 are largely invisible. They are concealed by modern apparel—all Americans tend to dress casually and, with modern dyes, most old clothes remain unfaded. They are also hidden by the new shape of the metropolis, where the most wretched people are unseen in the central cores of cities while their comfortable compatriots are gone to the suburbs. Finally, the poor are obscured by The National Average. Since World War II it has been taken for granted that the United States, with the world's highest standard of living, has eliminated poverty. For 80 percent of the population this is true, and this 80 percent assumes it is the same for all.

The American poor are incomparably luckier than the poor of Asia and Africa and the Middle East, who die by the hundreds on the streets. But poverty is measured according to the standards of a man's own community.

If most of America is well fed, the man who can't find three meals a day for his family is poor. If most of America has modern weatherproof housing, the man whose home is leaky and has no piped water is poor. If most of America has enough medical care to stay alive until age 70, the man who can't afford to live beyond age 55 is poor. Such a man is poor statistically. But he is also poor in a far more damaging way: He is a failure in his neighbor's eye and in his own.

Most of the poor are helpless victims of a social upheaval they could neither foresee nor control. Farms are becoming

Photographs by Bill Bridges

Reprinted from: **THE SATURDAY EVENING POST DECEMBER 21-28 • 1963**

great mechanized operations, surviving through science, size and big investment. In the process, country people are being squeezed off the land—more than a million a year—and are fleeing to the cities.

The traditional urban foothold for the novice from the country is the unskilled job, and this is being eliminated by automation. Nevertheless, the city has much excitement, some jobs and a tradition that the starving shall be fed. At this moment, millions of rural Americans are merely waiting for the bus fare or the hint of a job, or for the last vestige of family loyalty to die so that they can flee the rural misery they know for the risk of urban misery unknown.

* * *

Willie Johnson is a short, stocky West Virginian. He is 55 years old, which means that society expects at least seven more years of work from him before he qualifies for a Social Security pension. Like his father, he went into the coal mines at age 13 and worked steadily. Twelve years ago he was earning more than $100 a week. Today he earns nothing. He will probably never work again.

"If a man looks hard enough," the middle-class belief goes, "he will find *some* work." This is hard to believe in Logan County. It is one of the 230 counties of southern Appalachia, the beautiful mountain region that runs from West Virginia to northern Alabama, where seven million Americans are gasping from economic suffocation. In all of Appalachia the three main ways to earn money—farming, lumbering and mining—need ever fewer men. In Logan County, where mining is the sole source of money, there were 14,000 men in the mines in 1954 when Willie Johnson last held a job. Now there are only 3,500.

Hoping to raise money by selling junk, a ragpicker sullenly trudges along Chicago's West Madison Street.

With 10,000 families out of work in one small county, the men who get no welfare because they are not crippled or have no dependents live in abandoned shacks or friends' woodsheds, and no one is sure how they stay alive.

Willie Johnson's family is on maximum relief in the county. Each month they get $165. Rent is low, $27 a month (four rooms, leaky roof, no running water). Electricity is $7.50. This leaves $130.50 for everything else.

With eight children at home, it is not an easy choice between shoes, books and food. Books in the public high school cost $28 a year; this can be prohibitive. When he was in the ninth grade, the oldest son, young Willie, dropped out of school so the younger ones could stay in.

"First two weeks we have it right smart," Willie Johnson says of their diet. Breakfast is eggs, salt pork and brown gravy. Lunch is a bowl of pinto beans. Supper may be two fryers for 10, potatoes, beans, milk for the children and coffee for parents.

The last two weeks bring a pinch known to millions of the poor: By then, small catastrophes have occurred—a schoolchild's shoes have literally fallen apart and one has to spend four dollars for a new pair that will disintegrate in the first rain, or eight dollars for a pair that will last. The night they had an unexpected visitor the 10 Johnsons were having berries picked from the back hill, mixed with flour. It was the 25th of the month, with a week more to go before the next welfare check.

For two Christmases there have been no presents in the Johnson household. The children have never seen a movie. An old television set is broken. The last time a doctor was in the house was 1951. Recreation? "I don't know the meaning of it," Willie Johnson said without rancor.

Reprinted by Special Permission of
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
©1963 The Curtis Publishing Company
This article, reproduced in convenient form for filing and future reference, has been authorized by The Saturday Evening Post under the following conditions: (1) That it may not be used for advertising under any circumstances, (2) that no one outside The Curtis Publishing Company may affix an organization name or any other matter to it, and (3) that no solicitation or sales-promotion material may accompany it.

'Oh, Lord," an old man's voice cried out. "I'm dying, Lord. Please have mercy on me!"

He mostly sits on his sagging porch in a sagging tubed chair, looking at the melancholy hills around him. From his chair he can see, high and shadowy on a distant ridge, a strip mine that produces 40 railroad cars of coal a day. When he was young, it employed 500 men. Today it produces the same amount of coal with 20 men. Young Willie spends a lot of time sitting on the porch too.

Johnson goes to bed at sundown, in one of the four beds in which the 10 members of the family sleep.

"I pray every night. My boy, he wants to be a mechanic. This girl of mine, she's fourteen, she wants to be a teacher. They talk about this and while they're talking I'm hoping and at night I pray: They've got to get out of here."

* * *

The farmer has always been the folk image of The Perfect American—hard-working, self-reliant, prospering from his own labor and beholden to no man. Farmers and farm workers are today among the poorest people in the United States. Forty acres and a mule no longer will support a family. It takes at least 325 acres for an average American standard of living, plus good credit at the bank and heavy investment in fertilizers, weed killers and complicated machinery.

The brutal fact is that most farmers are not really needed anymore. Fifty years ago each one grew enough food and fiber for seven people; today he provides for 24. It is not surprising that in the last 10 years eight million Americans left their farms for the cities. At this moment there are over 1.5 million young men between 10 and 19 growing up on farms, but in the next 10 years there will be only 150,000 openings for farm operators. Yet most farmers still retain their compulsive desire to make things grow, and their bitter love for the land.

Columbus Cooper is 57 years old. His father owned his own farm and divided the land among his male children. Cooper started clearing his 26 acres when he was 16 years old. He built his present house with his own hands, an unpainted pine clapboard cottage. On a rainy day recently he looked out on his land in Sumter County, S.C., at the sagging tobacco shed, the drizzle glistening on the small tractor and moistening the rust on his six-year-old car. For him, too, the revolution was a perpetual puzzle.

"Things are kind of standing still. That's what's worrying me. I'd like to redeem myself, but the expenses are growing. Things could break bad for me if I can't stop this expense and pay back my indebtedness. . . . Sometimes I can't sleep nights trying to solve my problems."

It is generally agreed that a farmer in the United States, if he wants to live at an ordinary standard of living, needs to gross at least $10,000 a year cash income. Columbus Cooper, with a family of 12, grosses $1,500.

He is no rarity in American farming. There are 350,000 full-time family farms that average $438 a year in sales. Because he is a Negro he is worse off than most. More than 40 percent of all Negroes in rural areas have less than $1,000 a year income. Rural whites are better off, but not much; 50 percent earn less than $3,000; 20 percent, less than $1,000.

Cooper, a thoughtful man who dresses neatly and looks out steadily through shell-rimmed glasses, cannot quote national statistics. But he knows that four years ago he had to mortgage the farm for the first time for $2,000 at seven percent interest. Since then he has reduced it to $1,500, sometimes with bales of cotton. But each year he has less money to start the next crop and has to borrow for seed, fertilizer and fuel to cure his tobacco.

He grows most of the vegetables they eat—cabbage, collards, turnips, peas, beans—and spends $600 a year for store food: rice, flour and occasionally stew meat. If the cow is milking, the children get milk. In summer he and the boys may catch pike, bream or catfish. In winter and fall they hunt for squirrel, which Mrs. Cooper boils and then fries.

He pays $400 a year on his tractor, $85 for kerosene to cure his tobacco, $200 for fertilizer. Clothes, mostly shoes, cost about $150 a year. All his older children finished 12th grade and the rest plan to; he carries heavy insurance—at $200 a year—to try to guarantee it. But this already is $1,635, and provides nothing on his mortgage or on the $300 he still owes on his car. Nor for medical and dental bills. Or anything else.

Mrs. Cooper is a younger, round-faced, serious woman who thinks she works harder than her mother, who worked very hard. "I do a lot of mending and altering hand-me-downs, but you know older girls in school."

Their living room was neat ("the roof leaks in two or three places but not bad") with clean yellow curtains on the windows, an old but scrubbed linoleum, two sofas used for sleeping in summer (there are seven beds for 12 people), and a piano given them by an aunt in North Carolina.

"Jo Earl, she's fifteen, takes lessons. They cost sixty cents a week. It's a lot for us, but I think the girls ought to have something like that," Mr. Cooper said.

At Christmas they spend about two dollars for each child. "Birthdays there aren't presents, but we do eat something special, like chicken or sweet bread."

A doctor was last in the house four years ago. When toothaches are unbearable the children go to a dentist in town at three dollars a visit.

When Cooper wishes out loud, he wishes he could pay cash to start each crop instead of going into debt. He wishes he could get a Government loan to clear 20 more acres and thus increase his income.

"But mostly I hope my kids do better than I'm doing. They'll have to achieve something on their own, and they'll have to study for that, learn modern farming, or a trade like brickmasonry. But I hope they won't have to leave home. Oh, I hope they won't. But I want them to do better than I have."

* * *

"Those who labor in the earth," wrote Thomas Jefferson, "are the chosen people of God."

But Jefferson didn't know the migrant workers, the two or three million Americans who work on other people's farms. They move like nomads from farm to farm and from state to state. They live in the worst squalor, the most hopeless family chaos, and the most ignored poverty of the American poor.

Theirs is a strange existence. Their seasonal movements are charted on maps like those of the birds, but more is known about birds than about these human beings. They are almost outside the normal workings of American society—except that their hands pick the nation's fruit and vegetables.

They are constantly crossing state lines, but are exempt from federal minimum-wage laws for workers in interstate commerce. They are almost never eligible for welfare, since they do not live long enough in one place. They do not get unemployment compensation when they are out of work, or workmen's compensation when they are injured.

In 1960 the average migrant worker earned $1,016. Where there are families, they all work. It is hard to get anyone to admit there is still any child labor, but in 1959 a special U.S. census showed 457,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 employed in agriculture.

If you drive north from Miami on Route 441, you will see no sign of migrants unless, somewhere along a 30-mile stretch north of Fort Lauderdale, you turn off onto dirt roads, bump into still smaller roads and run into one of the 90

Clutching an empty bottle in one hand, he searches gutter for other saleable items. Feeling the rag-picker may offend his customers, a storeowner comes out and kicks him in an attempt to drive him off.

"I hope my kids won't leave home. Oh, I hope they won't. But they got to do better than I have."

clusters of shacks in the tall grass where 35,000 migrant workers work during the winter. They hope to earn enough money to move north for picking in the summer, and then have enough at season's end to get back south again.

This year desperation ran through the camps. One Thursday it began to rain in flooding sheets, and two days later the last of the bean crop was ruined. It was a severe financial loss for the farmers, but it meant starvation for the pickers.

Mildred Mason—not her real name—is 18 years old. She had an illegitimate child when she was 15, but the baby died of dysentery. This is not unusual. She now is legally married, has two healthy children and appears to be in firm control of her life. This is unusual.

She and her husband Joe live in a one-room shack. There are no windows, only hinged boards. Fleas and flies are so thick nobody troubles to brush them off anymore. The only source of heat and cooking is an open fire outside their doorway. Water comes from a pump that serves 11 other shacks.

Mr. Mason can make $36 or $42 a week, and Mildred makes $20 or $30. But they do not make this every week. In 1959 the average days worked by all migrant workers was 143, and work gets harder to find as automatic machinery learns to plant, weed and pick. Cotton used to be a six-dollar-a-day crop six months a year. Now it is closer to 60 days. Yet migrants continue to appear, like the Masons coming mostly from sharecropping, where there is now no work whatever.

The Masons see the handwriting on the wall but do not know what to do about it. Last May they left Florida after six months' work with $25 to show for it. They arrived, two days and nights of continuous riding later, in Cedarville, N.J., with $14 left. The strawberry crop in New Jersey was 10 days late, so they—two adults and a child, with one on the way—tried to stretch the $14 until the crop was ready. After a summer of picking—with time off while she was sick—they returned to Florida with three dollars.

Mildred Mason is slender, solemn and possessed of an uncommon poise. But now she spoke in a rush: "I don't want my husband picking crops anymore and I don't want my children to. I'm tired of worrying about crops being ready, worrying if it's going to rain, worrying if there'll be a storm. I want food for my kids, a house that doesn't have rats or bugs, that has windows in it, a house where the wind won't come through the wall and the rain won't come in like there was no roof at all. I want my kids to have an education. It's awfully hard to get a job without an education. We're good pickers. But I never in my whole life had more than forty dollars cash at one time. Right now I don't have a single penny."

Her eyes filled and she looked fierce as her six-month-old child crawled to her feet and stuck a fist into his mouth.

"I don't have a single penny and no food. But I don't care. I don't want to go up that road anymore."

* * *

José Chico is a powerful, barrel-shaped American Indian who calculates that he is 61 years old. During the first 30 years of his life he lived pretty much as his forefathers did in the year A.D. 1500. Like others in the Papago tribe in southern Arizona, he dwelt in adobe houses, grazed cattle, coaxed crops out of the grudging soil, hunted deer and rabbit in the mountains. The tribes were ruled by village elders in remote family clusters in what is still some of the most lonely and inaccessible inhabited land in the United States. Their ancestors have been there for about 5,000 years, and, like most of the 500,000 American Indians, his people are repulsed by personal aggressiveness and by failure to work for family and tribe. The mastery of the quiet Indian was his instinct for catching deer, his ingenuity in trapping flash-floods to sustain desert gardens, the incredible sensitivity to the austere land and its life. But now this is all wrong. The lack of personal aggressiveness in a competitive labor market becomes apathy and laziness. The sensitivity to nature becomes quaint confusion in the city. Family and tribe are no help on the paved streets of Phoenix and Chicago. In less than a lifetime, José Chico's world has leaped ahead 500 years.

José Chico, cataracts forming over his eyes, peers over the desert range, at the giant cactus, the golden paloverde trees, the scarlet punctuation of the ocotillo, the purple mystery of mountain and mesa—the visible evidence that the tribe is rich in nature, since they own 4,000 square miles of this land. Yet starvation is endemic among them.

Like his father, he still coaxes a usable garden out of the desert, he still does some herding of cattle for others. In addition, he picks some cotton to make about $500 a year to support his wife and five children. He gets surplus federal foods. But still there is not enough cash.

Two of his sons attend a mission high school in New Mexico, their tuition and board paid by the church. But he got a letter saying they needed shoes. The $30 he had saved for food for the month of May went by return mail.

José Chico stood by the corner of the well-made adobe house and the neat ocotillo-branch corral he has proudly maintained his whole life. He was somber. What did his children plan to do to make a living after they finished high school in New Mexico?

He stared at the questioner as long as it is courteous for an Indian to look at anyone without speaking. Then he looked back at the shadows stretching out over the desert.

"I don' know," he said. "Come back home with me, I think. Maybe, I hope."

* * *

"George, you obscenity-head! You know what today is? You know, you dumb bastard? Today is Sunday, April fourteenth. Easter! And you know what that means? That means a bottla wine is gonna cost you eighty-five cents."

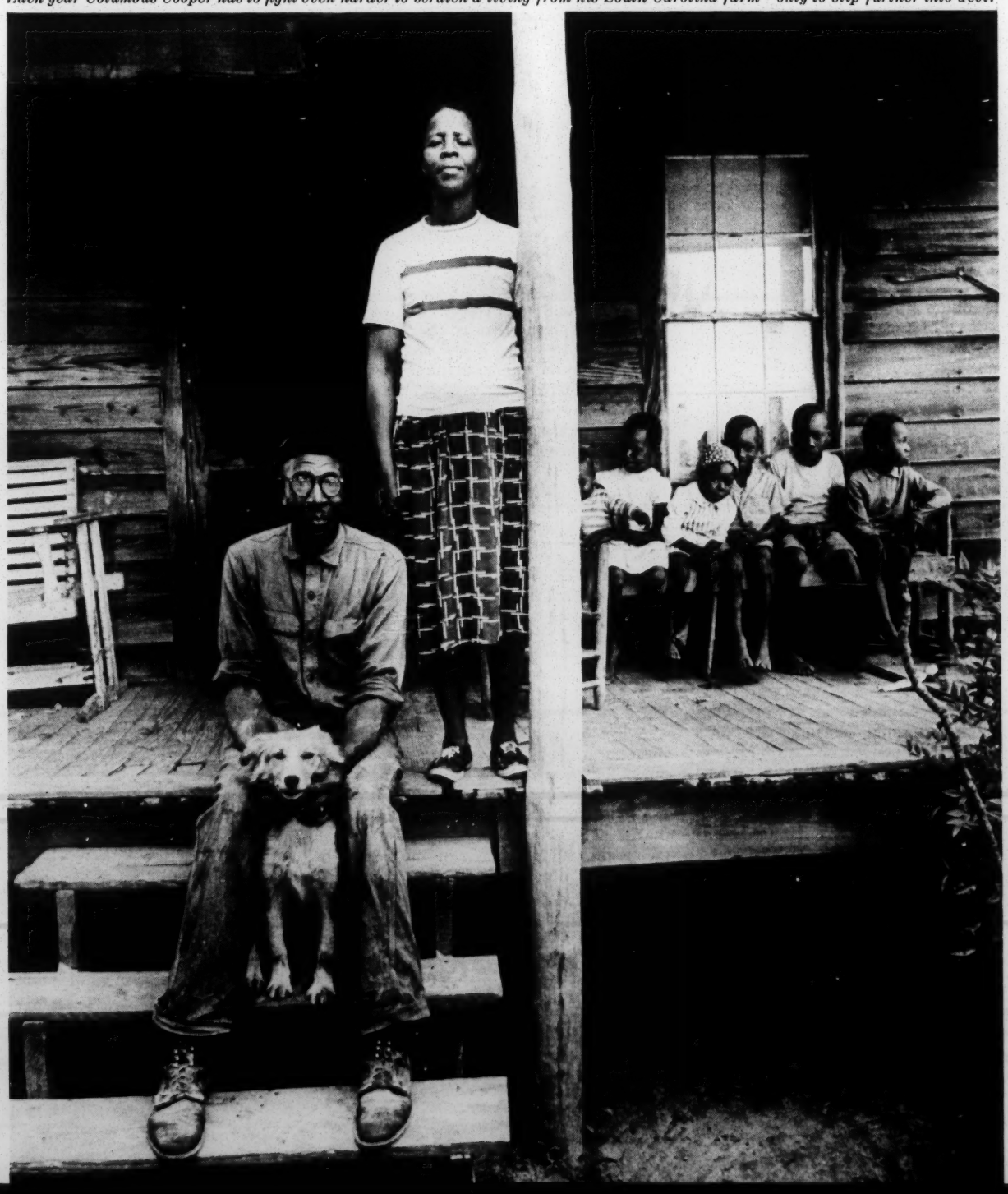
A half-human sound: "All I got is an obscenity seventy cents."

"Thass what I'm tellin' ya, you cheap obscenity! The only way you're gonna get a bottle today is from the bootleggers. There ain't no fifty-cent bottles today. There ain't no sales."

The animal sound came plaintively again. "All I got is seventy cents."

SCCHR (Case study by L.S. James)

Each year Columbus Cooper has to fight even harder to scratch a living from his South Carolina farm—only to slip further into debt.



"Why, you cheap bastard! You got five bucks downstairs advance rent. Go get it, you cheap bastard. You know today's Easter."

From a distant cage a voice groaned.

Nearby someone vomited.

Another voice cried out in sleep.

You walk down both long flights of stairs, past the flophouse sign that reads, CLEAN, QUIET, NO DRUNKS. Outside, a man's body was sprawled across the curb, half in and half out of the gutter, an empty wine bottle near his hand.

The Easter sun was just up, pouring yellow, horizontal and thick down West Madison Street like a searchlight. There was no sound, but moving ghostlike through the blinding light were dozens of men, shuffling, wandering, moving noiselessly in the middle of the street, along the side of buildings, men who walk all night because they have no place to sleep or who have slept in doorways and are in the sun trying to warm muscles gone stiff from sleeping on concrete. A few purposeful men already rifle the trash barrels for the treasured empty bottles, worth half a cent each toward the golden goal of 50 cents, the price of one pint of red fluid marked PORT, which acts on foodless bodies to produce a strange narcosis through which some men choose to die slowly, all for 50 cents a pint. Except that this was Easter and you would have to spend at least 85.

This was Skid Row in Chicago, one of the areas in the country's 100 largest cities where men congregate to accompany each other over the edge of civilized life and then over the edge of life itself.

But these wrecks are not typical of the poor. They are only a few hundred thousand of the more than 30 million poor. Actually, they constitute only 60 percent of Skid Row inhabitants. The rest are aging bachelors, maybe former seamen or truck drivers, who have come to Skid Row to live as cheaply as they can or because they prefer its naked drama to life in a respectable middle-class rooming house.

My flophouse "room" was a steel cage, a windowless hole with ugly mustard-colored corrugated steel walls. It was eight feet long, too narrow to stretch the arms wide in, and eight feet high, the top covered with chicken wire. Inside was a locker, a broken wooden stool and a cot with one sheet, one blanket and lice. On the whole floor of the building—where my cage was No. 270—the stench was solid, sticking in the throat for days after, a mixture of urine, vomit, dirty socks, sweaty bodies and smells unidentifiable. It was a place easy to leave for the rough excitement of Saturday night on Skid Row. For the huge bar—"FULL SHOT BEER, 25¢"—where a casual inquiry brought a cold, "You ask too goddam many questions." For the all-night movie: "It's a good joint; they let you sleep but you gotta watch out you don't wake up and maybe your shoes is gone." Or the mission where a lugubrious sermon on Sodom and Gomorrah was preached to 18 soundly sleeping men.

Back in the flophouse the sounds are much like those of men dying. The maids usually find one man dead each morning among the 38 flophouses.

"Oh, Lord," an old man's voice cried out in the night. "Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul. Oh, Lord, I'm sick. I'm dying. Please, Oh, Lord, please have mercy on my soul."

A voice from the next cubicle barked, "Shut up, you bastard."

Other men got the shakes as they lay on their cots, the terrible shivering of a man addicted to wine and now having withdrawal symptoms cured only by a new drink. Only during their fitful sleep do fragments from the past float to the surface of men's minds, like the cry in the night, "Where's my dad? Where's my dad?" and the wild sobbing.

* * *

Edmund MacIntosh had been depending on the theory that hard-boiled eggs and opened cans of meat need no refrigeration. And he was sick.

He had also depended on the theory that if you work hard, live frugally and mind your own business you will get by without help. And now he was 74 years old and needed help.

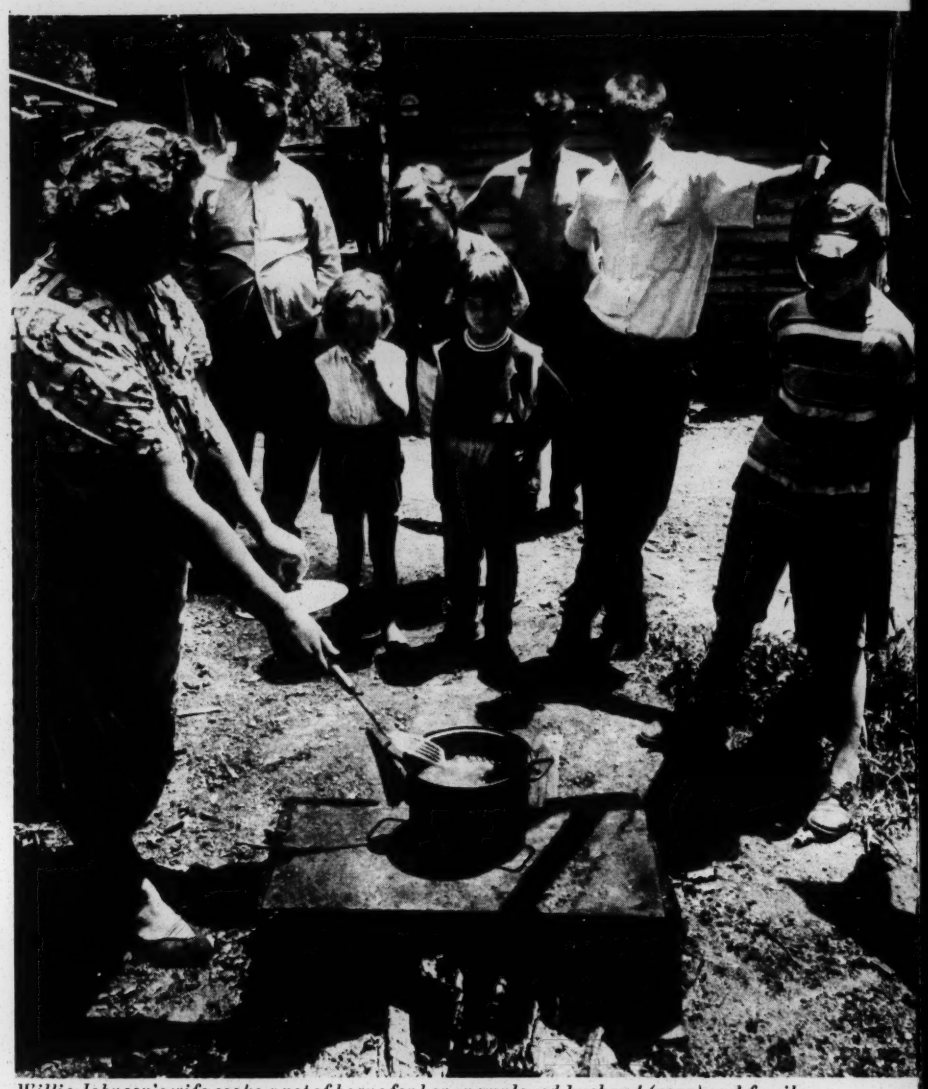
MacIntosh, to use a descriptive but not a real name, depended on hard-boiled eggs because his Los Angeles hotel room has no refrigerator, and he cannot afford to eat out. He is trying to live on his $50-a-month Social Security check. Room rent is $38.50 a month, which provides a room with clean linen every two weeks and clean towels every day. The remainder goes for food and chewing tobacco. Every week friends on the same floor do his shopping for him: two dozen eggs, seven small cans of V-8 juice, two cans of meat, a carton of dry cereal and his tobacco. He boils the eggs at once and eats them morning and evening. He stretches a can of meat for three days or so. He has just discovered that hard-boiled eggs and canned meat need refrigeration in warm weather.

MacIntosh has a solid, dignified manner, even as he lies on his bed, propped on an elbow, his square-jawed face ashen. He looks vital, but he has dizzy spells, and so fears to walk outside. "I'm afraid I'll fall down, and the cops will think I'm a wino. That happened to a friend of mine, and when I couldn't find twenty-one dollars bail money for him he got thirty days."

His response to the present problem is one of hurt rather than anger. He was always able to earn money. He finished high school in North Carolina and two years in a military institute. He was in the Navy in World War I, married a Georgia girl, had a daughter and after the war bought a newsstand on Times Square in New York and made $2,500 a year. When the depression ended that, he worked in a Baltimore hospital, then in the late 1930's got back to newspaper distribution in Washington at $3,000 a year. He joined the Navy the day after Pearl Harbor and was on a troop transport at Midway when he got the letter saying his wife was getting a divorce.

After the war he became a watchman at a California air base for $38 a week with free room; then a railroad guard at $80 a week, until 1954, when the railroad began laying off men.

Then he came to Los Angeles—"because it's warmer here, and that helps"—and began doing a variety of odd jobs. He had a regular clientele for lawn cutting until automation reached him in its own way. "People began getting those power mowers. That was the end of me."



Willie Johnson's wife cooks a pot of beans for her unemployed husband (rear) and family.

He had known he was eligible for Social Security but let it pile up. When the power mowers took over, he collected an accumulated $1,250 and began his $50 a month. He bought a suit of clothes and prepared for the rest of his days. But it became apparent $50 a month would not care for the rest of his days. He sold his TV set when he was economizing. But this only brought $15.50. He is down to $250 of his nest egg and needs medical care for his stomach, his dizziness, his failing eyesight. And he needs something to help through his loneliness. "I got a letter a year ago. It was from the bank telling me how much I had left."

Edmund MacIntosh is one of eight million Americans who form the aged poor. He lives, or tries to, on $600 a year. There are 1.5 million lone individuals who live on less, tucked away in the cheapest rooming houses. Millions of others live in poverty as couples. These are the lonely old people known mostly to welfare workers, to postmen delivering the Social Security checks on the first of the month, and to the firemen who carry the elderly outdoors when an alarm flushes them out of the geriatric warrens.

When Edmund MacIntosh was a boy, there were fewer than four million Americans over 65. Today there are more than 16 million. In 1920 more than 30 percent of the aged were working, today only 20 percent work. Science is keeping them alive longer but it is taking away their jobs, making them obsolete.

MacIntosh did nothing wrong in planning for his old age, but his plans were not good enough. And now he needs help.

"What I need most is medical attention. I need a suit of clothes. I'd like to go to church. I'd love to go to a picture show. And if I had some good company, I guess that would be pretty good."

* * *

Into the cities they pour, refugees from a silent revolution.

We are in the midst of a great upheaval in American life. In the last four decades 27 million people have flocked to Metropolis. It is a greater migration than the one from Europe, which at its height—from 1880 to 1920—brought twenty-one million newcomers to America's cities.

In Chicago the white folk from the countryside come mostly by Trailways bus, carrying all they own—a suitcase tied with rope, an old trunk, three shopping bags, a folded baby buggy, a bag of grits—and clutching a letter from a relative, who came earlier, with an address and a warning: "Don't take the cabs, they'll cheat you."

If they are colored, they come mostly by that great iron artery in southern Negro life, the Illinois Central Railroad, getting off in awe under the largest building they ever saw, carrying their old suitcases and trunks, cardboard boxes with clothes and pans—and they, too, bring a carefully written address, an address that may no longer exist, because newcomers go to the slums, and massive redevelopment is turning numerous urban slums into vacant lots or luxury apartments.

"I got no money and no food. But I can't go down that road anymore."

If they are American Indians, they may come in rickety old cars from the Dakotas and Utah and Arizona, fleeing the hunger of the reservations, making Chicago the fourth-largest concentration of Indians in the United States.

But it is not just Chicago. It is the same in New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Atlanta, St. Louis—all the great cities. Almost all of the newcomers are poor, and most of them remain poor.

There are enormous differences in each person's response to adversity, and this has led to the assumption by some people that poverty makes one more noble. This was never true for most of the poor, nor is it now. Yet the belief persists that the poor, compared with the affluent, ought to be more honest, more resourceful, more puritanical, more disciplined, more resilient against despair, more emotionally stable and simultaneously more aggressive and more submissive. They are not. Poverty is the pressure of living at the bottom of the social sea, and this pressure finds the weakness in every personality. Poverty is dirty, hungry, cold in winter, broiling in summer, and worst of all it is lonely and self-reproaching.

The modern American immigrant comes at an unhappy time. The unskilled job, foothold for the newcomer, is being replaced by machines. From 1947 to 1961, twice as many new people entered the labor force as there were new jobs to be had. From 1957 to 1962, industrial production went up 20 percent, but there were one million fewer factory jobs. The new openings are in white-collar, professional and managerial work, and these are the jobs for which the untrained poor are totally unsuited.

Today's cities are stranger to the American rural poor than were Boston and New York to the European immigrants of the turn of the century. All Americans two generations ago were learning to live in the city, and the Europeans often were city folk of long standing. Today's rural migrants come from simple homes and shacks. Back in the small towns whole lifetimes were spent in face-to-face personal relations that stayed stable. But in the city these are replaced by impatient people who talk fast, and demand applications in triplicate. The punctuality and impersonality of city jobs seem depressing.

In school the children of newcomers are, in the fifth grade, two grades below city children of the same age, a reflection of the slower-paced education that existed where they came from.

The final irony is that today it costs more to be poor. Children must go to school: thus law as well as custom demands a higher standard of living. And the family without a car is lacking what has become a basic tool of American living: The factories and shopping centers have fled to the suburbs, as have the experienced city-dwellers. The poor find it harder to compete for jobs, and they pay more for their food than those with cars. They feel more isolated than ever.

* * *

"You mean you want to take a look at a hillbilly?"

Homer Burleigh, 33, out of Anniston, Ala.—hefty, freckle-faced and sandy-haired—stood in the doorway of his flat, dressed in T-shirt and slacks, immobile with resentment. Like 20,000 other southern whites now living in the 2½ square miles of Chicago's Uptown, he has his troubles, his pride, and an innate suspicion of the city slicker.

But he is too good-natured to stay sullen. Inside, four of his five children, ranging from two to seven years old, ran about in underpants. His wife, a wan, tired woman, was pregnant. The five-year-old chanted at the visitor, "You got on a necktie. You got on a necktie."

Once Homer Burleigh decides he likes you, he is an engaging man. His mother had died when he was three. As he tells it, he had fought with his stepmother, gone with an uncle to Detroit; and, by persistent trial and a winning honesty about his lack of experience but his desire to learn, was soon earning $100 a week. Two years later, with a 1940 Chevrolet and $3,000 in savings he went back to Anniston. "Between me and the car and a few good-looking women, that $3,000 didn't last ten months."

Like many southern white men, he shifted from the North, when plants shut down or work slackened, to the $40-a-week jobs back home in Alabama. Then he met his wife, a waitress with a child by a previous marriage. They decided to get married and try Chicago. Four days after his arrival he was earning $100 a week on a punch press.

In the next seven years there were four more children, more rent, more food, more medical bills. They learned to make his pay stretch fairly well until work began to slacken. He couldn't support his family on less than 40 hours' work, so when his plant went on short time he went out and found another job working full time. But this meant he built up no seniority, and when the new plant had to lay off men, he, being the last hired, would be the first fired.

A familiar set of walls moved in on him. Machine-shop work in the city went on shorter time. He had the almost universal desire for a car and the $60 a month on his 1954 Pontiac became harder than ever to squeeze out of his $300 take-home pay. He developed running sores under his arms that interfered with his work. The finance company attached his pay. So Homer Burleigh committed folly. He got a new Social Security number and drew his pay under another name, to balk the finance company.

A doctor gave him a letter saying he should not work. He applied for welfare aid, which would take about two weeks to be processed and during those weeks he kept on working.

When I saw Homer Burleigh, his welfare had been cut off because of fraud. He did not know what would happen about the Social Security number. He said the finance company had seized the car. Because he was out of work and without welfare aid for a month, he had fallen behind in his rent, and he was going to be evicted in four days. Already the furnishings of normal life were beginning to fall away. One room of the flat was bare except for a sewing machine in the middle of the room, one chair and a caged parakeet in the corner. The living room had two pieces of furniture, a sofa and a TV set.

"If the arm continues this way and if they don't give me assistance," he said gloomily, "I'm going to have to put the kids in a home."

Homer Burleigh is a likable man who reacted foolishly to a crisis. Whether society punishes him is yet to be seen. But there remain his wife, five children and a sixth expected, and whether they head down the road to perpetual dependence upon others will be governed by how far-sighted society is in dealing with the poor, the foolish and the unlucky.

* * *

"I'm going to be a lawyer," said Harry, aged six. "Lawyers make good money. I'm going to keep my money."

"I'm going to be a doctor," said his seven-year-old brother firmly, "and I'm going to take care of my family."

Their eight-year-old sister announced serenely, "I'm going to be a nurse in a big hospital and wear a real uniform and help people."

The sweet optimism of youth could have been heard in millions of American homes, but this home was rather special.

Though it was midafternoon, the tenement was dark. Gray plastic sheeting was tacked to the insides of the windows. Plaster was off part of the ceiling and walls, and strands of hair on laths trembled with the passing wind from outside. Double doors opened onto the kitchen, which was almost invisible. Its windows, too, were sealed with opaque plastic, presumably to preserve heat. But the darkness was thickened by a crisscross of clothes-lines that filled the room with hanging rags of clothes. In one corner of the kitchen was a table with three legs and one chair. In another was a stove bearing a pan of cold soapy water with clothes soaking, next to it a pan of cold beans and beside that a crusted frying pan bearing one single short rib congealed with fat. Through one kitchen door was a bathroom with the toilet boarded over; it had frozen and burst in the winter cold. Through another door was "the kids' room," two beds for seven children. Neither bed had a mattress; the children slept on the springs.

"Look at this book I got from school," Harry said. "Want to hear me read?"

Harry read about Dick and Jane and their dog, Spot. Dick and Jane were clean-cut, well-dressed Anglo-Saxon children who lived behind a white picket fence in a red-roofed cottage with geraniums in the window. Their mother was a smiling blonde with clear, square teeth. Their father wore a snap-brim hat, a conservative suit, and carried a briefcase. And they all lived happily in a schoolbook called *Friends and Neighbors*.

Little Harry might as well have been reading science fiction. His own family had never in his memory eaten a meal together—there were not enough chairs, dishes or forks. The mother's role or the oldest daughter's at mealtime was to watch as each child took a portion of the pot on the stove to make sure no one took more than his share.

But Harry was still eager to please. He had not yet learned that other people

WHO ARE THE POOR?

Average family income in 1960 was $6,800, certainly not "poor." But "average" is an abstraction. If a man with an income of $200,000 a year lives in a mansion and the only other house on the block belongs to his chauffeur, with $4,000 a year, the average income for that block is $102,000—which tells nothing about either inhabitant. Something like this has happened nationally.

Half of all American families earn less than $5,600. Almost one third earn less than $4,000; 22 percent earn less than $3,000; 13 percent earn less than $2,000; and 5 percent of our families earn less than $1,000.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics regards $1,500 in cash and benefits—free food and fuel, for example—as necessary for a lone individual to live modestly. And in 1959 the U.S. Department of Labor surveyed 20 American cities to find what is a "modest but adequate" family budget. The average was about $6,000, of which a family of four spent about $4,000 for food, shelter, taxes, medical and working expenses.

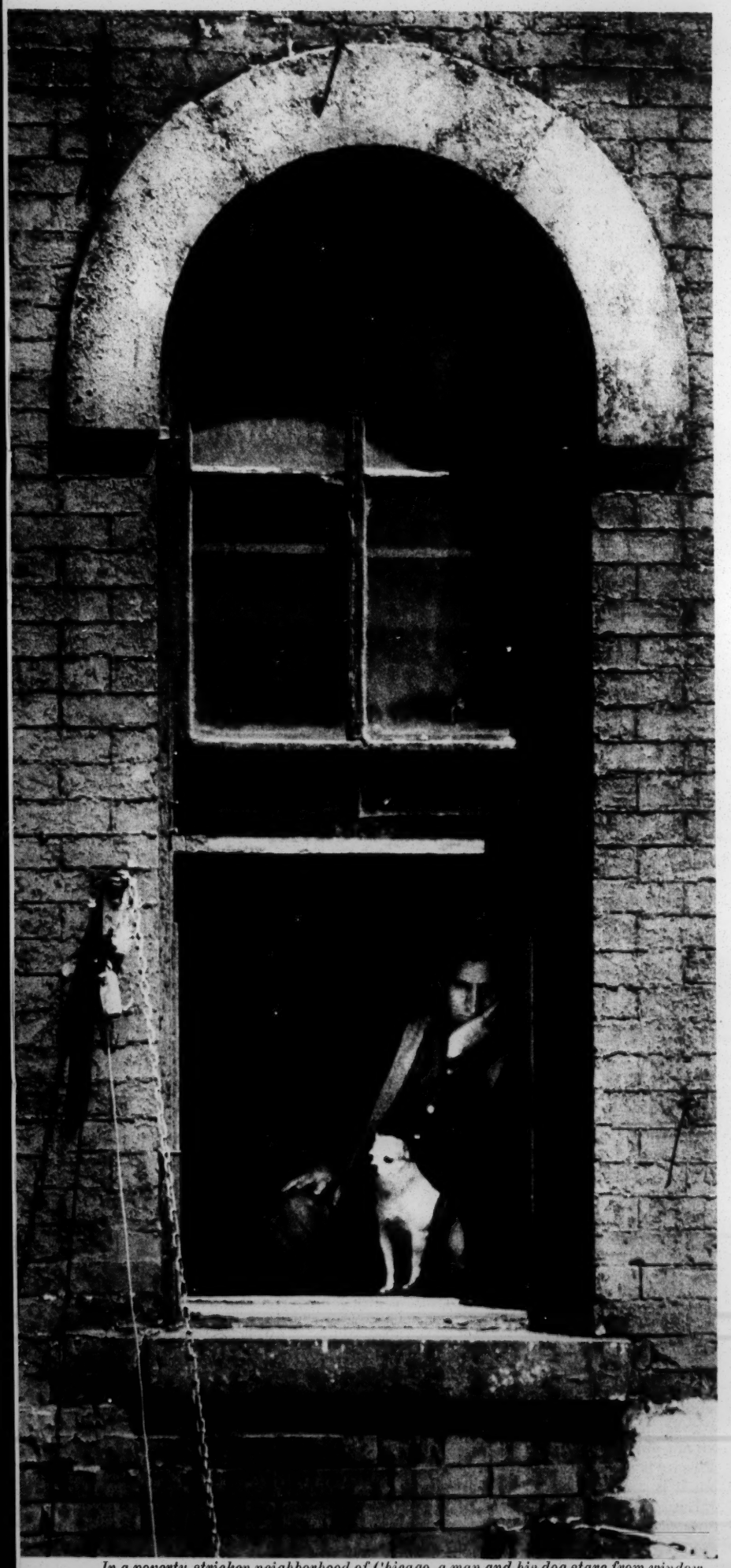
If the lowest adequate income for an individual is $500 and that for a family $2,000, there are still 20 million Americans who fail to meet those standards. As the standards rise, so do the totals. If the minimums are raised to $1,000 and $3,000, there are 36 million poor. If to $2,000 and $4,000, there are 54 million.

Assuming that 36 million qualify as poor, one can identify a number of groups composing this total, some of them overlapping. About eight million live in rural areas, mostly on farms. About eight million are aged poor. About seven million fall into that group of obsolescent citizenry, the "unskilled workers"—people who wash dishes, work in hospitals, drift in and out of similar simple labor. About 500,000 are American Indians. A few hundred thousand are derelicts on Skid Rows. Among these groups are the semipermanently unemployed: coal miners, steelworkers, meat cutters, auto workers—families of men who once worked for the most respectable wages in industry but who have now been replaced by machinery.

Most noticeable of the poor is the Negro, once concentrated in the rural South, now two thirds in the cities. Many went from field to factory during World War II and the Korean War, when labor was in demand; but being the last hired, they were the first fired when automation or recession came. Negroes still average 40 percent less than whites in wages and have double the white unemployment rate. They are 22 percent of the American poor—double their proportion of the population. But, numerically, the great majority of the poor are white.

Poverty is not particular to any region. It is a normal reservoir in all rural areas. It is a migratory stream of desperation headed for the cities. And it is now a festering concentration in every metropolis in the land.

Poverty is like cancer: Left to itself, it will only get worse.



In a poverty-stricken neighborhood of Chicago, a man and his dog stare from window.

expected him to be like Dick and his sister to be like Jane, to have parents like Dick and Jane's, to live in a house like Dick and Jane, and that as a Negro slum kid all of this was as remote to him as the canals of Mars. And unless he were uncommonly lucky, this book and the school would soon seem as remote.

The Martins—a fictitious name—are living off welfare. They came from McCrory, Ark., six years before, and Martin got a job at $84 a week in a meat-packing plant. Last year the plant moved away, and the family went on welfare. Last winter a newborn child whose crib was a supermarket basket died of pneumonia. Martin began drinking and has been more or less drunk ever since.

Mrs. Martin looks weary and bewildered, huddling in the perpetual twilight of their tenement, fearful of the outside world. She was hard to picture as a young woman entering a new city with excitement—until I asked when she had last bought a dress. She stared blankly and then for the first time her eyes lost their emptiness and she smiled. Her voice had a kind of life it had not had before, so much so the children stopped talking and listened in amazement.

Her last good dress

"It was six years ago. We was making good money at the meat plant and he took me out to a dress shop. When he saw how much I liked that dress, he said, 'Honey, you get it.' It cost thirty dollars. Oh, that was a dress. I mean it really *was* a dress. It was pink, and it was cut a lot lower than this one and it had sequins all over, and they shined and shined and the pink was so pretty."

The girl from McCrory, Ark., was for the first time identifiable as a woman with a range of emotions. Then the face began to sag again. She wiped her hands automatically on the side of her stained dress, and one could see that her slip was held up with pieces of knotted twine.

Outside, Sister Mary William, the young, tall, indomitable Irish nun who strode through Chicago's West Side, looked down the endless line of row houses, at the trash barrels lolling on their sides, the broken glass laid like a glistening carpet as far as the eye could see. It was the sight her own father had looked at when he first visited from St. Louis and asked his daughter in dismay, "What was it you did that was so bad they sent you here?"

She crunched the broken glass under her awkward black shoes and said, "You figure out what's going to happen to Harry Martin when he finds out he's never going to be a lawyer. And his brother's never going to be a doctor. And his sister's never going to be a nurse. The worst most of us have to resign ourselves to is that there's no Santa Claus. Wait until this hits those kids."

* * *

Poverty is like cancer. Left to itself, it will generally get worse. There is no simple cure. And elementary humanity requires that the sufferer be cared for.

Welfare payments are inescapable. Families in the city cannot create their own food and shelter without work, and in a rapidly developing industrial country it is inevitable that some men will have their work suddenly withdrawn. If the poverty that follows is not to be multiplied by the deprived children, and if industrial society is to remain civilized, such families cannot be left to starvation and exposure.

Yet simple money payments do not solve the problem. What is needed is intelligent work to help the poor to self-sufficiency. Many need to be taught the subtle skills of city living. The unemployed have to be kept in touch with jobs and new skills, for the poor live in isolation from the world of success.

The best work among the poor is done by those who live among them. The poor are submissive, but they are also suspicious. It is "us" and "them," and the social worker who is one of "them" seldom gets anywhere.

It is impossible to cross the United States in pursuit of poverty without being impressed by its paradox: the continuing vigor of the land and the strong pulse of humanity among its people. And yet poverty continues to be the fate of one American in five. This does not mean that America is callous about its poor. It means that most comfortable Americans have come to believe that the poor do not exist at all.

This belief is dangerous. It is easier than ever to avoid seeing the poor, but it is also more perilous. Each year the poor become more densely packed into the centers of our cities, ever more isolated from the hopes and satisfactions of normal American life. While this is happening, the demands increase for education and skill in order to earn a living. Thus, the poor get packed tighter together while their hope of rising becomes dimmer. There are persistent rumors that Communists are running food and propaganda into the starving populations of Kentucky and West Virginia. It would be ironic if they should undermine a proud people's faith in the future, and in the midst of a country that has a strong tradition for helping the unfortunate.

Time is running out on the fuse of poverty. To look into the faces of the poor in America is heartrending but the situation is not yet hopeless.

There is not yet the frozen, bitter cynicism of the Old World poor. Their children are not yet taught to hate those who have money. Their parents, most of them, still feel a sense of obligation to work for something better. The look on José Chico's face was one of obstinate hope, on Homer Burleigh's of belligerent pride, on Columbus Cooper's of quiet courage. They still expect—without much proof—that it is abnormal for them to be poor. When that expectation goes, this country will have changed.

"Poverty in the midst of plenty," the late President Kennedy said shortly before he was killed, "is a paradox that must not go unchallenged, because there are men, women and children who need intelligent help.

"But comfortable Americans have another reason for challenging poverty, for to turn their backs on those in need would tarnish the noblest element in the American character." THE END

For additional copies of this reprint write: National Sharecroppers Fund, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

(9)

ACTIVITIES OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1963
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OCTOBER

1	-	12:00 noon	- Education Committee Meeting
		7:30 p.m.	- Health and Welfare Committee Meeting
2	-	12:00 noon	- Housing Committee
4	-	4:00 p.m.	- Annual Committee Meeting
6	-	2:30 p.m.	- College Youth
7	-	7:30 p.m.	- Housing Sub-Committee Meeting
9	-	I.I.E. meeting (10:00 a.m.)	
11	-	a.m.	Newsletter
14	-	Health Committee	
15	-	Noon	- Prayer in Schools (CK met with NCCJ group)
16	-	6:45 p.m.	- Jr. High Workshop Training Session
18	-	12:00 noon	- Employment Luncheon at TSU
19	-	Junior High Workshop	
24	-	Junior High Workshop Evaluation	
28	-	7:45 p.m.	- Education Committee Meeting
31	-	12:00 noon	- Housing Project - special committee

NOVEMBER

1	-	8:00 p.m.	- Mass Communications Committee
4	-	12:00 noon	- Housing Project - special committee
6	-	7:00 p.m.	- Annual Meeting
8	-	3:00 p.m.	- Employment Group Meeting (4 organizations and Personnel Mgrs. from numerous businesses) (material enclosed) this meeting was held in our offices, 5403 Austin)
19	-	12:00 noon	Housing Project - special committee
20	-	4:00 p.m.	Board of Directors
21	-	12:00 noon	Junior High Workshop Training Session (follow-up to take care of additional reg.from Oct.)
22	-	12:55 noon	President's death
23	-	12:30-4:30	Junor High Workshop Cancelled

DECEMBER

3	-	12:00 noon	Junior High Workshop Training Session
7	-	1:30-4:30	Junior High Workshop
10	-	12:00 noon	Executive Committee Meeting
		4:00 p.m.	International Relations Committee to plan for Dr. Bunche meeting
12	-	8:15 p.m.	Dr. Liston Pope - Human Rights Observance
13	-	12:00 noon	Education Committee Meeting

Note: In addition, many appointments have been made with business men, chairman of committees and heads of other organizations. Mr. Kelly has spoken before many groups

12/31/63
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
December 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1963			$ 178.57
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$539.00	
Literature		8.00	
Other Income (Loan)		1,000.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,547.00	1,725.57
TOTAL RECIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1963			$1,725.57
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salary		892.50	
Car Allowance		125.00	
Social Security		32.34	
Office Equipment		98.07	
Special Project (Mailing)		43.20	
Postage		40.00	
Office Expense		3.26	
Utklities		6.86	
Rent		65.00	
Conference & Meetings		404.72	
Jr.High Workshop	$ 5.40		
Cultural	24.32		
Human Rights	375.00		
Literature		1.95	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$1,712.90	1,712.90
BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1963			$ 12.67

12/31/63
ecd

Corrected
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 30, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1963			$1,545.78
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 594.00	
Memorials		50.00	
Other		518.23	
Literature	$20.00		
Special Contri.	498.23		
Dinners		649.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,811.73	1,811.73
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1963			$3,357.51
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salary		882.00	
Car Allowance		125.00	
Social Security		31.96	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		52.45	
Utilities		27.74	
Office Expenses		33.05	
Printing		23.44	
Maintenance		7.50	
Office Equipment		198.96	
Conference & Meetings		506.39	
Dinners		1,130.20	
Literature		45.85	
Taxes		7.40	
Process Film		4.00	
Moving Expenses		38.00	
TOTAL DISBRUSEMENTS		$3,178.94	3,178.94
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1963			$ 178.57

ecd
12/6/63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1963.....		$ 210.18
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$2,752.00	
Literature	24.00	
Dinner	518.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$3,294.00	$3,294.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30,1963...		$3,504.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$ 873.00	
Car Allowance	125.00	
Social Security	31.83	
Printing	176.46	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	66.72	
Utilities	26.87	
Office Expense	30.75	
Postage	220.00	
Maintenance	2.69	
Office Equipment	42.50	
Conference & Meetings (Cultural)	273.88	
Volunteer Training	8.70	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1,958.40	1,958.40
BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1963.....		$1,545.7[illegible]

ecd
10/31/63

AGENDA

A MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED IN EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

November 12, 1963

Dr. B. A. Turner, Presiding

INTRODUCTIONS

PURPOSE OF MEETING

WORK OF VARIOUS AGENCIES

Texas Employment Commission
Texas Southern University
Houston Council on Human Relations
American Friends Service Committee

COMMENTS ON EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS IN EMPLOYING PERSONS FROM MINORITY GROUPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

ADJOURNMENT

PERSONS ATTENDING MEETING ON IMPROVEMENT

OF EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

November 12, 1963

NEIMAN MARCUS	Mrs. Mary Van Lieu Personnel Manager
JOSKES OF TEXAS	Miss Dorothy King Director of Personnel
I.B.M. SYSTEMS DIVISION	Mr. Robert L. Keeler Personnel Recruiter
PHILCO OF HOUSTON	Mr. Richard Kelly Employment Manager
SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY	Mr. T. A. White Employment Manager
RIVERSIDE NATIONAL BANK	Mr. L. B. Clark Head Cashier
HOUSTON POST	Mr. M. B. Womack Secretary-Treasurer
BAKER OIL TOOL COMPANY	Mr. Norman Smith Employment Supervisor
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION	Mr. Homer H. Jackson District Director
	Mrs. Maria V. Gilmour Supervisor, Clerical Division
TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	Dr. B. A. Turner Dean of the School of Industry
	Dr. J. B. Jones Dean of Students
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS	Dr. Charles Kelly Executive Director
	Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld Executive Secretary
EMPLOYMENT ON MERIT PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.	Mrs. Esther Payne Associate Director
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	Mr. Allie Summers Personnel Officer

STERLING ELECTRONICS, INC.	Mr. M. S. Weiner Vice President
MAGNET COVE BARIUM	Mr. John Puryear Personnel Director
BRAZOS OIL	Mr. L. C. Wright Office Manager
PAN AMERICAN OIL	Mr. Fred Claiborne Personnel Director
K C O H	Mr. R. C. Meeker President
MOBIL OIL	Mr. Charles Cole Personnel Director
SHELL OIL	Mr. Jess Collins Personnel Director
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Mr. Paul L. Brown District Office Supervisor
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER	Mr. E. M. McCarty Manager
BEKINS VAN & STORAGE	Mr. Garth L. Landes District Manager
BIG THREE WELDING COMPANY	Mr. L. P. Belto Office Manager
GENERAL ELECTRIC	Mr. J. H. Strain Office Manager
HENKE & PILLOT	Mr. J. C. Morton Personnel
Prairie College	Dr. A. I. Thomas Dean of Vocation
Philco of Houston	Mrs. Elsie Wignall Personnel Administrator
American Can Company	Mr. C. G. Weisbach Employment Manager

Houston, a Backwater of the Revolt

Houston

Saul Friedman

In spite of demagogic efforts to join Texas to the conservative confederacy of the American Southwest, it remains inextricably an ideological if not entirely a geographical part of the South. Although chamber of commerce billings have Houston "the gateway to the great Southwest," it is in fact the largest city in the South.

Within the vague boundaries of metropolitan Houston there are about 290,000 Negro citizens who comprise one of the largest Negro communities in the South. According to the Census Bureau, Negro purchasing power here is more than $515,000,000 a year, making the Houston Negro community potentially the most powerful economically in the South.

Yet for all their numbers, for all the dollars they spend, for all the voting power they wield, the Negroes of Houston are among the most politically docile and backward in the South, if not the nation.

In Houston "The Kingfish," not Martin Luther King, is the ideological leader of the Negro community. In Houston the Negro community continues to sup from the back door on rights that are thrown like bones from the table of the white power structure. In Houston as virtually nowhere else in the land, the white community is completely unaware, completely indifferent to its Negro neighbors. In Houston there has not been a single, effective demonstration by Negroes in more than two years.

Dr. John Lash, a Negro who is a humanities professor at Texas Southern University, voices his frustration:

"The tragedy of Houston is that the white community is indifferent. If the Negro revolt has done nothing in other places in this country, at least it has wiped away the smug look of indifference. Everywhere else the whites are getting mad, scared, hostile, or over-friendly. In Houston the whites are simply indifferent; and that is the fault of the Negroes."

A white leader of the bi-racial Houston Council on Human Relations is equally frustrated: "One of our biggest problems is trying to instill a measure of militancy among Houston Negroes. If our council is to be effective in getting the white community to negotiate and make concessions, we have to be supported by Negro strength. As it is, the white community is afraid of what demonstrations might do to business and the Houston image. So they give just what they seem to need to give.

"In effect the Negroes of Birmingham, Oxford, Jackson, Plaquemine, Little Rock, New York, and Philadelphia have fought for the gains the Houston Negroes have gotten. Houston's Negroes haven't really deserved the advances that have been made."

Deserving them or not, Houston Negroes have gotten concessions from the whites, or more accurately the whites have given the Negroes concessions they weren't really forced to give. Most restaurants, downtown theaters, hotels, the city and county public recreation facilities, and the public schools have ostensibly been integrated.

They really have, for Negroes who have the price to go to the theaters, hotels, and restaurants; or for Negroes who want to journey out of their ghettoed wards to go to the parks and playgrounds, or for Negroes who haven't missed equality in the schools because they're too old.

Nearly 61% of the Negroes of Houston earn less than $4000 a year; nearly 25% earn less than $2000. Although the total income of Negroes in Houston is as high as or higher than the income of other Negro communities in the South, the average income is lower than Birmingham.

Houston Negroes, without a single exception, are confined to the traditional wards. There has been absolutely no attempt to begin to integrate housing. As a matter of fact, the city has now rejected any more funds to build needed federally-aided housing projects because they must now be integrated.

Although there is more construction going on in Houston than in most places in the South, there is not a single Negro engineer, draftsman, union bricklayer, union electrician, plumber, or crane operator. Without exception Negroes are laborers on construction projects. Even the federal projects, like the Manned Spacecraft Center being built for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, employ segregated unions.

This year the Houston newspapers heralded the fourth year of integration in the public schools. Under court order Houston is supposedly desegregating at the rate of a grade a year beginning with the first grade. There are about 25,000 Negro children attending the first four grades; only 250 are in previously all-white schools. There has been a consistent, continuous process of harrassment of Negro parents to convince them to keep their children in Negro schools. Principals of Negro schools have been reminded by school officials that their jobs would be jeopardized if they allowed too many Negro children to leave their schools for the all-white schools.

The only sufficiently staffed and equipped vocational school in the system remains all-white; and the vocational schools in the Negro areas continue to emphasize courses for those jobs which have been traditionally filled by Negroes.

Although law suits have been threatened, there has not been a single display of Negro anger at any of these defamations of the spirit of the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Recently a Negro father humbly requested that his five-year old daughter be permitted to enroll in the kindergarten of a white school a block from her home. The Negro school was a mile-and-a-half away, said the father. He and his wife had to work and couldn't pick up the child, he said. He could not have his little girl walk more than a mile home, he said.

School Supt. John McFarland refused to soil the lily-white kindergartens even with a tiny Negro girl. "I walked more than a mile to and from school when I was a little boy," drawled McFarland, "it didn't do me any harm."

McFarland was able to add such insult to the injury of the Negro parents and get away with it. At the subsequent school board meeting not one Houston Negro, save the father, appeared to protest the cynical casuistry of the school superintendent.

Nor has there been any strong attempt to desegregate a bit faster than a grade a year. Nor has there been any movement to integrate the vocational high school, although the Negro community knows the crying, desperate need to train Negroes for jobs.

IT IS ALL VERY CURIOUS that the Negroes have done nothing effective to gain more than they have. Some leaders protest that the churches are segregated, that jobs are segregated, that even the jails and cemeteries are segregated, and that all the United Fund agencies are segregated. But that's as far as it goes. Just a protest, carried perhaps in one of the newspapers. Then nothing.

It is curious because the inaction of the Negroes is completely contrary to all the processes of political revolt. The mystique of revolt is difficult to decipher, but this much is well enough known. When the oppression is at its greatest there is little movement from among the oppressed, for there is little room and opportunity to move. But when gains have been won, there is room to move, and with opportunity and leadership the revolution then

The writer is a crack reporter on the Houston Chronicle. He spent a year at Harvard on a Nieman Fellowship and is soon to go abroad under another journalistic grant program.

becomes irresistible. Moreover, after making gains, the oppressed can see more clearly what they were, how strong they are, and what they are missing. And so they inevitably press on.

It is happening everywhere in the world. And it is happening in virtually every urban area in the nation, and in many rural areas. Yet it is not happening in Houston, and there is only one explanation. Houston's effective Negro leaders are content to maintain the status quo, content to play the game of the white power structure, and undermine any militant leader who may rise in ranks of the Negroes.

Let us get down to cases.

The effective leadership of Houston's Negroes includes Julius Carter, a businessman and owner-publisher-editor of the Forward Times, largest Negro newspaper in the state; A. E. Warner, president of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce; George Washington, an attorney and a leader of the United Political Organization of Texas (U.P.O.); Rev. L. H. Simpson, minister of the largest Negro church and president of the Baptist Ministerial Alliance; Dr. A. W. Beal, a physician and president of the 20th Century Organization, a group of Negro business and professional men and women; Theodore Hogrobrooks, a businessman and a board member of U.P.O.

These are the members of the Negro power structure, and as effectively as the white power structure controls the entire community, they control the Negroes. They may be members of the NAACP, they may have put money into bail bonds for some youthful demonstrators in 1960 and 1961, they even contribute to Martin Luther King when he comes to Houston on a fund-raising drive. But they hold the militants in check.

They would like to believe they are cagily trying a new tactic: Be financially independent from the white, build your own economic resources, create your own political machine, put yourself in no one's hip pocket. In short, play the white man's game.

But Dr. Lash remarks: "The white man has taught you everything you know. He hasn't taught you everything he knows."

Sociologically it could be said that the members of the Negro power structure have coveted their hold in the Negro community because they have been so summarily and systematically excluded from any of the policy-making functions of the white community or the community as a whole. The Negroes are thus driven to hold onto what power they have, for all men—black and white—seek some bit of power.

Rev. Simpson will not permit the young, more fervent ministers to take the leadership of the community's Negro Baptists away from him. They must check with Rev. Simpson before using the name "Baptist" or before using their churches for any semi-political purpose. Rev. Simpson has a large, large following and can use that following to good stead when he needs something from the white community.

Dr. Beal, a young man who wants to lead a campaign to integrate the hospitals, thinks it best that the Negroes be kept from boorish displays such as demonstrations. He has sought to negotiate, for example, with the officials of Houston's Memorial Baptist Church. They have had some friendly discussion, but the big sign on the downtown hospital, two months after negotiations, still says "Colored Annex." And the officials of the hospital have refused to budge.

They like to think Houston's Negroes could demonstrate if they had to. Dr. Beal vaguely promised the hospital officials such a demonstration might come about. But Houston Negroes are through demonstrating under their present leadership.

Although Houston is the South's largest city, when twin "Freedom Now" marches were held last August in Washington and New York, fewer than 50 Houston Negroes took part.

Rev. A. A. McCardell, president of the Houston NAACP, had predicted that two chartered buses would go from Houston to Washington. Less than 20 persons rattled around in the one bus that was sent.

"Houston Negroes are going to Austin instead," was the explanation. But only about 20 Houston Negroes went to Austin that day.

Returning from Washington, McCardell called for a mass march in Houston for Sept. 29. It was postponed so that it would not come before (and thus put pressure on) Houston city elections Nov. 9. The march has been rescheduled for Nov. 24th—Thanksgiving—and Rev. McCardell has predicted that 30,000 Negroes will take part.

Several weeks ago a group went into a restaurant to induce the owner to stop holding out against integration. In the group of six were two whites and two Africans. A far cry from the first student movement in 1960.

Tired of waiting for the Negro power structure to give them the go-ahead, a group of Texas Southern University students caught the spirit of the sit-ins that year. And led by young, and immature, Eldreway Stearns, a sometime student at TSU, they struck out with sit-ins of their own. They were just a few students, with no plan and no financial backing. But they were successful. They closed down some lunchcounters, they got themselves in jail, and they forced the affluent Negroes to follow them. Hogrobrooks' two teen-aged children were among those arrested, and he backed up the youngsters with bail money and attorneys.

Although they were just a few, the students of the Progressive Youth Assn. were exceedingly successful. The white community took notice, and the demands were met. Eventually the downtown lunch counters were integrated, and at PYA insistence Negroes were hired for some jobs previously reserved for whites only. The movement and the organization grew and threatened to eclipse the older Negro leadership.

(It should be parenthetically inserted here that the liberal Democratic white leadership gave little help, little encouragement to these youngsters as they went to jail time after time. At one point when Negroes and white students from Rice University were in court on charges, a prominent liberal Democrat attorney, who now holds high office, defended the whites but not the Negroes. And he told his clients it would be better for them not to be tried together with the blacks.)

Stearns was not as steady a leader as the Negro students might have hoped for. But then what leader worth his salt doesn't have some faults? He was vulnerable because of them, and one day he found the bail money and financial backing had been withdrawn, and he was deposed as leader. The PYA died, and so did Negro militancy in Houston.

Stearns fought again for leadership, but he was offered a job as a public relations man for the Houston Colts and he took it.

Rev. Julius Scott, who was leader of Methodist students at TSU, seemed a likely militant leader for the Negro community. He had aided the youngsters of the PYA. He had been working to integrate the Methodist student groups at TSU and other student groups on other campuses. He needed $2000 to continue his work this year, but Methodist Bishop Paul Martin couldn't find the money, and Rev. Scott couldn't raise it from among the Negroes of Houston. Rev. Scott took a fellowship at a northern school.

ATTORNEY WASHINGTON once was a lawyer for the embattled students of the PYA. Now from his law office —where he displays chamber of commerce magazines and U.S. News & World Report for prospective clients—he works for the U.P.O. and gains favor from Gov. Connally. He and Hogrobrooks are able to impress Negroes with their power to name gubernatorial appointees like Hamah King.

Washington's chief client is a group trying to open a string of finance company offices throughout the state. Washington

An Exception

Prairie View A&M College is near Houston, and just five miles from Hempstead. Lately students led by William Batts III and Edward Garner, the student president, have formed SELF, Students for Equality, Liberty, and Freedom, and have instituted an economic boycott of Hempstead in association with demands for integrated facilities and more jobs for Negroes there. The students (all of whom are Negroes) are backing the movement, 3,000 of them applauding 46 student leaders who have resigned to protest the administration's alleged hostiility to SELF. In Hempstead, the boycott is hurting some merchants. Student leaders say they will demonstrate there soon. These events are especially interesting when seen against the general patterns in the Houston area delineated in Saul Friedman's article this issue.

has been employed to get the charter and cut the state red tape.

He is angry at liberal Democrats, he says, without mentioning he supported Nixon in 1960.

"What have they done for us? We have worked our guts out for liberals and they give us nothing even if they win. What has trade union labor done for us in 20 years?" he says.

On June 19 last the more militant Negroes of Houston scheduled a protest march to City Hall on the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation in Texas. When they heard of the demonstration, Washington and Hogrobrooks jumped in to lead the preparations. Only a handful of Negroes appeared, and Washington made an impassioned speech to endear himself to the militant spirit of those few fighters who showed up. But the demonstration impressed no one.

Probably the best indication of the thinking of the Negro power structure comes from Julius Carter, who founded the Forward Times three years ago and built it to a newspaper with a circulation of more than 30,000.

"Martin Luther King's tactics would not do here," he says. "I'm against demonstration for demonstration's sake. There's just too much demonstratin' going on. Our job should be to build the Negro economic power, to build the Negro market. Then the whites will respect us."

When questioned, Carter didn't know the name of Dr. King's organization. Nor did he know what the letters C.O.R.E. stand for, or what "Snick" is. When asked which Negro action organization he felt closest to he replied quickly: "The Riverside National Bank." The Riverside National Bank is the first Negro-owned bank in the state, and Carter is one of the founders.

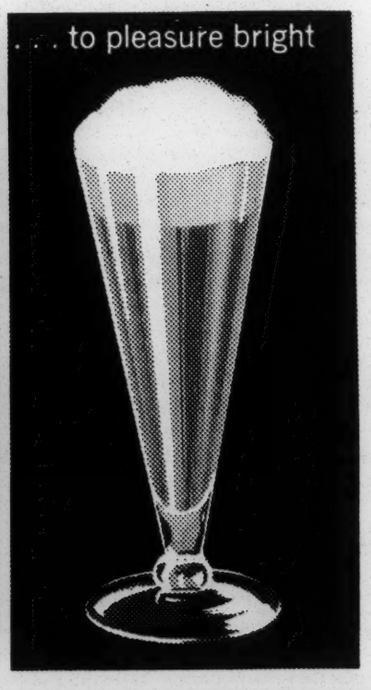
PERHAPS THE WHITES, the liberals, presume too much when they voice frustration at the apathetic, conservative, status quo minded Negro leadership. Is Carter any different from a white businessman when he shows off the plaques on his wall from the segregated Boy Scouts, the segregated Girl Scouts, and the segregated United Fund? Hasn't he achieved true equality when he can value all the things the status-minded middle class liberal values? Why should he be expected to fight differently from the way the liberal fights?

We accuse the Negroes of not struggling, when we are really asking them to struggle for us. Make no mistake about it, when Negroes fight for their immediate causes, they fight the only simplified cause left for American liberalism—the race problem. Each time some of the 20,000,000 American Negroes demonstrate they fight for all the liberal causes—peace, employment, social welfare, economic justice, political action. So it is inevitable that Negro apathy should frustrate the white liberal.

And conversely there are reasons why the Negroes should look with disdain upon liberal exhortations to fight. Negroes have been long used by liberals who needed them to fight their battles. Negroes have been cynically included on slates. The traditional liberal demands have somehow been separate from the traditional Negro demands. Now that traditional liberal demands have become submerged and shaded by the complexities and subtleties of modern life and the Negro question is the last cut-and-dried cause, liberals have latched onto it. Many Negroes are jealous of their cause and do not want it adopted as someone else's.

Middle-class Negroes who exercise the conservative control over the Houston Negro community have been particularly embittered in this decade of the polarization of the races. They have learned from the whites how to achieve the power, the money, and the status they have. They have learned from the whites how to protect vested interests. They have learned from the whites of America—liberal and conservative—how important it is to maintain the status quo, or if it must change, how to change it and at the same time control the change. They have aspired to be like the class which does the most to oppress them. They have sought the values which helped relegate them to second class citizenship. In short, they harbor hatred for what they want to become.

No wonder then that the black bourgeoisie of Houston should be conservative and at the same time torn. It cannot be very long before that tear widens and the Negroes of Houston join in the revolt that has so far passed them by. □



IN TEXAS

BEER IS A NATURAL

From nature's light grain comes sparkling, light beer . . . Texas' traditional beverage of moderation — it's light, sparkling, delicious.

And naturally, the brewing industry in Texas considers it noteworthy that it contributes more than twenty million dollars to the state in excise taxes each year plus additional millions in licenses and permit fees. These millions of dollars help support our public schools, farm roads, old age pensions, teacher retirement funds and help needy children and blind citizens.

UNITED STATES BREWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
TEXAS DIVISION

SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
504 West 24th Street
Austin 5, Texas

Enclosed is $5.00 for a one-year subscription to the Observer for:

Name .....

Address .....

City, State .....

☐ This is a renewal.

☐ This is a new subscription.

(4)

LWD
VJ
PW
SB
BP
MM

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Quarterly Narrative Report
October-December, 1963

I. Significant Events

A. In Communities and State

1. The Fayetteville Council on Community Relations presented to the local school officials its recommendations for eliminating Lincoln School (elementary) by September, 1964, with supporting facts and interpretations.

The Fayetteville Junior Chamber of Commerce on December 16 adopted a resolution calling for the elimination of this "only remaining segregated school."

2. The "annual farm family of the year forum and luncheon" (Negro families) was held at A.M.& N. College, Pine Bluff, December 5. "Sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service, Arkansas Press Association, Arkansas Power and Light Company, and the Agricultural Agencies," this event was held simultaneously with a similar event for the white farm family of the year in Little Rock.

3. In Little Rock at Hotel Marion, November 11, the annual Chamber of Commerce luncheon to honor senior members of local high school national honor societies included Horace Mann School's members without a trace of discrimination. Last year the Chamber refused to include the Negroes.

4. On November 16, officials at Helena, separated from Mississippi only by the bridged MIssissippi River, arrested 31 Negro sit-in demonstrators. All were fined and given jail sentences and a lecture by Municipal Judge Heslip.

On December 8 two field secretaries of SNCC were arrested there on charges of "planning to create a disturbance."

The Arkansas Gazette editorially disapproved this action saying "the Justice Department (U.S.) should give the Helena arrests immediate attention."

5. The Fine Arts Club (white) had for its program, December 3, a concert by Horace Mann High School Choir at the auditorium of the Arkansas Arts Center.

6. In November at the auditorium of the Arkansas Arts Center Mrs. Hazel Hynson had a recital of her piano students (Negro) in which she used 16 pianos!

B. In the Schools

1. On October 9 Dr. Roosevelt D. Crockett was formally inaugurated as the President of Philander Smith College with many churchmen and educators (white and colored) participating. Dr. Harold Case, President of Boston

University delivered the inaugural address.

2. Texarkana school officials announced it had received and rejected requests from nine Negro students for admission to white schools. At the same time they said they would plan to desegregate in September, 1964.

3. On November 23, after Governor Faubus had on November 12 voiced opposition to desegregation of athletics at the University, the University Board of Trustees at Fayetteville declared, "The board feels that there should be no change in policy." Nine of the ten trustees are Faubus appointees.

4. On November 22 the Little Rock School Board rejected all the demands of the Council on Community Affairs made last August 29 (see last quarter's report). Four members signed the answer, one abstained. Mr. Lamb set forth his disagreement in a 700-word statement.

5. Central High School at Little Rock in pre-season tournament at North Little Rock gym for the first time usedKenneth Robinson, Negro Junior, on its varsity basket ball team. Since then Robinson has played against all big ten teams with their approval. Robinson makes the difference in Central team!

6. President Marshall Steele of Hendrix College, Methodist, in his public relations letter, disclosed that the college has been studying carefully all aspects of desegregation looking to probable action by the Board this Spring opening the College to Negro students. Every other private college in the state has had at least one Negro enrolled. The Profile, Hendrix student paper, strongly approved "integration" in spirit as well as letter.

C. In Organizations

1. The women of Temple B'Nai Israel were hostesses to the "Panel of Americans" on October 2 for lunch. Guests included a wide representation of religious and racial groups.

2. The interfaith Conference on Religion and Human Relations on November 19 completed its three projected sessions addressed to racial justice in church and community. More than 200 churchmen from many groups participated in each session.

A project of one committee of the Conference published a "Pastoral Letter" on Race and Conscience. Eight thousand copies were distributed to churches many of which read the letter to their congregations on November 24.

3. In November the monthly interracial fellowship luncheon of ministers was resumed. The Reverend Jac Ruffin, Second Presbyterian Church, is moderator for the group.

4. On November 3, two students of Philander Smith College, at the invitation of a member of the Church, appeared at Winfield Methodist Church for worship. They were turned away unceremoniously.

5. The above happened at a time in which a number of Little Rock churches have reversed former policies of turning Negro worshippers away. To the knowledge of ACHR four Methodist churches have reversed their policies.

6. On November 13 the Arkansas Council of Churches inaugurated the Reverend Sam Allen as full-time Secretary with Catholic and Jewish clergy participating in the ceremony. In published statements Mr. Allen has indentified himself with liberal social forces.

7. On November 2 the Women's Emergency Committee of Little Rock voted itself out of existence. It was organized September, 1958, to keep public schools open.

8. The Reverend James Rice, President of Hot Springs' NAACP declared the organization had appealed to federal authorities to desegregate hot springs baths in private hotels. In December Mr. Rice's church was burned. He charged arson. Officers and FBI agents reported no evidence to support his charge.

D. In Politics

1. President Kennedy came to Arkansas on October 3 to dedicate Greer's Ferry Dam and to speak at the Arkansas Livestock Exposition. In introducing the President, Governor Faubus chided him because "we observe a great deal of time and effort is being spent in sponsoring unworkable proposals for solution of certain social and political problems - proposals which would go so far as to deprive a citizen of the right of trial by jury, interference with the right of an individual to operate and control his own private business and even his own home, --" The President ignored the attack.

2. Governor Faubus has said he would issue a "factual" answer to the Education Report of the Arkansas Advisory to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that his facts would be available to the public, "unlike the report of the Committee." The Governor's promise on December 8 that the Arkansas Department of Education would answer that Report has not been fulfilled to date.

3. The news on November 12 that University of Texas would desegregate football was answered immediately by the Governor with a statement that he would oppose this move at Arkansas University. On November 23 the University Board concurred (see above).

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events

A. In Communities

1. On October 30 the Director met with the leaders of the Fort Smith Council on Human Relations (the name adopted after this meeting). This group is having monthly meetings with fifty or more in attendance, is issuing a good news letter to many others, is exerting "talking" pressure on city leaders for change.

2. The sit-ins, arrests, and tensions at Helena have called constructive influences into play. Father Walter Clancy of ACHR Board, a native of that city, met with the church leaders at their invitation. These have received certain suggestive materials, including editorials in state papers. They have asked advice from a Little Rock business leader.

3. More than a hundred members and citizens heard Dr. James Silver of the University of Mississippi on November 30 in the auditorium of the Arkansas Education Association Building. He was brought by ACHR.

4. Mrs. Arnold, ACHR staff, for the Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, carried out her inquiries in eight selected cities in October (see report attached).

B. In the Schools

1. The Associate Director appeared before the Little Rock School Board in its October meeting urging that body to reply to the petition of the Council on Community Affairs (see above).

2. The directors appeared before the Wesley Foundation and the Newman Club at Little Rock University.

3. Both directors were on the program of the Arkansas Teachers Association in November.

4. In the name of the Charles C. Walker Memorial Fund forty-one students in desegregated schools in Little Rock have received memberships in ACHR.

5. The Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights released its study of Arkansas schools, "Separate and Still Unequal", on October 6, with excellent news coverage in Little Rock and Pine Bluff as well as forthright supporting editorials (see politics above). Mrs. Arnold, ACHR staff, member of the Committee, with a sub-committee gathered the data.

C. In Organizations

1. The Director was invited to participate in a workshop of the Presbyterian Church, USA, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on October 18, aimed at implementing the action of the Church's assembly for ending racial discrimination.

2. On October 20 Mt. Zion Baptist Church (Little Rock) staged a pageant, "The Negro in Story and Song." The Associate Director wrote the script and served as narrator. Essentially it relates the steps in the human rights movement among Negro Americans.

3. On November 3 the Director participated in the "Appreciation Service" in Allen Temple AME Church, Pine Bluff, honoring Reverend A.M. Roberts, Jr., a member of ACHR Board. The NAACP and the Pine Bluff Movement also took part. A number of local white leaders joined in the service. Mr. Roberts is a member of the executive committee of the Pine Bluff Movement. His church has been the center for the Sunday evening rallies for this group.

4. On November 15, Mr. Rogers, social worker at Ft. Roots Veterans Hospital called to get data from ACHR on the most pressing needs for change toward racial justice. He was elected by the local social workers to represent them in Washington at a Conference on the relation of social workers to the crisis in civil rights.

5. On November 23-24 the Associate Director led in a workshop for students on voter registration at Houston, Texas, sponosred by the Christian Student Association.

D. Miscellaneous

1. In November the Personnel Manager of Time Corporation invited the Associate Director and the Secretary of the Urban League to breakfast where he told them of that company's plan to employ Negro women on more than token basis, 20 to 25 now. This after he had belligerently resisted in an earlier conference the proposal that he employ Negro women here.

2. A number of incidents at restaurants in Little Rock and Pine Bluff has been reported to ACHR. These stem from the fact that these cities have been opening up. This means more uncertainty on the part of Negro patrons as to where they can and cannot eat. It also gives point to a law against discrimination in "public" accomodations.

S.C.C.H.R. REVIEW DECEMBER, 1963

A montly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

CHARLOTTE JOURNALIST, SRC REPRESENTATIVE, AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Some 200 members of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations gathered in Columbia, Nov. 18-19 for a two-day annual conference that included dinner at a downtown motel restaurant, talks by two well-known figures in human relations and a day of business meetings at Benedict College. Speaking at the first session, Nov. 18, were L. M. (Pete) Wright Jr., city editor of the Charlotte Observer, and Paul Anthony, director of field services of the Southern Regional Council.

Wright, speaking on the background of desegregation in Charlotte, described events leading to the dropping of racial barriers in motels, hotels, theatres, restaurants and downtown businesses during this summer. The city is still a long way from solving its problems, he said, "but a step has been taken. The committee (the bi-racial committee which began meetings in 1960) established the roots of understanding. The people 'over here' have to understand what the prople 'over there' want--who is after what, and why. There may be trouble ahead for Charlotte, but if it comes or when it comes, you will find some people in both the white and Negro communities are on speaking terms." Wright said there must be frank and open discussion. He credited the success of Charlotte's steps toward peaceful desegregation to the people's awareness that something must be done to avoid trouble and to leadership from the state level.

Paul Anthony, speaking on the "New Revolution in the South and the Nation," called Birmingham the "trigger for the explosion." He said there were two Souths: the closed society, typified by Mississippi which refuses to play by the ground rules of democratic society by denying dissent of any form, and the 'other South' which has some disposition to change. "It is this South," Anthony said, "which will progress." He cautioned that one of the larger problems this South has to face is resistance from the other South and more militant demands to 'go faster.' This could lead to a lessening of good relations among the races, he said.

STATE PARKS, EDUCATION, VOTER REGISTRATION TALKED AT BUSINESS MEETINGS

During its annual business meeting Nov. 19 at Benedict College, the Council predicted that state parks will re-ope , probably on a limited basis. The parks were closed following a Federal court order dropping racial barriers under a state segregation law. The prediction was based on a 21-city survey, news reports and other sources. Swimming and some recreational activities probably will be curtailed.

A call for intensified programs to promote vocational and technical training came from one committee. A proposal urged that all underemployed and unemployed persons register at their nearest employment service for both training and work. Also urged was the seeking of new job openings in government at all levels, in voluntary agencies and institutions and in private business and industry. The education committee urged that "qualified citizens both Negro and white, be encouraged to offer for school board positions as vacancies occur and that support be given such qualified candidates."

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr., Council Chairman, said there is a climate for progress prevailing in race relations across the state." Dr. H. E. Wright, president of Allen University, said the state has "high calibre leadership" in key positions. Leadership of key officials, he said, has lent broad understanding and good will to the state's growth in human relations.

VOTER REGISTRATION TALKED AT BENEDICT BUSINESS MEETING

Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council reported that a voter registration push in 39 counties has produced more than 10,000 additional Negro voters in 18 months. The SRC is encouraging the registration drive through its Voter Education Project, which entails a direct but modest grant to local groups.

A leader of the registration drive in Charleston and Berkeley Counties reported it is costing about $1 apiece to get Negroes registered in Charleston and about 50 cents apiece to acquire voter certificates in Berkeley. Costs are incurred by projects such as voter registration schools, where students are taught to read the voter registration blank and instructed on what to expect during registration procedures. J. Arthur Brown, president of the State NAACP, said the program has experienced difficulties in Charleston which could possibly be removed if a Negro were named to the registration board.

NEEDED: QUALIFIED JOB APPLICANTS

The Army Program of Equal Employment Opportunity in the Southeastern States needs qualified Negro personnel for jobs open by contractors. The need for personnel varies ... white-collar clerical, accounting, secretarial, salesmen, machinists, electronics specialists, etc. If you know a qualified person, one who may be interested in such a job opening, get his or her name to

the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia.

WRITE YOUR REPRESENTATIVES!

A Congressman last month wrote a minister that he was impressed with the emphasis placed upon civil rights and other issues confronting the country by the churches. But he pointed out:

> "This letter is prompted by the fact I have had less than 100 letters from constituents on this great moral issue. I am hoping that we might together stimulate the thinking of our people; that we might touch their conscience; that as your representative I might have the benefit of your counsel and wisdom."

In addition, New York Times writer James Reston says, "Nothing is more fallacious in American political life than the popular idea that Congressmen pay no attention to letters from their constituents. Some of them are impervious to reason and others won't or can't read, but all of them want to be re-elected, and all of them know the political power of the church-people, even if they never go to church except for votes."

CHURCH HAS CHOICE OF HYPOCRISY OR INTEGRATION

Dr. Claude U. Broach of St. John's Baptist Church, Charlotte, told an NAACP minister's conference at Gethsemane AME Zion Church Sept. 10 that if the Christian Church is to avoid hypocrisy, it must pull down its own traditional racial barriers. "We must let the doors of the church be open. Whoever will may come, and we will worship God together," he said. "Whenever courageous action is taken in the city of Charlotte in the direction of justice and compassion, it is taken under the leadership of the people who have drawn their ideals and their courage from the Christian Church at worship and prayer," he said, pointing out that the protest movement has been characterized by religious overtones.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE-- 'AT THIS VERY LATE HOUR' (A Southern Regional Report)
Reprinted from The Birmingham News, written by James A. Head, President of James A. Head Co., and Charles Zukoski, consultant to the 1st National Bank of Birmingham.

The bombings continue. Birmingham drifts downward, amid heart-sick doubt at home and unrestrained, bitter censure abroad. Unless we can find the way to retrieve ourselves from this tragic state, our fate as a community is indeed sealed.

For almost a decade we have been listening to misguided prophets. Ever since the school cases, we have been told, day in and day out, that the Supreme Court has been guilty of unconstitutional violation of our rights, that the Federal Government is some kind of alien power seeking to deprive us of our liberty, and that if we would only hold fast, we could in the end maintain our traditional way of life. Even when, as the pressure grew, some few wise citizens were bold enough to face the inevitable and come out with a plea for law and order, there was no heart in their voices and their words were unaccompanied by any moral conviction.

This is no time for recriminations. At this very late hour, when Birmingham has been blazoned across the front page literally of every paper in America and throughout the civilized world as the most lawless community in our country, when all of us are tasting the bitterness of violence and frustration, it is time for some new appraisals and for a new course of action. We suggest that in charting these, the community must face up to some basic truths:

(1) The Negro is a human being, with all of the feelings, the hopes and the aspirations of his white fellow-man. He is entitled, as a matter of simple fairness, to all of the rights and opportunities before the law possessed by any of us.

(2) The American Constitution guarantees to every citizen the equal protection of the laws. We know in our hearts that segregation has been and is our way of keeping the Negro in his place; that is its purpose and that is its effect. We have wanted it that way, and to say that under segregation there can be any true equality of the races is just a self-serving, plain denial of fact.

(3) The Supreme Court has not violated our system of law. From early English times, ours has been a system of common law, of law made by the judges in day to day determination of controversies between men. . . If the people do not like what the courts have decided, they can, through legislation or constitutional amendment overturn it.

(In closing, Mr. Head and Mr. Zukoski called for an end to segregated facilities, setting up a bi-racial committee and the hiring of Negro policemen.)

"We do not minimize the difficulty this process of regeneration poses for many sincere men and women. We dare not hope that they will quickly change their minds. But surely now, in the great tragedy of the hour, they will see -- as Lee did 100 years ago, when in the face of final defeat he laid down his sword and took up the educator's task of leading his people into a new life not of their choice -- that we are faced with ultimate compulsions, which at least many think are right, and which, whatever our view can no longer be avoided, and that it is for all of us to behave as men and women capable of bravely facing the future that lies so inexorably ahead."

ORANGEBURG: 'FEAR AND HOPELESSNESS'

ORANGEBURG -- Members of the S.C. Civil Rights Advisory Committee described this city as one with an oppressive atmosphere of fear and hopelessness after taking testimony from more than a dozen civic and Negro leaders, the Columbia State newspaper reported Dec. 6.

In a strongly worded statement following the full-day hearing, the commission said the hopelessness pervading the city could possibly be overcome by restoring the lines of communication which have been torn down.

Orangeburg was the scene of some 1,500 arrests during civil rights demonstrations two months ago. The group unanimously agreed that a complete breakdown in negotiations caused the continuous boycott of downtown businesses.

Foremost in the minds of those who testified during the fact-finding hearing was a desperate need for a bi-racial committee. Mayor Clyde Fair, who testified briefly to the commission, said he had been unable to find enough citizens who would be willing to serve on such a committee.

For the most part, testimony generally supported the contention that the Orangeburg movement against alleged racial discrimination would continue as well as the boycott which is currently in progress.

A statement issued by the commission at the conclusion of the Thursday hearing said that the "time is over-ripe for greater effort on behalf of white leaders to meet with representatives of the colored community to achieve a greater degree of cooperation and understanding which should lead to a reduction of racial tension and clear away obstacles standing in the paths of greater progress."

The statement was signed by acting chairman Dr. Thomas C. McFall, Courtney Siceloff, Andrew M. Secrest, Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, Ira Kaye, the Rev. James H. Nelson and Father Gordon Krahe.

NO 'BREAKDOWN' FOUND AMONG INTEGRATED CHILDREN!

A summary report, entitled "The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study," from a study conducted by Dr. Robert Coles, Atlanta psychiatrist, has been published by the Southern Regional Council and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Among findings:

-Some 'segregationist children' change their attitudes toward Negro children after attending school with them for a year.

-Negro children find attendance in white schools 'stressful but not incapacitating.'

-White children in desegregated southern schools suffer no 'medical or psychiatric damage' and no 'breakdown in ability to work, study and get along with friends.'

-Children of both races continue their studies 'without impairment.'

-From an academic viewpoint, desegregation is easier in elementary grade schools.

This study is the second in a series issued by the Anti-Defamation League and the SRC. The first, "Token Desegregation and Beyond," by J. Kenneth Morland, professor of sociology at Randolph-Macon Women's College in Virginia, analyzed 'devices' used by 'resistant' states in the South which had limited desegregation to less than half of one per cent of Negroes in all school districts, and contrasted these efforts with those of six 'compliant' states which had moved 51.1 per cent of Negro pupils to non-racial schools 'creatively and successfully.'

Copies of both studies are available from the national offices of the Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y., or from the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

On Memorial Day, the then Vice-President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, spoke at Gettysburg. Among remarks he made:

"One hundred years ago, the slave was freed.
"One hundred years later, the Negro remains in

bondage to the color of his skin.
"The Negro today asks justice.
"Until justice is blind to color, until education is unaware of race, until opportunity is unconcerned with the color of men's skins emancipation will be a proclamation but not a fact. To the extent that the proclamation of emancipation is not fulfilled in fact, to that extent we shall have fallen short of assuring freedom to the free."

HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK: Dec. 10-17

The late President John F. Kennedy proclaimed the week of Dec. 10 as Human Rights Week. The Bill of Rights came into being Dec. 15, 1791. In a broadcast notice, the Institute of Human Relations of the American Jewish Committee asks:

"First, look at our Bill of Rights. Next, look at the UN Declaration. Then, look at your own town. Does everyone enjoy the same equal justice, the same equal opportunities, without racial or religious discrimination? Are jobs open to all, strictly on merit? Are families free to buy or rent the homes they can afford? Are youngsters given equal schooling? If not, you'll know there's work to be done. During Human Rights Week, roll up your sleeves for a year-round job. By living up to our Bill of Rights at home, we point the way to human rights for all the world."

CHILDREN IN PICKET LINES

"There are those who have raised questions about children participating in public demonstrations and picket lines for civil rights. They look with seeming horror upon little boys and girls, neatly brushed and dressed, walking bravely to school while adult women scream unspeakable oaths at them, and men and boys taunt them with vulgarities, and endanger their lives with stones and bricks. These critics say 'spare these children from the sight of their elders being rushed by dogs, pummelled by hoodlums and swept aside by firehoses.' Yet I say that these critics are as ignorant of the lives of Negro children as they are of life on Mars. They do not know that millions of children of this vast minority group in generation after generation have been born and reared in an environment entirely contrary to all that is just and right. Have these pepple who cry 'horror' ever looked into <u>their</u> child's eyes when he asks, 'Why?' Do they know what goes on in the heart of a child, <u>and</u> his parent, when the child says, 'Why can't I go into the library and get a book?' 'Why do we have to stand in the bus when these other people who have just got on can sit down?' 'Why don't you vote?'

"To those of you who are shocked at children in demonstration, who are afraid of what might happen to their innocent lives, I ask 'Where have your voices been all these years? Where, your concern? Where, your words?'

----From a serman by the Rt. Rev. John M. Burgess, Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts, delivered at Boston Common, Sept. 18, 1963.

You Are Invited

to participate in the

1962-63 program of the

Richmond-Petersburg Area Chapter

of the

Virginia Council on Human Relations

10 stimulating programs

3 special musical attractions

An international student project

The Council on Human Relations seeks to foster and maintain active communication between responsible leaders of the races, to the end that misunderstanding and ill will shall be avoided and mutual trust and fair play shall be more widely established and extended.

April 25, Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 819 E. Grace Street

Human Relations Problems in the Fields of Police and Fire Protection

Chairman: Lewis I. Held

Speakers: Chief of Police John M. Wright and Fire Chief Ed Sherry

Co-Hostess: Mrs. Robert C. Duvall, Jr.

Special Attraction

May 6, Sunday, 3:30 p.m.

Virginia State College, Peterburg

Spring Concert: Virginia State College A Cappella Choir, Professor Aldrich W. Adkins, Director; Virginia State College Symphonic Band, Dr. F. N. Gatlin, Director.

Chairman: James F. Nicholas

Co-Hostess: Mrs. Laverte W. Jones

*June 21, Thursday, 8:00 p.m.

Westhampton Methodist Church, 6100 Patterson Ave.

Impressions of a "Lay Ambassador" to Hungary

Chairman: Miss Rachel Wylie; Moderator: James W. Clarke

Speaker: John S. Grant

Co-Hostess: Miss Mary Finch

July 19, Thursday, 8:00 p.m.

Northminster Baptist Church (air conditioned), 3121 Moss Side Ave. (3 blocks east of Chamberlayne)

Study Groups and Leaders:

Chairman: Irvin Elligan; Moderator: Preston J. Taylor

Housing: Reuben A. Clay

Education: Dr. H. I. Willett

Voting: Dr. W. Ferguson Reid

(For September 6 report)

PROGRAM 1962-63

International Student Assignment

Assignment of international students in the Richmond-Petersburg area to homes for special courtesies and acquaintance.

Mrs. J. A. Throckmorton, Chairman.
ATlantic 2-7390

Dr. James A. Moncure

*International student features noted with asterisk.

September 6, Thursday

Outing with families (Limit: 300)

Camp Hanover (map will be provided)

4:00-6:00: Swimming, fishing, nature walks; Glenn Q. Bannerman, Recreation Director

6:15: Buffet supper, $1.25 (reservations required: Miss Katie Sue Echols, 6504 W. Franklin St., Richmond; AT 8-4919 or AT 8-4471)

Program: 7:30-8:30—Report from July study groups on Education, Housing, Voting

Chairman: Miss Betsy Rice; Moderator: J. A. Ross Mackenzie

*September 23, Sunday

Jewish Community Center, 5403 Monument Avenue

Selections of Asian Art

Chairman: Mrs. L. Wayne Batty

8:00 p.m. Selections of Asian folk music
Exhibit open, 7:00-10:00 p.m. and for following three weeks, 9:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.

Co-Hostess: Mrs. Jacob Cohn

*International students and hosts.

*October 22, Monday, 8:00 p.m.†

Schauffler Hall, Union Seminary
3400 Chamberlayne Avenue

PANEL: International Students in Richmond

Chairman: Malcolm C. McIver

Exhibit All Day Monday: Tangible Art Objects from Our Heritage

Chairmen: Mrs. Charlotte Harris, Henry M. Brimm, Mrs. S. A. Lapsley

†7:00-8:00 p.m.: International Tasting Party and Coffee Hour; Mrs. W. McIlwaine Thompson, co-hostess.

*International students and hosts.

November 20, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.

George Wythe High School, 4314 Crutchfield Street
—Off Rt. 60 West (Midlothian Tpk.) at city limits

Equal Employment

Chairman: Newman Hamblet
Speaker: John Field, executive secretary, The President's Committee on Equal Employment, Washington

December 7, Friday
Annual Meeting, 6:15 p.m.

Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church Dining Room
1627 Monument Avenue

Chairman: Connolly C. Gamble
Speaker to be announced
Reservations required: $2.00
Co-Hostess: Mrs. Marshall C. Dendy

Special Attractions

December 14, Friday, 8:30 p.m.
The Mosque

Gian-Careo Menotti's **"Amahl and the Night Visitors,"** directed by L. Wayne Batty.

January 13, Sunday, 3:30 p.m.
The Mosque

Annual Winter Concert, Virginia Union University Choir, directed by Professor W. J. Goodwin
Chairman: Thomas H. Henderson

February 21, Thursday

Chairman: J. L. Blair Buck
Speaker: **Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations**
Details to be announced
Hosts: Mr. and Mrs. Roger D. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Tinsley L. Spraggins

March 21, Thursday, 8:00 p.m.

Benedictine High School Auditorium
300 N. Sheppard Street

Cultural Opportunities in the Richmond Area

Chairman: Mrs. John J. Daly; Moderator: Father John J. McMahon

Officers

President, Edward Meeks Gregory
Vice-President, James F. Nicholas
Vice-President and Program Chairman,
Mrs. James A. Mason
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. Wayne Batty
Recording Secretary, Miss Virginia Payne
Social Chairman, Miss Susan Lewman

Directors

Terms Expiring 1962

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Mrs. Marshall C. Dendy
Connolly C. Gamble
Mrs. Laverte W. Jones
Dr. Alma Stegall
Robert L. Taylor

Terms Expiring 1963

J. L. Blair Buck
Mrs. Jacob Cohn
E. F. S. Davies
Dr. E. E. Haddock
Mrs. Floyd Overby
Mrs. Isaac Ridley
Holmes Rolston
W. Taliaferro Thompson

Terms Expiring 1964

Mrs. John J. Daly
Dr. W. M. T. Forrester
Newman Hamblet
Lewis I. Held
Thomas H. Henderson
Clyde V. Hickerson
James F. Nicholas

* * * * *

Virginia State Council Directors from Richmond-Petersburg

Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Wilson M. Brown
J. L. Blair Buck
Richard J. Burke
Dr. Edna M. Colson
Roscoe Roy Cosby
Roland D. Ealey
John M. Ellison
Dr. Rachel Henderlite
Thomas H. Henderson, President
Jo K. Higdon
Haywood G. Knight
Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director
Reuben R. McDaniel
J. Rupert Picott
Harry W. Roberts
Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy

What They Say About the Council on Human Relations

FATHER RICHARD J. BURKE, Roman Catholic Diocesan Superintendent of Schools

To use the talents God gave me in order to serve my fellowman is a distinct privilege I have as a human being. The Council on Human Relations gives me this wonderful opportunity for which I am most grateful.

MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK, Former President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

The work of this council is highly important for Richmond—for Virginia. Many more of our citizens should be participating in it.

J. RUPERT PICOTT, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers' Association

Effective communication between people is the great need of our times. The Richmond area council deserves hearty congratulations for fulfilling this role.

BOOKER T. BRADSHAW, President, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

The program and objectives of the Council on Human Relations are highly commendable. They deserve the wholehearted support and cooperation of every patriotic American in this community.

THEODORE F. ADAMS, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Richmond

I am sure that many are grateful for any worthy means of promoting understanding and brotherhood across the lines of color and creed. The Council on Human Relations provides just such a channel for many men and women of goodwill.

ROBERT P. DANIEL, President, Virginia State College, Petersburg

The Council on Human Relations makes a significant contribution to the cultivation of wholesome attitudes necessary for the solution of the racial issues involved in community problems. Tensions and misunderstandings can be removed, indeed prevented, by the cooperative efforts of people of mutual respect and goodwill.

●

For membership information or additional copies of this program, a card, note or telephone call will bring a prompt response.

114-B Broad Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Virginia
Dial 649-0872

LWD
VJ
DMM

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE
255-5881

(4)

January 4, 1964

FROM: Executive Director

TO: Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council

Subject: QUARTERLY REPORT - October-December 1963

Activity

During the final quarter of 1963, the Executive Director travelled 7,258 miles for the FLORIDA COUNCIL, made 24 addresses, and carried on normal duties.

The most significant happening of this quarter has been the change in policy of membership and role of Executive Director. This change was enacted by the Executive Committee on October 5, and initially promulgated to local councils through a state-wide meeting of presidents and delegates from local councils in Daytona on November 2.

Membership is now contingent solely upon signature, dues being replaced by voluntary pledging. The work of the Executive Director will henceforth proceed through local councils, rather than as an individual.

Financial (For entire year of 1963)

Income:	Balance 1/1/63	$2439.11	
	Memberships	1831.50	
	Contributions	3151.30	
	Pledges**	1032.55	
	SRC	7249.00	
	Savings withdrawal	2000.00	
	New South	848.00	
	Total		$18,551.46

**These are pre-paid pledges for 1964.

Disbursements:	16,986.16
Cash balance December 31, 1963:	1,565.27
On account in savings plus interest:	1,275.00
Carry over to 1964:	$2,840.27

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE
255-5881

QUARTERLY REPORT (Continued)

Membership July 1, 1963: 501
Membership December 31, 1963: 1200 (approximated)

Pledged for 1964 as of December 31, 1963: $12,253.00

Respectfully submitted,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Executive Director

cc: Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger, President
Mr. Herbert Davidson, Treasurer

PROGRAM

CONSULTATION OF VIRGINIA LAWYERS

EXECUTIVE MOTOR HOTEL
5215 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia

Saturday, January 11, 1964

9:30 - 10:00 A.M.: Registration

10:00 A.M.: Welcome: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr. President
Virginia Council on Human Relations

10:05 A.M.: Panel Discussion: "Respect for Law and Order and our Judicial System"

Chairman: Harry L. Cohn, Attorney

Panelists: F. D. G. Ribble, Former Dean, University of Virginia Law School
S. W. Tucker, Attorney
A.J.G. Priest, Law School, Univ. of Va.

11:25 A.M.: Coffee Break

11:35 A.M.: Panel Discussion: "Bi-racial Committees"

Chairman: Robert Millman, Attorney

Panelists: W. O. Conrad, General Superintendent
N. C. Western Electric Company
Robert H. Cooley, Attorney
Percy L. Wall, Attorney, Greensboro, N. C.

1:00 P.M.: Lunch - Welcome and Introduction of Guest Speaker, Robert R. Merhige, Jr., President, Richmond Bar Association

Lunch Speaker: The Honorable Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy United States Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

2:30 P.M.: Panel Discussion: "The Bar and the Community"

Chairman: Richard M. Ballard, Jr., Attorney

Panelists: Lewis Booker, Attorney
Howard Rogerson, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

3:45 P.M. Summation

E D I T O R I A L

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
JOURNAL
November, 1963

LAWYERS AND RACIAL UNREST

In late June of this year a Special Committee was emergently created by the Board of Governors in response to President Kennedy's plea at his White House conference of lawyers for volunteer lawyer action to ease racial tension.

President Kennedy did not request support for his legislative program, but rather called on lawyers as community leaders in their own areas to assist in working out voluntary solutions for racial unrest.

The Special Committee, working diligently in the short time available, made its report to the Board of Governors and then to the House of Delegates at the Annual Meeting at Chicago in August. At that time the House of Delegates, with but one dissenting vote, approved a resolution submitted by the Board of Governors adopting the principles of the Special Committee's report as the official position of the Association.

The basic theme of the report is the call for law and order on the part of everyone, and the achievement of all goals within the law. "Respect for the constitutions of the United States and of the several states, the various applicable statutes, and the decisions of the federal courts and of the courts of the varicus states

must be observed, and observed with respect."

The report recognizes fully the right to seek change by lawful means, the right to peaceful methods of persuasion and the right to resort to the courts for the redress of grievances, but cautions that "in exercising the American rights of free speech, assembly and petition, there is a grave responsibility on all Americans in these times of high emotions, and when the United States stands before the world as a symbol of democracy, to exercise these rights with due respect for law." Indeed, "There would be chaos and anarchy if each citizen were free to choose which laws he would obey."

Recognizing that a government of laws cannot exist without lawyers to interpret, apply and defend the law, the report calls on lawyers for action by way of (1) offering their services in their own communities to local officials, with whom such problems usually come to a focus, in bringing about better communication and understanding among all races, (2) using their influence, whenever possible, in bettering, on a nondiscriminatory basis, educational and economic opportunities for minority groups, (3) eliminating, within their sphere of influence, discrimination, if any, in the legal profession, and (4) carrying out the duty of the legal profession with respect to defendants in locally unpopular causes.

By the resolution mentioned above "the American Bar Association calls on its members particularly, and upon state and local bar associations and the legal profession generally, to dedicate themselves to the full implementation of these principles".

(4) LWD VJ PW SB BP MM

Quarterly Report for October, November and December, 1963
By Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, VCHR

VCHR's Annual Meeting was the highlight of the past quarter. This was held at Union Theological Seminary with 250 people in attendance. There was a good attendance at all sessions, including the meeting of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, plus VEJOB Committee meeting. HIGHLIGHTS of the Annual Meeting were the addresses by Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, President, Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director of SRC, and the Reverend L. Francis Griffin of Prince Edward County.....The warm welcome and words of encouragement given by Mayor Eleanor Sheppard of Richmond.. the warm hospitality of over-night accomodations furnished by local Richmond families to all out-of-town delegates.....Happy Lee's interviews of local council representatives during Dinner.....the response of delegates and pre-pledges of $4,106.00 towards our 1964 budget.....and the exceptionally fine attendance at an open forum Breakfast on Saturday Morning. One of the exceptionally fine developments from the Annual Meeting was the appointment of a special committee to pursue the financing of an additional staff member to be in charge of fund raising for expanding VCHR projects and over-all work. In addition, several resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors and sent to respective related agencies across the state. These resolutions called upon state political leadership to open public schools in Prince Edward County; called upon leaders in Danville to sit together in good faith to resolve tensions there; and deplored conditions of hate in this country which could lead to the assassination of our beloved President, John F. Kennedy. Copies of the resolutions were sent also to all members of the VCHR Board and local council presidents.

Certainly 1963 was the best year ever for VCHR. Although the auditor hasn't yet finished the exact financial report for 1963, we reached the basic budget with several local councils going over their quotas. We began this past quarter with a cash balance of: $ 557.87

VCHR income for the quarter.....	6675.78
SRC quarterly gift.....	975.00
Special gift for fund raiser.....	1000.00
Total.....	$9208.65
Total expenses for quarter.....	7268.40
Balance on Hand 1/1/64.....	$1940.25

VCHR gifts include non-budgeted items such as New South subscriptions plus Annual Meeting Dinner, etc.

I would like to bring you up to date on financial matters, although some of this part of my report will go beyond the end of the last quarter. The special Committee mentioned above met at the close of the Annual Meeting. It was decided that I would go to New York and seek to obtain $5,000 from a Foundation, while other members of the Committee sought to get interested Virginia persons to underwrite the financing of $6,000. If and when the total amount of $11,000 was obtained, we would hire a fund raiser as a staff person. The New World Foundation will now give us the

$5,000.00 for this purpose once we have in hand the other $6,000.00. $1,000.00 has been given by Father John McMahon, president of the Richmond Petersburg Council towards this (notice in financial report above), and we also have the remainder underwritten. With this security the special Committee authorized the hiring of a fund raiser, and Mr. Henry Caravati of Richmond, Virginia, was employed and began work on Monday, January 6. As of this writing he is approaching those who underwrote this project to get the money in hand so our foundation money can be paid.

The Prince Edward Schools remain unresolved. The Virginia Supreme Court has ruled that the State has no responsibility to intervene and provide public schools anywhere. The U.S. Supreme Court has voted to hear the appeal of this state court ruling. Although the Prince Edward Free School Association is functioning smoothly with integrated Trustees, administration, faculty and student body, it is my opinion that the state political leadership has failed miserably in solving the dilemma. The Governor has sought financial help for the White Academy which to me was a great disappointment on his part. This has also convinced most concerned persons that he has no intention of lending his support directly to the problem. Therefore, should the U.S. Supreme Court delay in its decision beyond Summer, the Prince Edward crisis could go over into another school year. It is my opinion that an all-out effort should be made on a National scale by mid-summer to save the Prince Edward Free School Association for 1964-65 school year.

Danville is rather quiet at the present. The Danville Story will be published this Spring. There is still political division, as well as division among the business, religious and civic leadership in Danville.

VCHR has been invited into several communities for the first time during this past quarter. In many cases these invitations came from the Chamber of Commerce, mayors and other community leaders. Bi-racial commissions continue to be established all over the state with exceptions such as Danvile. Much progress in opening eating establishments, theaters, hotels and merit employment practices continue to be realized in all areas of the state except Southside. Here scarcely anyone will be brave enough to openly discuss human relations with his neighbor, much less a visitor.

By the end of the past quarter, VCHR had completed plans for our first Consultation of Opinion Makers. We had 85 Virginia lawyers at this first consultation at the Executive Motor Hotel, Richmond, on Saturday, January 11, 1964. Invitations were sent several hundred lawyers and judges over the state by the Honorable F.D.G. Ribble, former Dean of the University of Virginia Law School, the Honorable Dudley Woodbridge, former Dean of the William and Mary College Law School, and the Honorable Armistead Boothe, former Virginia State Senator. (see enclosed program) We can truly report that the day was a great success. An evaluation session is planned and other consultationa will follow.

November found the Executive Director having let a year of promises pile up for speaking engagements, and he was proud to live through it all. I spoke to several state-wide groups holding Annual Meetings. One of these was the PHI Phi Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi National Fraternity at which occasion, both Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, VCHR President and the Executive Director received awards for what the fraternity called outstanding achievement in Human Relations. Some of my most challenging experiences, were at Bridgewater College, where I was on a program for a series of addresses from November 11-13. The addresses were routine I suppose, but the bull-sessions, especially with Freshmen from Southside and Western Virginia, brought back every memory and frustration of College Freshmen and caused me to have to sharpen my logic in dealing with un-committed people. Some times I think I live a sheltered life visiting local councils where un-committed people don't go. I came through it and really enjoyed the fun.

With all the speaking engagements behind and a promise to the VCHR Board to never fill my schedule that tight again, plus the Annual Meeting, the lawyers consultation and the employment of a fund-raiser behind, I look forward to putting some of my dreams and plans on paper for a change. Perhaps I will get to do a bit of that before the Senate Filibuster abd fireworks begin.

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

Happy!
Please let us have your quarterly reports as soon as possible

Paul:

I sent you two copies of my quarterly report on January 20, or there-about.

I trust that you will accept this second edition however, although these are reproduced.

Last minute report!

All is looking up on our expanding programs. Caravati is really something! Campaigns planned for Northern Virginia, Danville, Charlottesville Norfolk and Richmond in that order.

Cash in hand... towards project...	$2,550.00
Stocks given to be sold.....	1,000.00
Total --just beginning...	$3,550.00

File Copy 1-15-64

MT-1 Occupational Training Areas Included in MDTA Project SC-205

Training Areas	Length of Training	Number of Trainees
Air-Conditioning Mechanic (Entry)	34 wks.	80
All-Around Farm Machinery Operator	28 wks.	300
Automobile Body Repairman, Metal (Entry)	34 wks.	100
Automobile Mechanic (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Automobile Service Station Attendant (Entry)	20 wks.	120
Automobile Service Station Mechanic (Auto Ser.) (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Automobile Upholsterer (Entry)	34 wks.	40
Bricklayer (Entry)	18 wks.	120
Carpenter, Construction (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Chambermaid (Chambermaid 2-D9.01)	16 wks.	120
Chassis Assembler (Electronics) (Entry)	24 wks.	200
Clerk, General Office (Entry)	28 wks.	250
Clerk-Stenographer	34 wks.	500
Commercial Draftsman (Entry)	34 wks.	60
Cook (Hotel and Restaurant) (Entry)	34 wks.	80
Duplicating Machine Operator (Entry) Multilith Offset Operator (Entry)	34 wks.	40
Electrical Appliance Serviceman (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Electric Motor Repairman (Entry)	34 wks.	100
Furniture Repairman (Entry)	34 wks.	90
Hospital Orderly (Nurse Aide) (2-42.20)	18 wks.	220
Janitor	18 wks.	120
Kitchen Helper & Pantryman	16 wks.	240
Landscape Gardener (Grounds Keeper) (Gardener) (Yardman)	28 wks.	90

Training Areas	Length of Training	Number of Trainees
Machine Tool Operator, General (Entry)	34 wks.	200
Presser Machine (Presser, Hand)	16 wks.	120
Salesperson, General	18 wks.	600
Sewing Machine Operator, Cotton Garments (Entry)	16 wks.	300
Sewing Machine Repairman (Entry)	34 wks.	40
Sheet Metal Worker (Pre-Apprentice)	34 wks.	60
Small Gasoline Engine Repairman (Any Industry) (Entry)	34 wks.	80
Tailor II (Entry)	34 wks.	45
Waiter, Informal (Waitress)	16 wks.	160
Welder, Combination (Entry)	34 wks.	100
Total Trainees		5,000

Total Trainees 5,000

Report of Activities of Field Representative
of S. C. C. H. R. During The Months
December, January, February
1963-1964

The activities of our Field Representative during this period has been based largely on the following four projects:

1. Holding local leadership training meetings on a neighborhood county group basis.

2. Helping to publicize and recruit potential trainees for the new M. D. T. A. program (STEP) for South Carolina.

3. Helping farmers make appeals from local F. H. A's unfavorable decisions to the State Director of F. H. A.

4. Encouraging interested representatives to get an ARA project started.

Leadership Training Meetings:

As was stated in our previous report, all of the 24 counties which are eligible for ARA aid in South Carolina have been organized in neighborhood groups of six counties each. These groups have been meeting bi-monthly. Each group has had at least one meeting since the organization.

The agenda of these meetings has included such topics as follows:

a. To learn how to get help for employment under ARA and MDTA.
b. To get information on how to secure surplus foods for needy families.
c. How to exercise citizenship rights including participation in voter registration and precinct reorganization meetings.

Mr. James has helped the leaders from the counties to understand how to approach the State Officials in order to get the opportunities which are guaranteed by state and federal laws in many instances. He even contacted the S. C. Attorney General to find out the lawfulness of preventing Negroes from participation in reorganizational meeting of ward and precincts. He also found out from the State Attorney General how to get a lost registration day because of the illness of the registration officer restored.

All participants have been very pleased with the help, information, and advice received at these meetings. Even the agricultural county agents are beginning to attend these meetings. They are becoming very active in encouraging cooperation with our program of guidance and training.

New MDTA program, STEP for S. C.:

Every since the Governor of S. C. announced that a grant from the Federal government had been received under MDTA in the amount of $5,635,994, our Field Representative has been helping to give wide state publicity to this program. This money is to be used to fight against the State's prime enemies--ignorance and unemployment. This program is known as Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP).

Mr. James has been asked to assist the State Coordinator of MDTA in recruiting trainees throughout the State. He has been giving special emphasis to recruitment of potential trainees since the program was first announced January 1, 1964. He has already received credit for being responsible for recruiting more trainees for this program than any of the employees of the State Employment Commission. Since 5,000 unemployed persons are to be trained each year that the STEP program is in effect, he hopes to get 3,000 Negroes trained of the total 5000 annually. (See January 1964

issue of SCCHR Review, and circular letter announcing STEP program attached.)

Appeals to State Director of F. H. A. for Unfavorable Decision of Local F. H. A. to farmers:

Our Field Representative has had 10 requests for help from farmers who have been denied aid by local FHA offices. Each case has been written up in the form of a case history of the family envolved and referred to the State Director of F. H. A. as an appeal for his decision. So far the State Director has given favorable answers on 3 of the 10 cases submitted. If the State Director makes unfavorable decisions these cases will be referred to the FHA Administrator in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The following statements are excerpts from one of the recent letters from the S. C. State FHA Director in answer to some appeals referred to him two months ago:

> "Further reference is made to your letters in the interest of certain applicants in Clarendon and Sumter Counties. Since Last contacting you I have had these cases looked into further by our area supervisor and also by Mr. Austin Edwards, Program Staff Assistant, here in my office.
>
> We are in the process of trying to work out a Farm Ownership loan for Mr. Columbus Cooper, in order that he can do necessary repairs to his dwelling and refinance his debts. I do not know, as yet, how much we will be able to do, but I should know within the very near future. Incidentally, Mr. Cooper seemed to be getting along very nicely working with his sharecropping arrangement.
>
> In the other cases, namely, Messrs. Wheeler, Canty, and Burgess, and Mrs. Deschamps, there is a doubt that we shall be able to help. In the case of Mrs. Dechamps, we are trying to find a way to help her, however, we have not found a solution, as yet, to her problem."

It has taken two annual appeals to get favorable reply on Mr. Columbus Cooper. (Further information on this project is found in the January 1964 issue of SCCHR Review, copy of which is attached.)

Encouraging New ARA Projects

Mr. James has been requested to help the people of Colleton County to get a project started under ARA. He went to the County for a special preliminary planning meeting on January 17, 1964. He explained to them how to approach the all white local ARA county Committee who had already started projects without informing the Negroes. They did not know the chairman of the ARA committee.

He has lately been informed by Mr. William Hamilton, owner of the Hamilton Funeral Home in Walterboro, South Carolina that they were very cordially received by the chairman of the committee. They were given instructions as to how to request a sewing industry for that community. They have also gotten the promise from a local firm already established in the county to take all the garments produced by them.

Mr. James has interested the State Coordinator of ARA in helping to get this project started. The coordinator has promised to get the cooperation of the power structure leaders in the Waterboro Community for this project. Once this is done they will be able to get the loan they need from the Federal Government. The Coordinator is planning to be with us at our next neighborhood county meeting to explain the detail requirements for the Colleton County project and others like it under A. R. A.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

The State of South Carolina has just received from the Federal Government a grant of $5,634,994. The purpose for this grant is to provide training for those people who are considered the hardcore unemployed and underemployed, male and female, so that they might qualify for entrance into the labor market with skills that can be used. You will be able to learn more about this program by reading the enclosed pieces: 1. Summary of MDTA Amendments; 2. A Proposal for MDTA Training Act in South Carolina, and 3. Occupational Training Areas. This is the first opportunity that South Carolina has had to make an all-out attack on illiteracy and job training suitable for persons needing it.

This program has been given the name of Special Training for Economic Progress in South Carolina. We would like for you to remember this as STEP and to do everything you can to inform unemployed and underemployed people about this program. Each county in South Carolina will have an opportunity to participate in this massive program.

Trainees will have the opportunity to select courses for training from those listed under occupational training areas. (See enclosure 3) Where persons do not have the educational background required for taking the course, the educational training will be given to qualify them for taking the vocational training. Please have this announced in churches, clubs, fraternal meetings, and through personal contacts.

We hope that announcement will stress that those who are interested must register for this STEP Program at the nearest employment service office in their county. When they register be sure to say they are registering for <u>employment</u> and <u>training</u> under the STEP Program.

Sincerely yours,

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

L. S. James
Field Representative

P.S. Other forthcoming new information will be given out at our neighborhood county meetings.

ADULT EDUCATION OFFICE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA

PUBLIC LAW 88-214
SUMMARY OF MDTA AMENDEMENTS IN H.R. 8720

(passed House December 12 and
Senate December 13, 1963)
Signed December 19, 1963

1. Lowers the age of youths eligible for training allowances from 19, as in existing act, to 17. The 17- year olds would have to have been out of school at least a year.

2. Permits up to 25 percent of the persons receiving training allowances to be youths under 22 years of age. (Present law limits youth training allowances to 5 percent of the total training allowances.) Excludes youths able to benefit from the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

3. Requires one-third matching in F.Y. 1966. (Present law requires 50-50 matching to begin in F.Y. 1965). Contains language to the effect that 50 percent matching is intended for subsequent years.

4. Adds 20 weeks of allowances to trainees who are taking basic education training. Precise determination of occupational objectives for these trainees need not be made before educational training begins.

5. Permits increases in the weekly training allowance to $10 above the State unemployment compensation payment, which is now the upper limit. This provision is designed as an incentive to get unemployed workers to seek training rather than draw unemployment pay.

6. Permits trainees to work up to 20 hours part-time without any loss in training allowances.

7. Reduces to 2 years the prior work experience required for trainees to be eligible (Present law requires 3 years).

8. Permits a member of the family, where the head is unemployed, to receive a training allowance. Only one person in the family group is eligible at any one time. (Present law limits training to heads of households.)

9. Provides, through demonstration projects, grants and/or loans to unemployed workers to help finance their relocation expenses.

10. Title I.
Extends for 2 more years (through F.Y. 1967) present authorization of $3 million/ fiscal year for information, evaluation, and research programs.

Title II.
Authorizes $161 million for F.Y. 1964, $407 million for F.Y. 1965, and $281 million for F.Y. 1966 for the training programs. (Present law authorizes $161 million for each of fiscal years 1964 and 1965.)

Title III.
Extends for 2 more years (through F.Y. 1967) present authorization of $1 million/ fiscal year for preparing the Secretaries' reports and other miscellaneous expenses.

Columbia

A PROPOSAL

To Implement Public Law 415,
Manpower Development & Training Act
in
South Carolina

ADULT EDUCATION OFFICE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA

A. Statement of General Principles

If this proposal is to provide a constructive solution to the needs of the State, we believe it must, first of all, comply with the following general principles:

(1) The program should be supplementary to other educational efforts and should in no sense replace emphasis in basic fields of learning, or in Technical Education.

(2) The program must have a Vocational objective but it shall emphasize the basic fields of learning to qualify the students for both citizenship and for our industrial society.

(3) The primary objective of the new program, while it will contribute to the development of the State's industrial economy, should be to enlarge the potential of the individual student through education in the knowledge and the skills which will be useful to him, and thus to his employer, and in that way ultimately to benefit the State as a whole.

(4) The program should be highly responsive to the needs of students and thus should be flexible enough, both in the curriculum and in the facilities provided, to meet those needs as they differ in different localities and as conditions change.

(5) Instruction in this field should have well defined qualitative standards, so as to provide in each student a capability in his education void which can be recognized by his school, his employer, and himself, when he receives a certificate indicating the specific kind and quality of his achievement.

(6) The mandate for a general and uniform system of education, as well as our own assessment of the educational needs of the State, would require that this program be offered on a state-wide basis, but only to those areas providing clear proof of need for this type of instruction as well as the ability and the inclination to support it financially and otherwise.

We believe, furthermore, that there is a direct relationship between one's educational achievement and his earning capacity, as well as his general capabilities as a citizen and member of society. This proposal, therefore, has direct bearing upon the solution of the State's problem of low per capita income as its industrial economy expands. On the other hand, we wish to make it clear that to emphasize our needs in this respect is not to derogate our needs elsewhere, either in general fields of learning or in other occupational fields.

In view of the substantial technological advances in industry, it seems obvious that if South Carolina is to expand industrially, it must provide a program designed to educate the present unemployables. Since other states are doing this, our failure to do so may result in retarding our industrial expansion.

It is acknowledged that this is the major group of South Carolinians that no present program can serve; neither the universities, the Technical Education Center, nor Vocational Education. This group quite often applies for training in the new industry Special Schools operated by the State Committee for Technical Education. They are most often pushed aside by other applicants who are more capable and literate.

B. Outline of the Proposed Program

(1) Purpose

The purpose of this proposal is to provide an education opportunity to 14,000 selective service rejects, hardcore unemployed and underemployed, male and female, with pre-occupational and occupational training to qualify them for entrance into the labor market.

(2) Plan of Finance

A detailed plan of operation will be submitted to the U. S. Office of Education requesting the following amounts of funds for operation:

1963-64	$1,300,000
1964-65	$2,000,000
1965-66	$2,000,000

These funds will be used to underwrite operating costs at the state and local level.

(3) Students

This instructional program shall be available to 5,000 persons annually, with preference given to heads of households who are unemployed

(4) Faculty

Teachers shall be paid wholly from Federal funds under salary schedules and certification standards established and they shall be employed for specific courses of instruction of definite duration.

(5) Qualitative Standards

Each course, while it may differ from other courses in length and intensity, shall conform to state-wide standards

as to content and emphasis established for that particular course. The primary objective of such standards is to provide a legitimate basis for the training allowances given by the Federal government and to drop those students who attend for pay rather than self-improvement. Clearly defined standards shall serve as a useful guide to the prospective employer as he considers the student's training as an instrument in job placement. The Curriculum Laboratory for the Technical Education Centers shall provide and measure the standards established.

(6) Buildings

Suitable buildings shall be provided which are separate and apart from existing educational efforts. A survey shall be immediately made to determine availability of buildings. Rent and operational costs of these buildings will be borne by Federal Funds. Every effort shall be made to secure a suitable building in every county of the State. Buildings shall be selected which are within easy reach of the majority of students, who will provide their own means of transportation.

(7) Regional Planning

Local leaders will aid in defining the region served. Because these leaders enjoy the respect of those to be reached by this program, lay leaders must be responsible for developing the desire of the less fortunate in improving themselves through education. Industrial development groups and other civic bodies must work and plan, describing this program as one facet in the development of their primary resourse..the people.

C. A Revised Plan for Administering Public Law 415, Manpower Development and Training Act

(1) Relationships-State Board of Education and State Committee for Technical Education

The State Board of Education shall designate the State Committee for Technical Education to share in the administration of the program. The program will be coordinated under the direction of the State Director of Vocational Education and the Coordinator of the State Committee for Technical Education. Specific responsibilities are as follows:

(a) The State Committee for Technical Education shall have the responsibility for administration of fiscal affairs and shall disperse funds for operation to area or regional bodies under a plan of local supervision.

(b) The present State Supervisor of Manpower Development and Training in the Division of Vocational Education shall have the responsibility

for organization and supervision of the program.

(c) The State Director of Vocational Education and the Coordinator of the State Committee for Technical Education shall jointly prepare reports and records as required by the U. S. Office of Education and the Boards and Agencies concerned with the conduct of this program.

(2) Legal responsibilities given to the South Carolina Employment Security Commission under Public Law 415 shall be consistently observed with regard to student testing and selection, any payment to trainees, and other matters for which they are accountable.

(3) Subject to the prior approval of the State Board of Education a Master Plan for local supervision and control will be developed which may use present boards or commissions or may create new regional committees to insure proper and efficient conduct of the program by laymen at the local level.

PLEASE READ EVERY WORD OF THE FILTHY OF HATE LITERATURE THAT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED AGAINST NEGROES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FEBRUARY 25 ELECTION. THIS ALONE SHOULD MAKE YOU ANGRY ENOUGH TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT IN CARRYING OUT OUR SUGGESTION BELOW.

From : THE RICHLAND COUNTY CITIZENS COMMITTEE

To : Every Columbian Who Should be Alerted to the DANGER THAT THREATENS OUR CITY

READ AND ACT!

(A CALL FOR SERVICE BEYOND THE "LINE OF DUTY"

Dear Fellow-Citizen:

On February 25, Columbia voters have a DATE WITH DESTINY .... when it becomes the duty of each one to help elect two members of City Council. FAST ACTION is in order now. We do not have time for CHIN MUSIC.

By telephone (PLEASE CALL TEN PEOPLE AND ASK THEM TO TELL TEN MORE), by contact with organized groups, word of mouth, we must roll the vote out to the polls.. Canvas your block, or help canvas your neighborhood with the appeal to "BE SURE TO VOTE ON FEBRUARY 25."

For all farsighted Columbians, this is the most important local election - bar none - held in this generation. While we are to elect two councilmen, we are more importantly - to make a choice between sound, stable government in the hands of men of vision, forthrightness, high intelligence, and proven performance or the LAYING OF THE FOUNDATIONS of a government of intense hatred, threats, burnings, bombings, trigger-happy policemen, vicious police dogs, and every other earmark of rabid political leadership.

DON'T SAY, "IT CAN'T HAPPEN IN COLUMBIA!" It can! The healthy seeds are planted here. We must not let them sprout.

Let's not move one step backward toward a situation where our homes may be blasted, our churches bombed, our children mangled as they worship the Living God, or killed by snipers as they move through city streets.

Columbia has been a peaceful city. We are a people of peace, even under oppression and denial. In connection with our long range objective to exhaust all legal means to insure our enjoyment of our civil liberties, we must carry out our immediate objective of voting wisely now to keep the peace. We must support political leaders who are inclined toward peace and efficiency rather than those who are inspired by hate and rabble-rousing.

We B E G all ministers and church leaders serving within the Columbia city limits to make Sunday your kick-off day to spread our message which we know carries the burden of your thoughts and your prayers. Ministers in rural areas are asked to urge their membership appeal to relatives in friends in the city limits to be sure to vote in this election. EACH PERSON MUST VOTE FOR 2 MEN.

After calm and careful consideration of much information at hand, our organization has voted to support RUBIN(Hyman) and HYATT(Troy L.). We trust that you, your friends and followship will join us in this choice, and V O T E !

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins
Director of Publicity and Public Relations

Adam Stewart, President)
Beatrice McKnight, Sec'y)
A. P. Williams, Treas.)

(1964)

"PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

S.C. Mass Education - Adult and Child"

TIME: 7:30 p.m., January 20

PLACE: Good Shepherd Episcopal Church

1512 Blanding Street

The Columbia chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations' January meeting will feature a seminar on education. Speakers in the symposium -- or seminar -- are

MRS. C. E. ANDERSON, Superintendent of adult education for the State Department of Education.

E. E. TAYLOR, Principal of Benson and Saxon elementary schools and director of a local program of adult education.

HON. HEYWARD McDONALD, member of the South Carolina House of Representatives and proponent of a compulsory education bill.

The meeting promises to be a full and constructive one. Please attend . . . . and bring a friend.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 22, 1964

MID-WINTER BOARD MEETING

The 1964 organizational meeting of the SCCHR Board of Directors will be held on Wednesday afternoon, February 5, at 4:30 o'clock in the Moultrie Room on the second floor of the Wade Hampton Hotel, 1201 Main Street, Columbia, S.C. Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of the SBC Field Department will serve as consultant.

Election of officers, committee assignments, and workshops on the functions of administrative and program committees will be scheduled, as follows:

4:30 - 6:00 P.M. - Afternoon Session

6:00 - 7:30 P.M. - Dinner

7:30 - 9:00 P.M. - Evening Session

THE NEW BOARD

At the 1963 annual membership meeting held in Columbia on November 19, twenty-two persons were elected to the Board and 28 persons will continue to serve -- a total Board membership of 50. Two of those elected will fill vacancies in terms to expire in 1964; two to expire in 1965, and 18 to expire in 1966. Mimeographed list will be available soon.

JUST TO REMIND YOU

There are three things we are asking you to do:

1. Read the enclosed report of the Committee on Nominations and come prepared to elect those nominated and/or to nominate others.

2. Bring your own SCCHR membership up-to-date. SCCHR operates on a calendar year. Dues for 1964 are payable NOW.

3. Use the enclosed postal to inform us of your plans to attend, as reservations for dinner must be made at The Wade Hampton Hotel, and adequate meeting space reserved. The Hotel will hold space for us until January 30.

Reimbursement for travel and cost of dinner may be made upon request. Please travel in car pools, where possible.

Paul Anthony writes: "In basic terms, we must try to increase the momentum toward decency which is the reality of 1964."

You are urged to participate in a UNITED EFFORT to deal with some of the specifics of getting this creative and exciting job done.

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Fred M. Reese
Chairman

S. C. C. H. R. R E V I E W January, 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laural Street, Columbia, S. C.

War on Poverty

A year before Pres. Johnson's declaration of war on poverty, SCCHR had set up a program geared to the needs of rural low-income families. One of S. C. family being assisted by such programs is written up in the Dec. 28 issue of The Saturday Evening Post. The father of the family is quoted as saying "I hope my kids wont leave home. Oh, I hope they wont. But they got to do better than I have."

Exciting New Programs

Field Representative Mr. L. S. James has been in constant contact with the on-the-job training in Ridgeland, S. C. hoping to get the course approved under MDTA. The State Supervisor of Apprenticeship Training along with the State Coordinator of MDTA have reported that the on-the-job training course for furniture construction has been approved for the company, operating at its own expense on an integrated basis.

To improve opportunities for local leadership training, Mr. James has divided the twenty-four counties eligible for Area Redevelopment Aid into four groups. Each composed of six neighboring counties meeting bimonthly at a designated place in one of the counties on an alternating basis. A schedule has been made which includes meeting dates in each month for the year 1964.

The general aim of the meetings is stated as follows:

"Making better use of our Community Resources". Some of the immediate objectives are - how to get FHA assistance; how to get help for employment from ARA and MDTA; and how to get surplus food for low-income families.

Job and Literacy Training Opportunities

SCCHR cooperating with the State Coordinator of the MDTA program, helping to publicize opportunities for job and literacy training under the new program entitled Special Training for Economic Progress. Under this program there are 33 occupational training areas with opportunities for 5000 trainees. These courses are to be given without discrimination as to race of color. It is hoped that all unemployed and underemployed male and female persons will apply immediately to their nearest employment service office and register for training under this new program (STEP). Applicants will be accepted without regard to educational limitations since educational background training will be given for each training course.

Mark Your Calendar

A Conference called jointly by the S. C. and Ga. Councils on Human Relations has been scheduled for March 20-21. Meetings will be held in Augusta, Georgia with the Augusta and Aiken Councils acting as joint hosts.

Latest information will be available concerning education-for-employment programs being launched in the respective states. Outstanding leaders have been invited. Complete information will be available soon. Plan now to attend.

SCCHR Board to MEET

The mid-winter meeting of the SCCHR board has been set for Wednesday, February 5 from 4:40 - 9:30 p. m. at the Wade Hampton Hotel. Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Services for SRC, will be present as a resource person to work with the board in its planning Some twenty new members of the Board elected at the Annual meeting are expected to attend their first meeting.

Local Council News:

The Columbia Council on Human Relations met on January 20 and a panel discussion on STEP and related programs was held. Richland County Rep. Heyward McDonald expresses opinion that constituents fail to communicate to their legislators their real desires. Other participants were State Adult Education Supervisor Mrs. C. E. Anderson, E. E. Taylor, Principal of Benson and Saxon Elementary Schools, Columbia. About 60 were on hand.

The Rock Hill Council on Human Relations at its December meeting had the Reverend Fred M. Reese as speaker.

Mr. Ira Kaye, Attorney, describe the work of the S. C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights to members and friends of the Sumter Council on Human Relations at its January meeting.

Local Council News (Continued)

The newly organized and growing Aiken Council on Human Relations had as guest in January the SCCHR executive director.

Worthy Quotes

"Congress gets surprisingly little civil rights mail. Many southerners report few protests other than organized segregationist letters."

Wall Street Journal

"A frank and cordial concession of absolute and practical civil as well as political equality between all citizens without discrimination on account of race or color would remove the cast barrier which opposes the political cooperation of good men, of whatever color, for the regeneration of the State."

Pierre G. T. Beauregard
General, Confederate
Army in a speech
July 1, 1873

Dues are Due

Now is the time to pay your dues for 1964. Individual memberships are $5, joint memberships (husband & wife) are $7.50. You receive New South, a magazine reporting progress across the South and SCCHR newsletter, in addition to materials which will help you understand and interpret the present history of our region in achieving equality of opportunity for all citizens. Send your check or money order to: SCCHR, 1330 Laural Street, Columbia, S. C. All contributions are tax-deductable, of course.

Student Conference Brings Challenge and Response

Seventy-five students from 15 South Carolina colleges met in conference at Penn Center December 6-8 to think together concerning the role of the student in our changing society and to plan for the work of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. The SCSCHR, an integral part of the total program of the Council, is now in its third year. One of the most important phases of its work has been its student conferences.

The focus of the program was implied in its theme: The New Revolution: Challenge and Response. An able analysis of the continuing revolution in the south and the nation was made by Mr. Vernon Jordan, of the Southern Regional Council Staff. South Carolina's own Dr. James McBride Dabbs followed with an address, Meeting the Demands of the Present. These presentations set the stage for full discussion of various issues and problems confronting us. Dialogue and task force groups dealt with Feelings and Fears: An Honest Confrontation; Ways of Work on the Local Campus; The Role of the Church; Student Responsibility in the Community; Students and the Freedom Movement.

Progress reports were made on the Education Project initiated at the student conference last spring. Tutorial programs are now being sponsored by Council student members with high school students in Columbia and with elementary school children in Spartanburg; a readiness program for first graders is to begin the second semester.

For Your Program

You may secure on loan from SCCHR office tape recordings of four short plays which deal with various aspects of race relations. These were written by Malcolm Boyd, Episcopal Chaplain at Wayne University and are played by professional actors.

Each of these is brief, stimulating and provocative of discussion. Especially effective is They Are Not Real to Me, in which roles are reversed with a white minority experiencing the discrimination and prejudice of a dominant Negro community. These are especially recommended for small groups in local councils, youth or adult church groups.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD MEETING

February 5, 1964

AFTERNOON SESSION 4:30 - 6:00 P.M.

Presiding, The Rev. Fred M. Reese

Invocation

Welcome new Board members and guests.

Minutes, Mrs. R. B. Cunningham

Treasurer's Report, Mrs. R. H. Paul

Purpose of meeting and introduction of speaker,
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

ROLE of BOARDS of DIRECTORS
Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Field Services
Southern Regional Council

Round Table Groups

DINNER 6:00 - 7:30 P.M.

EVENING SESSION 7:30 - 9:00 P.M.

Round Table Groups

Summary

Benediction

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

* *

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. February 28, 1964

* *

Student Conference Brings Challenge and Response

Seventy-five students from 15 South Carolina colleges met in conference at Penn Center December 6-8 to think together concerning the role of the student in our changing society and to plan for the work of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. The SCSCHR, an integral part of the total program of the Council, is now in its third year of work. One of the most important phases of the total student program each year has been the student conferences.

The focus of the December conference was implied in its theme: "The New Revolution: Challenge and Response." An able analysis of the continuing revolution in the south and the nation was made by Mr. Vernon Jordan of the Southern Regional Council staff. South Carolina's own Dr. James McBride Dabbs followed with an address, "Meeting the Demands of the Present." ~~(see below.)~~ These presentations set the stage for full discussion of various issues and problems confronting us. Dialogue and Task Forde groups dealt with "Feelings and Fears: an honest Confrontation; ways of work on the local campus; the role of the Church; student responsility in the community; students and the Freedom Movement."

Progress reports were made on the Education Project initiated at the student conference last spring. Tutorial programs are now being sponsored by SCSCHR members with high school students in Columbia and with elementary children in Spartanburg; a "readiness" program for first graders is to begin the second semester.

As always there was much fun and good fellowship in the relaxed atmosphere of Penn. Already we are thinking of the next conference in the spring (see below.)

SCSCHR Group Tutors High School Students

The following evaluation of the tutoring project was written by Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams, Guidance Counselor.

The Guidance Department of Booker T. Washington High School, Columbia, S. C., uses various techniques which tend to enable every student to realize his maximum potential. Thus, there was an anthusiastic acceptance of the tutoring services offered by members of the Columbia Student Human Relations group. This plan is designed to provide additional help for a number of students who possess good academic ability, but who are presently considered by their teachers as underachievers.

Serving as tutors for these high school students are persons from Benedict College and the University of South Carolina who are active members of the SC Student Council on Human Relations. Subject areas covered include algebra, biology, chemistry, English, French, Spanish and United States history.

The services are of course given on a voluntary basis, and the high school students await each session with great enthusiasm. The interpersonal relationship experienced between both students and tutors is most noteworthy. The administration, faculty and students of Booker T. Washington High School are very grateful for the services these tutors are reddering, and feel confident that the results achieved will prove invaluable to both students and tutors.

The South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations has great reason to be proud of this work.

Resource Material for Your Program

Tape recordings of four short plays which deal with various aspects of race relations, may be secured on loan from SCCHR office. These were written by Malcolm Boyd, Episcopal Chaplain at Wayne University and are played by professional actors.

Each of these is brief, stimulating and provocative of discussion. Especially effective is "They Are Not Real to Me," in which roles are reversed with a white minority experiencing the discrimination and prejudice of a dominant Negro community. Especially recommended for small, informal discussion groups on campus.

For those interested in the psychological aspects of desegregation, e.g. stresses, feelings of inferiority, identification, a report of a study made under the sponsorship of Southern Regional Council by Robert Coles, Atlanta Psychiatrist, is recommended. It is the result of prolonged interviews with white and Negro

students in desegregated situations. (very good for a course in psychology or sociology.) Available from Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. free of charge. Title: "Southern Children under Desegregation."

PLEASE NOTE

College students who have contact with high school students, especially seniors, should emphasize the importance of College Board Examinations and the dates on which they will be given: May 2, July 8 Application should be made by April 1 and June 5, respectively.

To Define and Affirm Our Love and Our Life

This is an attempt to reconstruct the thoughts of Dr. James M. Dabbs at the Frogmore Conference. Quotes are taken from a similar address by Dr. Dabbs at the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council in 1962.

Dr. Dabbs cited our need for action and stressed our need to define and so create, for old definitions are not acceptable. "Especially do we of the South need to define our love.. We have stressed emotion; we are people of feeling, of sentiment; we are proud of our ability to commit ourselves to a cause regardless of the cost. . Whether our hearts have been right or wrong, we have trusted them too much, our minds too little. What is this kindliness, this love? We don't think about it. We don't define it in the sense of separating it in our thoughts from the things about it, into which it moves imperceptibly, taking another color as it moves; nor do we define it in the sense of placing it in the total picture. This second form of definition may be called affirmation; we do not affirm it. As a consequence, the white's so-called love for the Negro turns into hatred; it does not flower into justice, and the fact that it bears no fruit of justice proves it is not real love but a mere sentimental wish. . We feel that life itself is good. Then, by God, and in God, we'd better affirm it. As we know how we stand, we know how to proceed. The future exists within us; we have but to accept it.

Ending with what might be considered the most striking sentence of the conference and of this decade, Dr. Dabbs quoted Lyndon Johnson's words as he stood on a plane in Dallas, Texas: "Let's get this plane back to Washington."

Steering Committee Plans Spring Conference

SCSCHR Steering Committee met in Columbia on Saturday, February 8, for a preview of this semester's program. Major emphasis was placed on the spring conference, projects in the field of education (tutorial programs, etc.) exchange and local campus programs. The conference was set for the week-end of April 10-12, to be held at Penn Center, Frogmore. Tentatively, the program will include an emphasis on Africa and African affairs and their relation to the civil rights and other movements in the US. Importance was placed on the need to involve African students and other international students on SC college campuses, in addition to the usual enlistment. PUT THE ABOVE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR NOW!

A Call for Action - Save the State Parks

From the Christian Action Council's publication, Your State House, there comes an urgent request. The State Park bill now resides in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Marion Gressette, chairman of this committee, is publicly on record as being opposed to opening the state parks, even on the limited basis approved by the House. The crucial question NOW is: Will the Senate pass H.1959, or will it - by not passing the bill - keep the State Parks closed and permit the reversal clause (in many of the parks) to operate? If that happens, the State will lose some of its parks and the whole State Park system will be potentially destroyed. It is URGENT that you get in touch with the senator from your home county NOW and request other people in your community to do likewise.

Join the Council Now

IF the fellowship which we have had together in SCSCHR has meant something to you; IF you feel that our conferences, meetings, and projects have been worthwhile; IF you believe that honest communication must continue and increase among college students in S. C., then certainly you will want to support the work of the Council by becoming a student member. In 1964 our membership must increase if we are to move forward. Please fill out the enclosed membership blank and mail in to the office in Columbia NOW.

IF you are already a member for this year, pass the membership blank on to some one else. Personal contact to be the best possible method of enlistment.

(Send news from your campus or other matterials for the Newsletter to Jerry Gainey Box 5336, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.)

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR
December 1963--February 1964

The student program of SCCHR began this quarter with the first conference of this academic year held December 8-10, 1963 at Penn Center.

Seventy-five students from 15 South Carolina colleges met in conference at Penn Center December 6-8 to think together concerning the role of the student in our changing society and to plan for the work of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. The SCSCHR, an integral part of the total program of the Council, is now in its third year of work. One of the most important phases of the total student program each year has been the student conference.

The focus of the December conference was implied in its theme: "The New Revolution: Challenge and Response." An able analysis of the continuing revolution in the south and the nation was made by Mr. Vernon Jordan of the Southern Regional Council staff. South Carolina's own Dr. James McBride Dabbs followed with an address, "Meeting the Demands of the Present." These presentations set the stage for full discussion of various issues and problems confronting us. Dialogue and Task Forde groups dealt with "Feelings and Fears: an honest confrontation; ways of work on the local campus; the role of the church; student responsibility in the community; students and the Freedom Movement."

Progress reports were made on the Education Project initiated at the student conference last spring. Tutorial programs are now being sponsored by SCSCHR members with high school students in Columbia and with elementary children in Spartanburg; a "readiness" program for first graders is to begin the second semester.

The student conferences, which have been sponsored by the student council twice each year, provide direction and inspiration for a continuing student program. Planning for these conferences is done democratically by student members of the steering committee of SCSCHR. This constitutes one of the Council's major efforts in leadership training. (Conference program attached in exhibit.)

The Tutorial Program begun in November in the Columbia area at Booker Washington High School has increased from 6 to 15 volunteers who are now giving time to this work. The director of guidance counseling who coordinates the program has written an evaluation which appears in the February 28th News Letter of the South Carolina Student Council. (Exhibit attached)

Recently the counselor has commented that this program was not only of value in upgrading the students academically, but was in a very real way preparing them to live in an integrated society. Most of these students have never before had contact with a white person who has accepted them as fellow human beings. It is recognized that this type of project should be set up in many communities throughout the state. The student council plans to intensify its efforts in the tutorial field.

A third important phase of the student council's work this quarter has been that of the public relations committee, of which Mr. Harvey Gantt is chairman. A full description of the background, present situation and work of this committee is included in this report.

The Committee on the Church and Human Relations is hoping to extend its membership and give greater support to committed religious leaders, ministers and laymen, throughout the state who are isolated and sometimes suffer varying types of recrimination for their stand on race relations. With this in mind, the chairman of this committee has invited Rev. Will Campbell of the Committee of Southern Churchman to give a block of time to South Carolina in establishing contacts and bringing together churchmen in a closer working relationship. The committee urged attendance on the part of Negro church women at the World Day of Prayer Services in Columbia, February 14 (opened to all for the first time) and at the annual meeting of United church women. Announcements, with accompanying letters, were mailed to key Negro ministers and religious leaders in the Columbia area concerning participation on the part of Negro churchmen in The Columbia Lay School of Theology winter courses. The Board of Directors of the Lay School had previously voted to admit Negroes, but no publicity concerning the school had been sent to Negro churches.

A speakers bureau to place speakers before church groups is still in the initial planning stages.

It is interesting to note that the Columbia Ministerial Association (white) voted in January to invite all ministers to membership. Luncheon meetings, which were being held at the University of South Carolina, are continuing on a monthly basis.

The program emphasis upon education has increased in local councils and at the state level in the past few months. Citizen support for programs of adult education has received special emphasis in local council meetings, which have been held in Columbia and Rock Hill. In February, the chairman of the Education Committee and the Program Director set up the program for the workshop on the role of the citizen in upgrading and updating the public schools, one of the four workshops scheduled for the joint-conference of the Georgia-South Carolina Councils on Human Relations.

The Public Relations Committee of South Carolina Student Council
on Human Relations

I. Background

Since the court ordered integration of Clemson College in January of 1963 when Mr. Harvey Gantt was enrolled at Clemson as the first Negro student to enter any formerly all-white college in the state, there have been few additional Negro students seeking enrollment.

The desegregation of Clemson was followed by that of University of South Carolina in September of 1963 when four students were enrolled after a court order admitting Miss Henri Monteith, three at the University in Columbia, one at the University Center in Beaufort.

The situation at present, the second semester of the academic year 1963-1964, concerning Negro enrollment in the Colleges is as follows: Mr. Gantt is continuing his education in the School of Architecture at Clemson; a young lady was admitted in the fall of 1963 as a Freshman; the four Negro students at the University have re-enrolled for the second semester. A total of six Negro students are now enrolled in the two largest state supported colleges--five among a total enrollment of around 11,000 students. It should be added that degegregation at both of these colleges was achieved quietly with a minimum of difficulty. The six students are exceptionally high calibre and are making a fine contribution to the total life of the colleges at many levels.

II. The Position of the Colleges

It is apparent that Clemson and University of South Carolina will continue to comply with "the letter of the law," admitting other Negro students who qualify. It remains to be seen as to whether the colleges will attempt to be more selective with Negro applicants than with white applicants. The basic attitude of the politically appointed Boards of Trustees seems to be that of reluctant acceptance of a minimum number. Certainly nothing is to be done to encourage any Negro student to enroll, not even the top graduates of the best Negro High Schools, most of whom are being offered liberal scholarships to attend the leading universities of the country elsewhere. Thus South Carolina is continuing, as has been true for decades, to lose its finest potential leadership at a time when it is more desperately needed than in any period of history.

It is believed that the Board of Trustees of Winthrop (South Carolina College for Women) may accept Negro applicants without a court case.

The private colleges of the state are beginning to take a few first steps toward desegregation. The motivation with these private, church-related colleges is primarily economic. Expansion on a broad scale is not possible without foundation grants and federal support (National Science Foundation projects, and loans as for example.) These colleges are already losing large amounts which may be available if and when the colleges are integrated. The general climate of this state and the conservatism of the parent bodies with which the colleges are affiliated, make it impossible at the present for these colleges to "recruit" or in most cases to announce an open policy. Many persons, however, in positions of leadership at these colleges are hopeful that qualified Negro students may make application. This would appreciably speed the process of desegregation.

III. The situation in the Negro schools and among Negro students

It is generally conceded that generations of segregation have succeeded in doing exactly what such a system of complete separation was designed to do; namely, to keep the Negro in an inferior position, dependent upon and beholden to a power structure completely controlled by the white community. The results of such a system are apparent everywhere among Negro students and adults with whom the students come in contact. Fears and feelings of inferiority are so deep-rooted as to constitute a major block to progress. This is doubly tragic at this time when new doors of opportunity are opening on every side for the qualified Negro, who because of his long conditioning is afraid to enter. One of the major aims of the Public Relations committee is to overcome this apprehension and develop self-confidence among capable Negro students in South Carolina.

In most cases the public school people--principals, guidance counselors, teachers--in the Negro schools of S. C. are fearful, very reluctant to take a stand or to encourage students to follow non-traditional patterns of action. There are notable exceptions to this, of course, but this group is definitely in the minority. Unfortunately, at times the schools confirm the "myth" rather than challenge it. Frequently, the Negro students are not confronted at all in their schools with the possibility of applying to the recently desegregated or soon to be desegregated schools in the state. As a matter of fact, in some cases about which we know, this possibility when suggested by students, was strongly discouraged by guidance counselors. It is not surprising that over and over again our student panel has confronted the feeling, strongly expressed, "I cannot compete with the white student, "I do not dare go because I may fail." Implied in this is the attitude of the inherent inferiority of the Negro, or the belief that his background and training is inadequate. Unfortunately the latter is sometimes true. One of the fallacies, however, which the student committee attempts to point out, is that of inherently inferior Negro schools. While it is true that there is a difference in the offerings and quality of teaching in some Negro schools as compared with some white schools, it is also true that there is a wide differential generally in urban and rural schools. It is also pointed out that a large proportion of the students enrolled in Clemson and in USC come from small town and rural areas of the state. A good serious student from an accredited Negro high school in South Carolina, who is willing to apply himself diligently to his studies, will be able to achieve successfully in his academic work in these colleges.

Guidance counselors have traditionally tended to favor the top few outstanding students and have secured for them excellent scholarships to study in some of the outstanding universities of the nation. This was the only recourse when the better colleges of South Carolina were closed to Negroes. It is found, however, that this pattern is continuing and that the other college-bound high school students are channeled into the Negro college.

To summarize, no group and few individuals in either the white or Negro communities of the state are taking seriously the matter of recruiting qualified Negro students for the formerly all-white colleges of South Carolina.

IV. The Work of the Public Relations Committee of SCSCHR

In the light of the background situation which has been described and in view of the tremendous need in South Carolina to increase integration on a wide scale, the committee began its visitation project. The type of "tokenism" which now prevails must not continue year in and year out. Realistically, the students recognize that recruiting Negro students for these colleges will be a long, slow, continuous process. The students also believe that a much larger number of Negro students in South Carolina colleges will do much in the long run to change traditional attitudes and practices in this state. In a very real sense the future leadership of S. C. is now on the college campus.

The committee is now in the process of visiting most of the larger cities and towns in the state, in which good accredited Negro high schools are located. Arrangements for the meetings are set up by adult SCCHR members in a given community, after communication from members of the staff of the Council. No attempt is made to go to the high schools or to make arrangements through teachers or school administrators, except in places such as Columbia, where the Council has a continuing working relationship with Negro principals and guidance counselors in the schools.

The panel of student leaders comprising the committee includes Mr. Harvey Gantt, chairman, the other three Negro undergraduates now enrolled at Clemson and USC, six to eight additional students from the above colleges and on occasions students from some of the private colleges. The meetings are informal, with ample time to answer questions and discuss problems which the local students raise. A brief opening statement of the needs in South Carolina, the opportunities now available, the role of the young Negro in the present social revolution, etc. gives the context for the discussion. This is usually done by Mr. Gantt or one of the other Negro students.

The Negro students always present a very positive image of the colleges which they are attending. This is genuine for they feel positive about them. It is good for Negro young people all over the state to come to know these pioneers who have opened the doors. But, as Harvy Gantt says on each occasion, "enthusiastic response to this meeting is not enough. Positive action on your part is needed <u>now</u>."

Schedule of Visits and Group Conferences of the SCSCHR Public Rela tions Committee

1. December 9, 1963 Beaufort Area Present 35 students from three high schools in the area.

This conference was held on Saturday afternoon during the SCSCHR conference a t Penn Center. The local chairman for arrangements was Mr. Tom Barnwell of the Penn staff.

Student team. Miss Henri Monteith, chairman; Jerry Gainey of Clemson; Mary Carlton O'Neal and Brad Poston of USC, Rachel Stokes of Winthrop. Mr. Gantt interviewed some of the group after his arrival.

2. December 15, 1963 Anderson 20 students

Local chairman - Mrs. Morris Young. Meeting was held in the office of Dr. W. H. Young.

Mr. Gantt was the only member of the committee present for this meeting.

3. December 29, 1963 Sumter 100 present

Local chairmen for the meeting were Mr. Ernest Finney, Rev. F. C. James. Correspondence also with Mrs. Odell Reuben concerning inviting college students who were at home for holidays. This meeting was held at First Baptist Church, following a mass meeting of the Sumter Movement addressed by Mr. Gantt.

Student team: Mr. Gantt, Miss Lucinda Brawley of Clemson, and Mr. Robert G. Anderson of USC.

4. December 30, 1963 Florence 86 present

Local chairman for the meeting was Mrs. Iola Jones, held at the AME Church on Chevis Street.

Student team: Mr. Gantt and Miss Brawley of Clemson, Miss Monteith, Ruth Hunter and Brad Poston of USC

5. December 30, 1963 Columbia 18 present

Held at the home of Mrs. Willis Johnson, Guidance counselor at C.A.Johnson High School, who invited a group of outstanding high school students and some college students who were home for the holidays.

Student team: Same as for the Florence meeting.

6. January 26 Orangeburg 600 adults and young people

Mr. Earl Middleton, local chairman and vice president of SCCHR made arrangements for our student panel and Council staff members to present the program at the regular meeting of the Orangeburg Movement. The meeting was held at Trinity Methodist Church, with a group of high school and college students remaining for a special discussion after the mass meeting.

Student team: Miss Monteith, chairman, and Brad Poston of USC; Steve Ackerman and Jerry Gainey of Clemson; Joan Lewis of Benedict College. Mrs. Ledeen and Mrs. Spearman spoke briefly about the work of the Council, especially its student program.

7. February 1 Greenville 65 (46 student--19 adults from Greenville CHR.)

Local Chairman - Mrs. Harnitha Coke Smith. The meeting was held in the Civic Room of the Citizens and Southern National Bank. Students were present from four high schools in the area.

Student team: Mr. Gantt, Miss Brawley, Ackerman and Gainey from Clemson. Mr. Anderson, Poston and O'Neal from USC.

8. February 1 Spartanburg 15 students and adults

Local chairman - Mr. Edgar E. Thompson. Meeting held at Macedonia Baptist Church.

Student team: All of the above (Greenville) were joined by Wiley Cooper of Wofford College in Spartanburg.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

S.C. Student Council on Human Relations

Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C. — December 6 - 8, 1963

Friday, December 6

4:30 - 6:30	Registration
6:30	Dinner
7:30	Introductions - Get Acquainted
8:00 - 9:00	Addresses:
	Challenge: The New Revolution - Mr. Vernon Jordan, Southern Regional Council
	Response:
	Meeting the Demands of the Present - Dr. James McBride Dabbs
9:00 - 9:45	Reactor Discussion Groups
9:45 - 10:30	Recreation

Saturday, December 7

8:00	Breakfast
9:00 - 10:00	Discussion with Leaders
10:15 - 12:00	Dialogue and Task Force Groups
	1. Feelings and Fears
	2. Ways of Work on the Local Campus
	3. The Role of the Church
	4. Student Responsibility in the Community
	5. Students and the "Freedom Movement"
12:30	Lunch
1:30 - 3:00	Second Session of Groups
3:30 - 5:00	Planned Recreation --
	Listening Groups for Plays and Movies
5:30	Picnic Supper Outdoors (weather permitting)
7:30	1. International Hour
	Guests from Other Countries
	2. Report from Soviet Union
	Connie Curry (who has just returned from USSR)
	3. Film and Discussion
9:00 - 11:00	Recreation

Sunday, December 8

8:30	Breakfast
9:30 - 11:00	Reports from Groups
	Planning for the Future
	("Brainstorming" Session)
11:15 - 12:00	Closing Service of Worship

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Report
December 1 through February 29, 1964

Balance Brought Forward Dec. 1, 1963		$ 3,641.90
RECEIPTS:		
Contributions	$ 65.00	
Memberships	1,308.21	
New South	200.00	
Check voided	102.50	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	777.51	
Miscellaneous	190.61	
Grants-in-aid SRC	1,500.00	
Southern Student Project	47.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		4,190.83
GRAND TOTAL		$ 7,832.73
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent	140.00	
Postage	65.00	
Telephone	37.50	
Office Supplies	74.14	
Travel		
General Fund	183.99	
Field Found.	679.88	
Salaries		
General Fund	1,624.97	
Field Found.	2,476.66	
New South	160.00	
Miscellaneous	74.92	
Distribution (F.F. grant)	214.35	
Administration (F.F. grant)	267.74	
Federal Taxes (Dec.-Nov.)	576.69	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$ 6,575.84
BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 29, 1964		1,256.89

LWD
VJ
PW
SB
BP
MM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

December 1963 - February 1964

SCCHR Review

SCCHR's news reporting service to members and friends has been put on a regular monthly basis by the recently appointed Information Committee of which Mr. Thom Billington is chairman.

Mr. Billington, a former newsman with WIS-TV and THE STATE, Columbia, S.C., is currently serving as director of Christian Promotion (Public Relations) and editor of the Piedmont Churchman, publication of the Episcopal diocese of upper South Carolina. He is also an Associated Press (A.P.) correspondent.

Attached are copies of the December, January, and February issues of the Review, which report types of program activities formerly included in the quarterly reports to SRC.

Movie Theatres Desegregate in Columbia

There has been much noise and some rightist activity in Columbia concerning the work of Mayor Lester Bates, the City Council, an anonymous committee of 85 white leaders, and an all-Negro committee which led to the desegregation of movie theatres in Columbia.

Large advertisements have appeared in THE STATE signed by a group listing itself as PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE. This committee publishes a free booklet, "Privileges You Can Live Without" and presents news programs at 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. on WQXL.

The former president of The S. C. Association of White Citizens Councils, Mr. John Adger Manning of Columbia, has been publicly very critical. Quarter-page "ads" listing his name and approximately 50 others protested the "undemocratic desegregation action" taken in Columbia.

An organization about which little had been heard in recent years, The National Association for the Preservation of White People, placed pickets at City Hall and at the movie theatres to protest desegregation of the theatres. Small "ads" offering work at $1.50 per hour signed by the president of the above-named group have appeared in Columbia newspapers -- evidently there was not much spontaneous interest in the picketing effort.

Confidentially, the SCCHR executive director was 'phoned from the Columbia City Manager's office and requested to round up citizen support for the theatre managers after a premature announcement of the theatre's being "open" was made by the local press, about mid December.

In response to SCCHR's efforts, citizen support was immediate, widespread, and sizeable. Theatre managers were so favorably impressed by the response that they made permanent the new policy which had been adopted on a limited trial basis at first and to which basis Negro students had protested by setting up picket lines.

(Detailed information concerning SCCHR's most successful "Operation Grape Vine", which involved most of the mass opinion-forming organizations in Columbia, can be reported, if desired.)

"Firming-Up" SCCHR

There is still hesitancy and reluctancy on the part of many white people to join an "integrationist outfit" and be counted as members. Furthermore not a great many white persons who are SCCHR members wish to be publicly identified. It is hoped, however, that a more disciplined, better organized, more active SCCHR may be able to increase in membership and enlarge its financial support. A few reasons for this are as follows:

1) Court-ordered desegregation of Clemson College, the University of South Carolina, and the public schools of Charleston -- a few more successful suits are necessary, most people agree.

2) Pioneer efforts of SCCHR in calling public attention on May 2, 1963, to the interrelationship between poverty, school drop-outs, rejectees for military service due to failure to pass mental tests, functional illiterates; and, the failure of ARA and MDTA training programs to get off the ground -- some strategically placed leaders are crediting SCCHR with having created the awareness and provided momentum which culminated in securing of 5.6 million dollars for South Carolina's Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP program). (For details on STEP see Report of the Activities of Field Representative of SCCHR, which is enclosed.)

3) SCCHR's unique role in opening without incident such facilities as the Downtowner Motel, the Richland County Public Library conference room, eating and meeting facilities of the Wade Hampton Hotel, etc.

4) The modification of the political climate under the leadership of Governor Donald Russell.

5) The interest of economic leaders in industrialization and realization of the need and value of trained manpower, Negro as well as white.

Mid-Winter Meeting, SCCHR Board of Directors

On February 5, 1964, the first Board meeting of the calendar year met at the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia. (See attached materials.)

The twenty new members of the Board add to the range of skills and to the representative nature of the Board. For the first time there are now on the Board faculty members from Clemson and the U. of S.C., an insurance executive, a member of the State Department of Education, the head of the psychology department at the State Hospital, and leaders of numerous lay organizations.

To this meeting were invited members and friends from several communities in which there is interest in forming new councils. Present also were representatives of the four inter-county leadership conferences held regularly by the SCCHR field representative, Mr. L. S. James. (See again his Report, enclosed.)

Materials prepared for use by small working groups at this Board meeting are being refined for more wide-spread uses. Recommendations made to strengthen SCCHR's program and structure are being acted upon slowly. Progress will be reported, as made.

Growing Vitality of Membership Groups

Local councils on human relations are upgrading their programs. Attendance at monthly meetings of the Columbia Council has grown so that a larger meeting place has had to be found. The Southern School News reported the February meeting.

The Sumter Council is gaining vigor through engaging in several action programs, one of which is an effort to set up for the county the distribution of Surplus Foods.

The newly formed Aiken Council now has 72 members. Mr. Paul Anthony of SRC was featured speaker at the February meeting.

The Columbia Inter-Collegiate Council is bursting with vigor and for lack of a large enough meeting place.

The S.C. Student Council also is expanding its program and effectiveness as attested to in the enclosed Report of Program Director.

Speeding the Thaw

A heavy correspondence, many interviews and a large distribution program are being used to lay a solid foundation for planned membership and finance campaigns.

Finance

At the end of the quarter, the executive director made a trip to New York to explore new sources of support and to discuss proposals for new grants with old friends. Quarterly Finance Report is enclosed.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR
December 1963--February 1964

The student program of SCCHR began this quarter with the first conference of this academic year held December 8-10, 1963 at Penn Center.

Seventy-five students from 15 South Carolina colleges met in conference at Penn Center December 6-8 to think together concerning the role of the student in our changing society and to plan for the work of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. The SCSCHR, an integral part of the total program of the Council, is now in its third year of work. One of the most important phases of the total student program each year has been the student conference.

The focus of the December conference was implied in its theme: "The New Revolution: Challenge and Response." An able analysis of the continuing revolution in the south and the nation was made by Mr. Vernon Jordan of the Southern Regional Council staff. South Carolina's own Dr. James McBride Dabbs followed with an address, "Meeting the Demands of the Present." These presentations set the stage for full discussion of various issues and problems confronting us. Dialogue and Task Forde groups dealt with "Feelings and Fears: an honest confrontation; ways of work on the local campus; the role of the church; student responsibility in the community; students and the Freedom Movement."

Progress reports were made on the Education Project initiated at the student conference last spring. Tutorial programs are now being sponsored by SCSCHR members with high school students in Columbia and with elementary children in Spartanburg; a "readiness" program for first graders is to begin the second semester.

The student conferences, which have been sponsored by the student council twice each year, provide direction and inspiration for a continuing student program. Planning for these conferences is done democratically by student members of the steering committee of SCSCHR. This constitutes one of the Council's major efforts in leadership training. (Conference program attached in exhibit.)

The Tutorial Program begun in November in the Columbia area at Booker Washington High School has increased from 6 to 15 volunteers who are now giving time to this work. The director of guidance counseling who coordinates the program has written an evaluation which appears in the February 28th News Letter of the South Carolina Student Council. (Exhibit attached)

Recently the counselor has commented that this program was not only of value in upgrading the students academically, but was in a very real way preparing them to live in an integrated society. Most of these students have never before had contact with a white person who has accepted them as fellow human beings. It is recognized that this type of project should be set up in many communities throughout the state. The student council plans to intensify its efforts in the tutorial field.

A third important phase of the student council's work this quarter has been that of the public relations committee, of which Mr. Harvey Gantt is chairman. A full description of the background, present situation and work of this committee is included in this report.

The Committee on the Church and Human Relations is hoping to extend its membership and give greater support to committed religious leaders, ministers and laymen, throughout the state who are isolated and sometimes suffer varying types of recrimination for their stand on race relations. With this in mind, the chairman of this committee has invited Rev. Will Campbell of the Committee of Southern Churchman to give a block of time to South Carolina in establishing contacts and bringing together churchmen in a closer working relationship. The committee urged attendance on the part of Negro church women at the World Day of Prayer Services in Columbia, February 14 (opened to all for the first time) and at the annual meeting of United church women. Announcements with accompanying letters were mailed to key Negro ministers and religious leaders in the Columbia area concerning participation on the part of Negro churchmen in The Columbia Lay School of Theology winter courses. The Board of Directors of the Lay School had previously voted to admit Negroes, but no publicity concerning the school had been sent to Negro churches.

A speakers bureau to place speakers before church groups is still in the initial planning stages.

It is interesting to note that the Columbia Ministerial Association (white) voted in January to invite all ministers to membership. Luncheon meetings, which were being held at the University of South Carolina, are continuing on a monthly basis.

The program emphasis upon education has increased in local councils and at the state level in the past few months. Citizen support for programs of adult education has received special emphasis in local council meetings, which have been held in Columbia and Rock Hill. In February, the chairman of the Education Committee and the Program Director set up the program for the workshop on the role of the citizen in upgrading and updating the public schools, one of the four workshops scheduled for the joint-conference of the Georgia-South Carolina Councils on Human Relations.

The Public Relations Committee of South Carolina Student Council
on Human Relations

I. Background

Since the court ordered integration of Clemson College in January of 1963 when Mr. Harvey Gantt was enrolled at Clemson as the first Negro student to enter any formerly all-white college in the state, there have been few additional Negro students seeking enrollment.

The desegregation of Clemson was followed by that of University of South Carolina in September of 1963 when four students were enrolled after a court order admitting Miss Henri Monteith, three at the University in Columbia, one at the University Center in Beaufort.

The situation at present, the second semester of the academic year 1963-1964, concerning Negro enrollment in the Colleges is as follows: Mr. Gantt is continuing his education in the School of Architecture at Clemson; a young lady was admitted in the fall of 1963 as a Freshman; the four Negro students at the University have re-enrolled for the second semester. A total of six Negro students are now enrolled in the two largest state supported colleges--five among a total enrollment of around 11,000 students. It should be added that degegregation at both of these colleges was achieved quietly with a minimum of difficulty. The six students are exceptionally high calibre and are making a fine contribution to the total life of the colleges at many levels.

II. The Position of the Colleges

It is apparent that Clemson and University of South Carolina will continue to comply with "the letter of the law," admitting other Negro students who qualify. It remains to be seen as to whether the colleges will attempt to be more selective with Negro applicants than with white applicants. The basic attitude of the politically appointed Boards of Trustees seems to be that of reluctant acceptance of a minimum number. Certainly nothing is to be done to encourage any Negro student to enroll, not even the top graduates of the best Negro High Schools, most of whom are being offered liberal scholarships to attend the leading universities of the country elsewhere. Thus South Carolina is continuing, as has been true for decades, to lose its finest potential leadership at a time when it is more desperately needed than in any period of history.

It is believed that the Board of Trustees of Winthrop (South Carolina College for Women) may accept Negro applicants without a court case.

The private colleges of the state are beginning to take a few first steps toward desegregation. The motivation with these private, church-related colleges is primarily economic. Expansion on a broad scale is not possible without foundation grants and federal support (National Science Foundation projects, and loans as for example.) These colleges are already losing large amounts which may be available if and when the colleges are integrated. The general climate of this state and the conservatism of the parent bodies with which the colleges are affiliated, make it impossible at the present for these colleges to "recruit" or in most cases to announce an open policy. Many persons, however, in positions of leadership at these colleges are hopeful that qualified Negro students may make application. This would appreciably speed the process of desegregation.

III. The situation in the Negro schools and among Negro students

It is generally conceded that generations of segregation have succeeded in doing exactly what such a system of complete separation was designed to do; namely, to keep the Negro in an inferior position, dependent upon and beholden to a power structure completely controlled by the white community. The results of such a system are apparent everywhere among Negro students and adults with whom the students come in contact. Fears and feelings of inferiority are so deep-rooted as to constitute a major block to progress. This is doubly tragic at this time when new doors of opportunity are opening on every side for the qualified Negro, who because of his long conditioning is afraid to enter. One of the major aims of the Public Relations committee is to overcome this apprehension and develop self-confidence among capable Negro students in South Carolina.

In most cases the public school people--principals, guidance counselors, teachers--in the Negro schools of S. C. are fearful, very reluctant to take a stand or to encourage students to follow non-traditional patterns of action. There are notable exceptions to this, of course, but this group is definitely in the minority. Unfortunately, at times the schools confirm the "myth" rather than challenge it. Frequently, the Negro students are not confronted at all in their schools with the possibility of applying to the recently desegregated or soon to be desegregated schools in the state. As a matter of fact, in some cases about which we know, this possibility when suggested by students, was strongly discouraged by guidance counselors. It is not surprising that over and over again our student panel has confronted the feeling, strongly expressed, "I cannot compete with the white student, "I do not dare go because I may fail." Implied in this is the attitude of the inherent inferiority of the Negro, or the belief that his background and training is inadequate. Unfortunately the latter is sometimes true. One of the fallacies, however, which the student committee attempts to point out, is that of inherently inferior Negro schools. While it is true that there is a difference in the offerings and quality of teaching in some Negro schools as compared with some white schools, it is also true that there is a wide differential generally in urban and rural schools. It is also pointed out that a large proportion of the students enrolled in Clemson and in USC come from small town and rural areas of the state. A good serious student from an accredited Negro high school in South Carolina, who is willing to apply himself diligently to his studies, will be able to achieve successfully in his academic work in these colleges.

Guidance counselors have traditionally tended to favor the top few outstanding students and have secured for them excellent scholarships to study in some of the outstanding universities of the nation. This was the only recourse when the better colleges of South Carolina were closed to Negroes. It is found, however, that this pattern is continuing and that the other college-bound high school students are channeled into the Negro college.

To summarize, no group and few individuals in either the white or Negro communities of the state are taking seriously the matter of recruiting qualified Negro students for the formerly all-white colleges of South Carolina.

IV. The Work of the Public Relations Committee of SCSCHR

In the light of the background situation which has been described and in view of the tremendous need in South Carolina to increase integration on a wide scale, the committee began its visitation project. The type of "tokenism" which now prevails must not continue year in and year out. Realistically, the students recognize that recruiting Negro students for these colleges will be a long, slow, continuous process. The students also believe that a much larger number of Negro students in South Carolina colleges will do much in the long run to change traditional attitudes and practices in this state. In a very real sense the future leadership of S. C. is now on the college campus.

The committee is now in the process of visiting most of the larger cities and towns in the state, in which good accredited Negro high schools are located. Arrangements for the meetings are set up by adult SCCHR members in a given community, after communication from members of the staff of the Council. No attempt is made to go to the high schools or to make arrangements through teachers or school administrators, except in places such as Columbia, where the Council has a continuing working relationship with Negro principals and guidance counselors in the schools.

The panel of student leaders comprising the committee includes Mr. Harvey Gantt, chairman, the other three Negro undergraduates now enrolled at Clemson and USC, six to eight additional students from the above colleges and on occasions students from some of the private colleges. The meetings are informal, with ample time to answer questions and discuss problems which the local students raise. A brief opening statement of the needs in South Carolina, the opportunities now available, the role of the young Negro in the present social revolution, etc. gives the context for the discussion. This is usually done by Mr. Gantt or one of the other Negro students.

The Negro students always present a very positive image of the colleges which they are attending. This is genuine for they feel positive about them. It is good for Negro young people all over the state to come to know these pioneers who have opened the doors. But, as Harvy Gantt says on each occasion, "enthusiastic response to this meeting is not enough. Positive action on your part is needed <u>now</u>."

Schedule of Visits and Group Conferences of the SCSCHR Public Rela tions Committee

1. December 9, 1963 **Beaufort Area** Present 35 students from three high schools in the area.

This conference was held on Saturday afternoon during the SCSCHR conference a t Penn Center. The local chairman for arrangements was Mr. Tom Barnwell of the Penn staff.

Student team. Miss Henri Monteith, chairman; Jerry Gainey of Clemson; Mary Carlton O'Neal and Brad Poston of USC, Rachel Stokes of Winthrop. Mr. Gantt interviewed some of the group after his arrival.

2. December 15, 1963 **Anderson** 20 students

Local chairman - Mrs. Morris Young. Meeting was held in the office of Dr. W. H. Young.

Mr. Gantt was the only member of the committee present for this meeting.

3. December 29, 1963 **Sumter** 100 present

Local chairmen for the meeting were Mr. Ernest Finney, Rev. F. C. James. Correspondence also with Mrs. Odell Reuben concerning inviting college students who were at home for holidays. This meeting was held at First Baptist Church, following a mass meeting of the Sumter Movement addressed by Mr. Gantt.

Student team: Mr. Gantt, Miss Lucinda Brawley of Clemson, and Mr. Robert G. Anderson of USC.

4. December 30, 1963 **Florence** 86 present

Local chairman for the meeting was Mrs. Iola Jones, held at the AME Church on Chevis Street.

Student team: Mr. Gantt and Miss Brawley of Clemson, Miss Monteith, Ruth Hunter and Brad Poston of USC

5. December 30, 1963 **Columbia** 18 present

Held at the home of Mrs. Willis Johnson, Guidance counselor at C.A.Johnson High School, who invited a group of outstanding high school students and some college students who were home for the holidays.

Student team: Same as for the Florence meeting.

6. January 26 **Orangeburg** 600 adults and young people

Mr. Earl Middleton, local chairman and vice-president of SCCHR made arrangements for our student panel and Council staff members to present the program at the regular meeting of the Orangeburg Movement. The meeting was held at Trinity Methodist Church, with a group of high school and college students remaining for a special discussion after the mass meeting.

Student team: Miss Monteith, chairman, and Brad Poston of USC; Steve Ackerman and Jerry Gainey of Clemson; Jean Lewis of Benedict College. Mrs. Ledeen and Mrs. Spearman spoke briefly about the work of the Council, especially its student program.

7. February 1 **Greenville** 65 (46 student--19 adults from Greenville CHR.)

Local Chairman - Mrs. Harnitha Coke Smith. The meeting was held in the Civic Room of the Citizens and Southern National Bank. Students were present from four high schools in the area.

Student team: Mr. Gantt, Miss Brawley, Ackerman and Gainey from Clemson. Mr. Anderson, Poston and O'Neal from USC.

8. February 1 **Spartanburg** 15 students and adults

Local chairman - Mr. Edgar E. Thompson. Meeting held at Macedonia Baptist Church.

Student team: All of the above (Greenville) were joined by Wiley Cooper of Wofford College in Spartanburg.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

S.C. Student Council on Human Relations

Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C. December 6 - 8, 1963

Friday, December 6

4:30 - 6:30	Registration
6:30	Dinner
7:30	Introductions - Get Acquainted
8:00 - 9:00	Addresses:
	Challenge: The New Revolution - Mr. Vernon Jordan, Southern Regional Council
	Response: Meeting the Demands of the Present - Dr. James McBride Dabbs
9:00 - 9:45	Reactor Discussion Groups
9:45 - 10:30	Recreation

Saturday, December 7

8:00	Breakfast
9:00 - 10:00	Discussion with Leaders
10:15 - 12:00	Dialogue and Task Force Groups
	1. Feelings and Fears
	2. Ways of Work on the Local Campus
	3. The Role of the Church
	4. Student Responsibility in the Community
	5. Students and the "Freedom Movement"
12:30	Lunch
1:30 - 3:00	Second Session of Groups
3:30 - 5:00	Planned Recreation -- Listening Groups for Plays and Movies
5:30	Picnic Supper Outdoors (weather permitting)
7:30	1. International Hour Guests from Other Countries
	2. Report from Soviet Union Connie Curry (who has just returned from USSR)
	3. Film and Discussion
9:00 - 11:00	Recreation

Sunday, December 8

8:30	Breakfast
9:30 - 11:00	Reports from Groups Planning for the Future ("Brainstorming" Session)
11:15 - 12:00	Closing Service of Worship

Duplicate

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones and Dorothy Webster

QUARTERLY REPORT: December, January, February 1963-64

Almost the entire quarter has been devoted to the Annual Meeting. In early December we received confirmation of Burke Marshall's acceptance of our invitation to be our dinner speaker. We then started recruiting other program participants, revising our program outline in accordance with the talent available. Governor Clement announced the creation of the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations on January 1, 1964, and named 16 members to it. Five were named later in the month. While the limitations in selection were disappointing (no white business or industry representative) the fulfilling of his pledge gave impetus to our meeting.

It is unnecessary to detail the myriad telephone calls and maneuvers utilized in gaining acceptance of our invitation by mayors of several Tennessee cities. Mayor Duncan of Knoxville declined at the last minute (he is one of our members) because of illness was hospitalized. Fortunately, Mr. Backus, Johnson City vice-mayor appeared on the scene, and his genuine, non-political interest in racial progress added an authentic note to the panel discussion. The annual meeting voted to have the next NEWSLETTER printed, which has resulted in a delay in getting it out.

In evaluating the annual meeting, I think its positive contribution included the holding of all meetings at a downtown hotel, and the educational experience for mayors, and members of the Governor's Commission who attended certain of the sessions. There was considerable "status and prestige" involved in the meeting, and we hope that this will pay off in the Council's acceptance as a respectable, reliable force for state and community progress. On the negative side was the lack of enrichment and limited direct participation of our own members. The 24 hour meeting is the time limit our membership has determined for the annual meeting and I question the wisdom of trying to extend it. The meeting received considerable publicity through local newspapers prior to the meeting and afterwards due to the involvement of both the publisher and the editor of the Nashville Tennessean.

We were pleased that Vernon Jordan was present at our meeting, and regretted that matters were so rushed that there was little opportunity to seek his guidance and assistance. I am especially regretful that he was not introduced at the Board or membership meetings.

Tennessee Commission on Human Relations

The Governor's Commission attended the Thursday afternoon session panel discussion of mayors and power structure representatives. The Commissioners were the Council's guests that evening at the dinner meeting addressed by Mr. Marshall. We have supplied the Commission with various materials including, "The State Executive and Civil Rights", Kentucky Commission reports and several of our own publications. Their participation in our meeting undoubtedly had some mutual advantage in implying that change was happening on several fronts, and was to be expected and accepted. The Governor's Commission's initial meeting coincided with our annual meeting by plan; second meeting was held on February 25. Members of the Commission are enthusiastic about its potentials. It is reported that the Governor's most politically minded Commissioner (of Education) is sitting in throughout the meetings, while other Commissioners come and go.

Survey of Opportunities for Vocational and Technical Training in Tennessee

This survey was authorized at the November 1963 Board meeting, to be completed and readied for distribution at the annual meeting. By Board action, the survey was to be made by Board members. The number of returns was disappointing. No report was received from Knoxville, although we have seven Board members there. K. Jones eventually had to make the Nashville survey. It is probable that some additional cities would have been included if the survey had not coincided with the Christmas season, and if the staff had personally designated members from our membership roster. However, the meager returns confirmed Paul Anthony's November evaluation that the Board itself had not accepted real responsibility for the Council. The survey has since been forwarded to all current Board members along with the January Board meeting and annual meeting minutes. (This was President Willis' decision.)

Knoxville

Under the auspicies of Fellowship House and with our partial support, Paul Rilling spoke in Knoxville on January 22. Since it was the night before our annual meeting, I could not attend, and have not been able to obtain an adequate report of the meeting. I gather that the crowd was disappointing, but that Paul was well received. It will be necessary to wait until my next visit to learn what really happened.

At a Federal District Court hearing in February 1964, the school board announced plans to desegregate all 12 grades in September 1964. The Board is to submit a plan by June 5, 1964 to "eliminate all racially discriminatory practices". This plan will include the Knoxville Evening School (for adults) which also operates under the Board of Education.

Memphis

A chapter meeting was held in February 1964 - the first since November. Louise Young attended and reported that there was considerable interest and an attendance of about 50, although there were several other meetings that same night in which some of our membership was involved. Mr. A. W. Willis, vice-chairman of the Governor's Commission and one of the young Memphis Negro lawyers, gave an enthusiastic report of the first meeting of the Commission. The state council annual meeting was also reviewed. An unfavorable report was made about the treatment of Negro students at Memphis State University. This was evidently entirely unanticipated by both Negro and white members, and we hope that the Memphis chapter will follow through on correcting this, as they agreed to do. Memphis has not had regular meetings or programs, but there is a drive on at present to bring in new members, and to broaden the base of their operations.

Cookeville

Another crisis in Cookeville was resolved due to the personal intervention of the State Commissioner of Education. Through our appeal to the chairman of the Governor's Commission, he enlisted the assistance of the Commissioner. In February 1964, the college forensic tournament was to meet at Tennessee Tech (TPI) when it was discovered that motels would not accept Negroes. Through numerous telephone calls, the Commissioner of Education brought pressure on the college president for motel desegregation. Two motels were promptly opened and the Negro college students report that they were cordially received, and Fisk University returned with a first prize.

Oak Ridge

Members have asked for a report on what would be involved in becoming a chapter. The local council is defunct, but there is some interest in reviving it. Material has been sent.

Chattanooga

Under leadership of Mayor Kelley, a Mayor's Commission (or Committee) on Human Relations has been formed, and is at work. While some of our members are a part of it, the names and activities are not openly known, and it operates quietly. Under the auspicies of the Council for Cooperative Action, and some of the regional organizations, a large regional meeting is being planned for April 14 and 15. TCHR will probably be one of the sponsors, but we are awaiting further details.

Finance and Membership

See attached material which was prepared for the state meeting. Our solvency at the end of the fiscal year was a new experience. The membership count was made from membership cards, and does not include double memberships (of husband and wife). When these additional members are added, it brings the membership count to about 675.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

March 4, 1964

Nashville - (Addenda)

In December 1963, the National Council of Churches held a conference in Nashville for ministers and others working with students. The discussion revolved around stimulating interest and concern in race relations. This was not a public meeting, but the press was admitted, and the news story and following editorial carried in the Nashville Banner raised a furor in Nashville. Jim Bevel was one of the participants. Apparently the sessions were informal brain-storming sessions, but from the newspaper accounts, the National Council of Churches was promoting the breakdown of family ties, and encouraging children to be disobedient. Although remarks were taken out of context, it seems evident that the organization and administration of the consultation was unwise. The Nashville Banner then repeated its editorial and news story in special tear-sheets, and the supply was exhausted before I could obtain a copy.

Many conservative church members, who have been uneasy about NCC position statements immediately began to denounce the NCC in all its phases. The John Birch Society got on the band wagon. Statements were further misinterpreted. Some churches have withdrawn financial support of the NCC. Numerous telephone calls have been received in Elbert Jean's office and some irate visitors have appeared in the building which we share with the Southern Project of NCC. Our office was not invited to the consultation, but has not avoided the whirlwind. Some of our undertakings have been confused with NCC, both in Nashville and Memphis. The usual accusations of communist domination has been made. Letters to the editor have abounded, and other groups have distributed the Banner editorial and news story. A recent local TV program including six ministers and a young John Birch lawyer was calm and rational. It is not so much what hits the news media as the under current of propaganda.

The Southern Project of NCC is disbanding its Nashville office on March 13. We have negotiated to purchase their inventory with the plan of re-selling part of it, if we can. The transaction has not been completed.

Nashville has experienced a series of meetings on school drop-outs, largely organized by Mrs. Tom Ragland and Mrs. James Todd. They have resulted in bringing together representatives of PTA, schools, employment service, United Church Women, social agency representatives, etc. They have been loosely organized, but have served to expose the inadequacy of the school programs, and the technical training offered in school and past high school. TCHR has been represented as has the Nashville Chapter.

On January 18, 1964, there was a conference on automation and education under the sponsorship of Peabody College, Center for Southern Education Studies, and U. S. Congressman Richard Fulton who represents Nashville (the 5th District). On invitation, I attended. While I did not find it especially stimulating, I do think it brought together some business, labor and community leaders and their recognition of the need to increase and modify training in relation to the changes in the economic structure.

On March 12, there will be a Middle Tennessee Conference on Religion and Race. This is the long delayed follow-up on the January 1963 Chicago meeting. (See enclosed program). We have been asked to supply various materials, and serve as a resource person.

Katherine Jones
Katherine Jones

Mar. 4, 1964

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - February 29, 1964 March 4, 1964

INCOME: Funds Available in Checking Account		
Transfer of Funds from Savings to Checking	$ 3,500.00	
Deficit	206.01	
TOTAL FUNDS		$ 3,293.99
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries (net)	$ 735.67	
Federal Taxes	197.25	
Board Travel	245.56	
Speaker	50.00	
Tennessee Advisory Committee	7.44	
Annual Meeting Expenses	442.59	
Printing	162.50	
Reprints	29.15	
Publications	17.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$	$ 1,887.16
		$ 1,406.83
Debit from previous quarter		52.30
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT		$ 1,459.13
BALANCE IN SAVINGS ACCOUNT		$ 9,986.08
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$11,445.21

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD MEETING
January 24, 1964

The Board meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met Friday morning at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville. Mr. George Barrett presided.

The first order of business being the election of officers, Mr. Barrett asked for the report of the nominating committee. Mrs. Todd presented the proposed slate of officers. For president, William Willis of Nashville; for vice-presidents, Dr. Vasco Smith of Memphis, John Compton of Nashville, and Lewis Sinclair of Knoxville; for secretary, Mrs. Fran Silver of Oak Ridge; and for treasurer, Dr. G. J. Tarleton of Nashville. The committee further proposed Mrs. Eugene Kilgore of Johnson City, Mrs. Fred Muhleman of Chattanooga and Mrs. Ray Allen of Memphis to serve as members of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Hull moved the adoption of the slate; Rev. Proudfoot seconded and the officers were duly elected.

Kay Jones, executive director, gave a report of the action taken on resolutions previously passed by the board. A copy of this report is attached.

Rev. Crutcher moved that the 1964 annual meeting be held early in November. Mrs. Silver seconded asking that the actual dates be set well in advance of the meeting. The time for the next Board meeting was discussed and Mrs. Ish issued an invitation for the meeting to be held in Memphis. Rev. Jones moved the adoption of her invitation, Mrs. Silver seconded and the motion was adopted. Mrs. Schweid moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to decide a time for the Board meeting, Rev. Jones seconded and the motion carried.

Mrs. Silver brought to the attention of the Board the motion adopted at the November 2 meeting calling for the appointment of a committee to evaluate the TCHR office, the staff, the program, the executive committee and the board members and its interrelation of these component parts with its officers. This committee has not been appointed and Mrs. Silver moved that Mr. Willis do so immediately and that the committee be instructed to meet before the next Board meeting and bring a report. Rev. Crutcher seconded and the motion was adopted.

Mrs. Peelle suggested that "Operation Benchmark" be repeated this coming July.

Mrs. Todd moved that a resolution be sent to all members of the Congressional Delegation from Tennessee urging their support of the entire Civil Rights Bill and that the TCHR further urge its individual members to write. Mr. Porter seconded the motion and it was adopted.

Mrs. Schweid moved that Miss Kay Jones be instructed to take a two weeks vacation with pay as soon as possible. Mrs. Todd seconded and the motion carried.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. B. R. Schweid, Secretary

(Over)

ADDENDA TO BOARD MINUTES

The resolution to be sent to the Tennessee Congressional Delegation, urging their support of the entire Civil Rights Bill was not sent. A review of the Council's charter, the Council's by-laws, and the federal tax exemption regulations were made by President Willis. Both the charter and the by-laws state that "no part of its (the Council's) activities shall be... attempting to influence legislation." This same phrase is included in the federal tax exemption certification. It is believed that these restrictions precluded our implementation of the resolution.

Katherine Jones

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
January 23, 1964

The Annual Membership meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was convened Thursday afternoon, January 23, 1964 at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville. Mr. George Barrett, president, was in the chair.

Mrs. James Todd moved that the minutes be adopted as circularized to the membership. Motion seconded by Mrs. Schweid and adopted.

Mr. Barrett asked for the report of the nominating committee which Mrs. Todd presented. Mr. Barrett then called for nominations from the floor and Mrs. Todd nominated Mrs. Garland Fisher and Rev. Dogan Williams, both of Bristol, for Board members for terms ending in 1966. These nominations were seconded by Mrs. Fuson, who then moved the election of all those who had been nominated by acclamation. Mrs. Todd seconded and the motion was adopted. The report of those so nominated and subsequently elected is attached.

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, treasurer gave the treasurer's report. Rev. Proudfoot moved its acceptance, Mrs. Fuson seconded and the motion was adopted. The report is attached.

The chairman of the membership committee, Mrs. Fran Silver, gave her committee's report. She stated that the committee regretted it had been unable to fulfill its responsibility of increasing the membership, but it was hoped that with the aid of the office staff, this could be accomplished in the near future. The committee proposed that the state be apportioned into its geographical divisions and board members be assigned to go into the communities within these divisions and actively recruit members. Mrs. Silver moved that the Council underwrite the expenses of these individuals. Mr. Porter seconded the motion and it was adopted.

Mrs. Fuson announced that Mrs. Gladys Rawlings, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Friends Committee on Race Relations will present the Green Circle Program (a technique for teaching sound race relations) at the Social Religious Building, Peabody College at 8 p.m., March 12. The meeting is open to the public and is under the sponsorship of the Nashville Community Relations Council. TCHR members along with teachers are especially urged to attend.

Mrs. Silver moved that the membership extend its thanks to the retiring board members. Rev. Crutcher seconded and the motion was adopted.

Rev. M. J. Jones read a resolution in memory of Senator Estes Kefauver. Mr. Porter moved its adoption, Miss Frances Thompson seconded and the motion was adopted. Rev. Will D. Campbell read a resolution in memory of President John F. Kennedy, Rev. Jones moved its adoption, Mrs. Todd seconded and the resolution was adopted. Miss Louise Young read a resolution in memory of Mrs. Blanche Fensterwald which had been previously adopted by the board. Miss Young moved its adoption by the membership, Mrs. Todd seconded and the motion carried. Copies of all three resolutions are attached.

Miss Gault suggested that a report of the Annual Meeting be sent to Tennessee Senators and Representatives and that it also be circularized to various public officials. Mrs. Ray Allen asked that the Representatives to the Tennessee General Assembly be involved in local activities of the TCHR. Mrs. Fuson suggested that the report of the annual meeting to these government officials should be a printed report mailed first class with a cover letter.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. B. R. Schweid, Secretary

REPORT BY KATHERINE JONES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

At the November 1963 Board meeting a question was raised regarding implementation of previous actions of the Board. Therefore, Board and membership minutes were reviewed, beginning with the October 1962 annual meeting in Chattanooga. A resolution in regard to the denial of educational opportunities by the state of Tennessee, to Negro blind children was adopted at this meeting. In early December 1962, through the impetus of TCHR, representatives of United Church Women, the American Association of University Women, The National Council of Negro Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, made a direct personal plea to Governor Ellington, asking what plan the state had for educating Negro blind children. The Negro unit was reopened in January, and first grade Negro blind children were integrated into the Tennessee School for the Blind at Donelson.

Letters were written to James Meredith, the Reverend Duncan Gray and Sidna Brower in regard to their positive part in the integration of the University of Mississippi. These communications had been authorized at the 1962 annual meeting. The 1962 annual meeting also adopted a resolution requesting members to work for integrated hospital service throughout the state and for recruitment of Negro students for medical schools which had recently dropped racial bars. Although the state council mounted no direct drive for hospital service, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis in particular, have experienced considerable success in extending hospital service. State Council mimeographed and distributed the report of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, entitled "A Survey of Health Facilities, Health Services, and Professional Opportunities for Whites and Negroes in Davidson County, Tennessee." The report was sent to local medical school directors, selected physicians, medical societies, hospitals, etc. About 120 copies were originally mailed. Requests since then have exhausted our original supply of 200 copies. The report has been an effective weapon in bringing about change in the Nashville area. Direct costs of the survey, borne by TCHR were $142.08.

TCHR underwrote the cost of printing and mailing "Jobs and Color". A copy was sent to each TCHR member in addition to distribution to state government leadership. Additional copies are available. Total direct cost to TCHR for printing was $340.85.

Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax was ratified by the Tennessee Legislature in 1963. State parks in Tennessee are fully open in accordance with Commissioner McSween's orders. Former restrictions pertaining to separate service in restaurants have been abandoned. The Governor created the State Commission on Human Relations and announced the appointment of 21 Commissioners in January 1964.

A survey of desegregation across the state was authorized, completed and mailed to the membership under title "Operation Benchmark". A revised and updated report on Memphis was sent to the membership in December.

An accounting of geographic location of membership and source of contributions and dues payments was submitted to the Board of Directors in May 1963. On Board request, this report was updated and submitted at the membership meeting in January '64.

President Kennedy was urged to issue an executive order banning discrimination in housing. The President was also urged to speak directly to the south at the time of his May 1963 visit to Nashville. Both of these requests were made on Board authorization.

Staff has not been successful in its efforts to further an integration policy in state PTA. A committee authorized by the Executive Committee in August 1963 on further use of the Field Foundation Grant, and Board authorized committee in November 1963 on staff and board responsibilities have not been implemented. Appointments to the committees have not been made.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 23-24, 1964

Andrew Jackson Hotel

Nashville, Tennessee

"Let it be clear, in our hearts and mind,
that it is not merely because of the Cold
War, and not merely because of the economic
waste of discrimination, that we are com-
mitted to achieving true equality of
opportunity. The basic reason is
because it is right."

- John Fitzgerald Kennedy
February 28, 1963

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

10:30 - REGISTRATION Andrew Jackson Hotel Lobby

12:30 - LUNCHEON Commodore Room

Presiding Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Invocation Rev. C. M. Proudfoot

ADDRESS: Dr. Herman H. Long

"Aims and Objectives in Civil Rights-1964"

Recorder Mrs. John C. Hull

2:00 - PANEL DISCUSSION - Andrew Jackson Room

Presiding Mr. Amon C. Evans

Moderator Dr. Joseph E. Lowery

Panelists:
Honorable Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville
Honorable John Duncan, Mayor of Knoxville
Honorable Ralph Kelley, Mayor of Chattanooga
Honorable E. N. Backus, Vice Mayor
Johnson City
Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, Past Chairman,
Memphis Community Relations Committee

Recorder Miss Catherine Mims

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

A Hospitality Room (#101) is reserved for Council members and others attending the meeting. Please feel free to use it.

4:30 - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Andrew Jackson Room

Election of members to Board of Directors

Election of Nominating Committee

President's Report

Treasurer's Report

Membership Chairman's Report

Resolutions in Memory of:

Mrs. Fensterwald - Miss Louise Young
Senator Kefauver - Rev. M. J. Jones
President Kennedy - Rev. Will D. Campbell

7:00 - DINNER Ball Room

Presiding	Mr. George E. Barrett
Invocation	Rabbi Randall Falk
Presentation of Governor's Commission	Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr.
Introduction of Speaker	Mr. John Seigenthaler
SPEAKER:	Honorable Burke Marshall

"The Nation's Road Ahead in Civil Rights"

Recorder Mrs. Bernard Schweid

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Will recorders please turn in their notes to Mrs. Bernard Schweid by 11:00 a.m., Friday, January 24.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24

9:00 - BOARD MEETING Andrew Jackson Room

For continuing and newly elected Board members. Election of officers and other business.

9:45 - COFFEE

10:15 - LAUNCHING PADS FOR NEW EXPERIMENTS
Andrew Jackson Room

Constructive approaches to old problems:

Presiding Mr. William Willis

Nashville Experiments in Matching Jobs and Employees
Mr. Mahlon Griffith

Educational Issues in Memphis: Creative Encounters
Dr. Vasco Smith

Knoxville Discovers Talent in Tutorial Program
Mrs. W. B. Hembree

Creative Confrontation in Oak Ridge
Rev. Alexander Stuart

Nashville Students Add Research to Picketing
Mr. Ron. K. Parker

Chattanooga finds Mutual Interests Through Hospitality
Mr. Reginald Stagmaier

Bristol Breaks the Job Barrier
Rev. Dogan Williams

Report on Survey of Technical Training Opportunities in Tennessee Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Recorders Mrs. Dewey Grantham
Mrs. Burton Pogell

ANNUAL MEETING ADJOURNMENT

SPECIAL NOTICES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

4:30 - PRESS CONFERENCE - Room 202

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall will meet representatives of radio, TV and the press.

4:00 - MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE - Registration Desk

Members of Membership Committee should inquire at Registration Desk for location of meeting. Immediately on adjournment of the 2-4 panel discussion they should meet Mrs. Ernest Silver, Membership Committee Chairman.

++

Mr. William Willis, Program Chairman
Mrs. David E. Rogers, Local Arrangements Chairman

Miss Juanita Cleggett
Miss Lurelia Freeman
Mrs. S. H. Freeman
Mrs. J. F. Grimmett
Mrs. H. B. Johns
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mr. Bruce Mosher
Mr. Burton Pogell
Mrs. Max Schuerman

oooooooooooooooooooooooooo
oooooooooooooooo
ooooooo
ooo
o

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

On January 1, 1964, by executive order, Governor Clement created a State Commission on Human Relations. Entitled - "An Order Establishing a Commission on Human Relations," it is hereby quoted in its entirety:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America and the State of Tennessee guarantee to every individual the equal protection of the laws, and

WHEREAS, the public policy of our nation and state is that all persons are created equal and that every individual shall have equal right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, and

WHEREAS, a public consciousness exists for the desirability of establishing and promoting enlightened leadership and responsible programs to insure fair and equal opportunity and treatment for all racial, religious, and ethnic groups.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANK G. CLEMENT, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, do direct that:

Section 101. There is hereby created a Tennessee Commission on Human Relations which shall be composed of twenty-one members representing all geographical areas of the State together with such representatives of state and local governments as members ex officio as shall be deemed desirable. At the time of appointment, one member shall be designated Chairman and one member as Vice Chairman. Terms of membership shall be for a period of three years except upon establishment, seven members shall be appointed for a period of one year, seven for a period of two years, and seven for a period of three years. Appointments shall be made by the Governor. The Commission shall meet within thirty (30) days of appointment and thereafter upon call of the Chairman. Vacancies on the Commission shall be filled by the Governor within thirty (30) days after a vacancy occurs.

Section 102. The functions and responsibilities of the Commission shall include the following:

1. To encourage, promote, and develop fair and equal treatment and opportunity for all persons regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin.

2. To coordinate and assist local governmental agencies and commissions on human relations in their efforts to promote better human relations.

3. To cooperate with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations; community, professional, civic and religious organizations; Federal agencies, and agencies from other states in the development of public information programs, leadership, and activities in the interest of equal opportunity and treatment of all racial, religious and ethnic groups.

4. To conduct research projects and studies and to make reports on race relations in Tennessee.

5. To annually and periodically report to the Governor on the activities of the Commission.

6. To adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to govern the proceedings of the Commission and to conduct all meetings in accordance with said rules and regulations.

Section 103. The State may furnish a stenographic employee at the Commission meetings for the purpose of recording minutes of said meetings. The financial operations of the Commission shall be subject to an annual audit by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have herewith subscribed my official signature and affixed the great seal of the State of Tennessee this 30th day of September, 1963.

/s/ FRANK G. CLEMENT
GOVERNOR

The Governor announced the appointment of 16 members stating that additional members will be appointed later. They are:

Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Chairman, Nashville, Minister of Calvary Methodist Church

A. W. Willis, Vice Chairman, Memphis, Attorney

George E. Barrett, Nashville, Attorney and President of Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Edward Boling, Knoxville, Vice President of University of Tennessee

Dr. Arthur Graham, Oak Ridge, Unitarian Minister and Sociologist

Rev. Frank R. Gordon, Knoxville, United Presbyterian Minister and State President of NAACP

Dr. Elmer Gibson, Morristown, President of Morristown College

Dr. Charles W. Johnson, Nashville, Professor at Meharry Medical College

Monsignor M. F. Kearney, Memphis, Immaculate Conception Catholic Church

Matthew Lynch, Nashville, President of Tennessee State Labor Council

Charles T. Morgan, Nashville, Director of Development, Peabody College

Dr. Felix C. Robb, Nashville, President of Peabody College

Madison Sarratt, Nashville, Vice Chancellor Emeritus, Vanderbilt University

Rev. C. F. Williams, Memphis, Masonic Temple

Lee Winchester, Jr., Memphis, Attorney

Rabbi Max Zucker, Knoxville, Heska Amuna Congregation

J. Emmett Ballard, Jackson, Attorney

Rev. Wayne Dehoney, Jackson, Minister, First Baptist Church

Bennie J. Harris, Chattanooga, Attorney

Rev. B. L. Hooks, Memphis, Attorney

Bert Ferguson, Memphis, Executive Vice President, Radio Station WDIA

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

SURVEY OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING IN TENNESSEE

January, 1964

In December, 1963, a questionnaire was sent to members of the Board of Directors of the Council in an effort to determine the currently available opportunities for vocational and technical training throughout the state. This survey was authorized by the Board at its November meeting in recognition of the increasing interest in employment and job training for all citizens faced with the revolutionary changes in employment patterns, and especially for Negroes seeking entrance into technical fields of employment.

The following report, compiled from replies received from Chattanooga, Jackson, Johnson City, Murfreesboro, Memphis, Oak Ridge, and Nashville, does not claim to be either complete or absolutely accurate. Responses varied in the degree of inclusiveness they considered appropriate. This compilation is simply a rough effort to give some picture of the current situation. Council members are aware of the continual changes in all areas of human relations. What was the situation yesterday may be somewhat different today, and totally changed tomorrow.

SURVEY OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL

TRAINING IN TENNESSEE

Chattanooga's report listed two available facilities: Chattanooga Technical Institute, a post high school and integrated for the second semester this year, and McKenzie Business College, a business training school which has one Negro enrolled and one accepted for the second semester. There is a projected manpower re-training program (Manpower Development and Training Act). One manpower re-training project was begun but there were no qualified Negro applicants. Certain restrictions such as a requirement of being head of a family and a three year employment history reduced the number of applicants. Type of training was limited to draftsmen which further eliminated applicants as it required higher mathematical skill. Effort is being made to increase the number of Negroes in training programs by the Mayor's Full Employment Committee, the Chattanooga Council for Co-Operative Action, the N.A.A.C.P. and the Community Relations Conference.

In Jackson the only available facility, Southside High School, gives Electronic Training for adults and high school and is segregated. There is projected for 1964 a Regional Vocational Technical Training School. Negro applications have not been accepted even though officially the school is open. The N.A.A.C.P. would appear to be the only organization working for registration of Negroes in training programs.

The Johnson City Vocational School, providing adult and high school programs, integrated approximately two months ago. The adult evening class, in Auto Mechanics, was previously all Negro, has a current enrollment of about six whites and seven Negroes and two or three Negroes are enrolled in other formerly all white classes. A manpower training school has been approved for the Tri-City area to be built near the Tri-City Airport; construction has not yet begun. The N.A.A.C.P., the Progressive League and the Johnson City Council for Community Concerns are all working for increased Negro registration.

In Murfreesboro technical training is offered at Rutherford County Central High School where one Negro is enrolled, and at Holloway High School which is all Negro. The Murfreesboro-Rutherford County Training Program, a coordinated city-county program, will go into operation fully in the fall of 1964. Currently the two are cooperating and through a coordinator are providing some programs. There are five Negroes in the present class for licensed practical nurses. As the program will be geared to the needs of industry, industry's hiring policies will influence the degree of integration. However, major industries have begun hiring Negroes. The training program for the retarded reports that in its brief operation it enrolled five Negro women without incident. There are no organizations

actively working for increased registration of Negroes in local training programs though it was believed that an agency the Chamber of Commerce has been working for increased employment opportunities and the Mayor's Biracial Committee is interested in this area.

The Memphis Technical School which is for both adult and high school students has one Negro in an otherwise all white day classes and about ten Negroes in night classes. Booker T. Washington School for both adult and high school students is all Negro, and two private schools, William R. Moore School of Technology and Allied Technical are segregated. The Area-Vocation School, open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., is integrated, and a number of Negroes are enrolled in all programs except auto mechanics. Additional courses are contemplated in 1964. There has been active recruitment over radio station WDIA.

Oak Ridge reports a limited industrial arts and secretarial course at the high school but there is no technical high school. There is at present a program of study with regard to this need in the community though nothing positive has been decided. Officials of both Union and Management at Carbide in Oak Ridge endeavor to operate an apprenticeship program without racial prejudice but the feelings of prejudice on the part of many of the craftsmen make it difficult for Negroes to enroll in or complete the apprentice program. The Oak Ridge Community Relations Council has in the past made an effort to interest Negroes in applying to the apprenticeship training at Oak Ridge plants, and on invitation of the N.A.A.C.P., Dr. Vivian Henderson visited Oak Ridge last year to encourage increased Negro participation.

The Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity is advocating a detailed census of the Negro population to determine current skills and needs. They believe that we cannot determine effective training until we know what our labor profile is in untrained, under employed and potentially unemployed due to automation. Assistance of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations requested in appeal to organized labor to assure their support of non-discriminatory training and employment.

Nashville offers vocational and technical training to high school students at Pearl High School (all Negro) and at Hume Fogg Vocational School (all white but officially desegregated in January, 1964). Courses offered at the schools are as follows: At Pearl, cosmetology, business, electronics, auto mechanics, trowel trades, tailoring and woodworking. At Hume Fogg, cosmetology, commercial art, drafting (which includes architectural and mechanical drafting), refrigeration and air conditioning, radio and television repair, machine shop, electricity, industrial chemistry, auto mechanics, and business and secretarial training.

Other high schools usually offer some commercial courses, plus mechanical drawing. For example, Hillsboro High School offers two years of typing, and one of shorthand in addition to instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing and industrial arts. Haynes High School (Negro) has courses in building trades, agriculture, typing, mechanical drawing and industrial arts.

Literary classes for adults are scheduled to begin at both Pearl High School and Hume Fogg on February 4, and are available without racial distinction.

The University of Tennessee, Nashville Center, offers general business courses at the college level including shorthand and typing. Of the 2100 students enrolled in the fall quarter about 100 are Negro.

Watkins Institute, a quasi-public adult education school, receives no state funds but is directed by Commissioners appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Watkins offers a variety of courses in languages, arts and homemaking skills. Of particular pertinence to this survey are courses available for the completion of high school, plus full commercial program with stenographic studies and business machine operation. It is strictly limited to whites only.

Three business colleges, under private auspices, offer full stenographic training including business machines, accounting, etc. None of them will accept Negro students. Training in comptometer operation and key punch is available without racial restriction, and Negroes have been enrolled at the Comptometer School. Students must pass an aptitude test given by the Employment Service before acceptance.

The National School of Business and Mason's Business School (all Negro) offer two year courses in office machines, typing, shorthand (beginning and advance), dictaphone and general office practice (Business English, accounting /beginning and advance/ Business Law, Business Math and Office Management). Secretarial Science is also a part of the curriculum. National School of Business has day and night classes while Mason's Business School has only night classes.

Nashville has one diesel school (segregated), an electronics institute (segregated), graphic arts school (segregated), and medical arts school with training in medical and dental technology and medical secretarial training (segregated). Training for medical laboratory and X-ray technicians is available at one school through segregated classes, with a night course offered to Negroes. These facilities are all privately operated as commercial ventures.

Registered nurse training is offered at five Nashville hospitals, but is available to Negroes only at Vanderbilt University Hospital (degree program) and at Madison Hospital (hospital program). Licensed practical nurse training is offered at several Nashville hospitals, but as far as is known, classes are not bi-racial. Nursing technician training is available at Vanderbilt without racial restriction.

Through the Manpower Development and Training Act, courses are currently available at Hume Fogg High School for auto mechanics, machinists, and mechanical draftsmen. A total of 85 persons are enrolled, including "several Negroes." An additional course in auto mechanics will begin in July, 1964.

As a project of the Area Vocational School, a two year IBM Data Processing Course was initiated on January 6, 1964 at Hume Fogg. Twenty students are enrolled, two are Negro. Another section of this course will begin in June. Prospective students must pass an aptitude test, but previous work history is not required.

Projected for Nashville is a large scale federally financed program for youth, age 17 through 21 years. Recruitment is proposed from the most disadvantaged groups, and specific technical training offered will be determined after a six weeks initial evaluation which may include testing, counselling, literacy course, remedial work, etc. Probable training will include sheet metal, sales, commercial cooking, auto body work, etc.

Working for increased registration for Nashville Negroes in trade training are the N.A.A.C.P., the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, Nashville Christian Leadership Council, and Nashville Community Relations Council. The Metropolitan Committee on Human Relations has supported and encouraged Negro employment in nontraditional jobs, and the Metropolitan Government has adopted a merit employment policy, specifically eliminating race and creed as consideration for employment.

One of the questions on the survey asked for suggestions as to what assistance local human relation groups and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations staff might give toward improving trade training opportunities. Memphis suggested publicizing what opportunities are available through mass media such as radio and television programs. Murfreesboro also made this suggestion. Johnson City posed the need for a survey in that community of Negroes available for training and employment. Jackson asked that officials be encouraged to open the schools. Chattanooga suggested local enrichment programs, with a visitation program as an initial step and advocated assistance at the state level through contact with the Governor and

Commissioner of Education. Workshops held at the University of Tennessee and Peabody instead of traditional Negro colleges supports and recognizes integrated education. Oak Ridge felt a need for general education programs as to what is available, possibly a tutorial program to prepare the student for enrollment, and asked a question in turn, how can local unions be encouraged to carry out national union policies when it comes to vocational training programs?

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1963

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

1963	
January	826.00
February	221.10
March	409.50
April	1,228.00
May	802.90
June	567.50
July	228.00
August	76.00
September	186.00
October	125.23
November	73.00
December	128.00
TOTAL	$ 4,871.23

SOURCE OF MEMBERSHIPS & DUES

City	New	Old	Total
Nashville	46	254	300
Memphis	3	71	74
Knoxville		25	25
Oak Ridge	4	25	29
Chattanooga	5	18	23
Murfreesboro	3	5	8
Bristol	22	2	24
Jackson	2	13	15
Johnson City	5		5
State at Large	1	27	28
Out of State		13	13
TOTALS	91	453	544

CONTRIBUTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS IN EXCESS OF $10

	$100	$50-$75	$30-50	$20-$25	$11-$15
Nashville	3	8	2	16	7
Memphis	1			1	
Knoxville				2	
Oak Ridge		1		1	
Chattanooga				1	
Murfreesboro			1	1	
State at Large	1	1		1	
TOTALS	5	10	3	23	7

(Tennessee Education Congress made a $100 contribution this month (January)

January 1964

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1963 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1963

INCOME		
Memberships	$ 4,192.83	
Contributions	700.40	
Southern Regional Council	6,300.00	
Tax Refund	12.50	
	11,205.73	
Less deficit on January 1, 1963	501.99	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 10,703.74
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries:		
Executive Director	6,002.00	
Social Security	174.02	
Travel:		
Staff	135.49	
Office:		
Rent	745.00	
Tax penalty	9.54	
Tax Refund to Director	6.25	
Supplies-Mimeo paper, carbon, etc.	231.09	
Stationery & Printing	42.92	
Telephone & Telegraph	528.41	
Southern School News Subscription	2.00	
Postage	271.94	
Auditor	50.00	
Moving and Office Shelves	86.00	
MISCELLANEOUS		
New South Memberships	960.00	
Bristol Chapter Returns	10.00	
Memphis Chapter Returns	57.00	
Nashville Chapter Returns	259.00	
		$ 9,570.66
In Checking Account (Dec. 31, 1963)		$ 1,133.08

January 1964

Report of Activities of Field Representative
of S. C. C. H. R. During The Months
December, January, February
1963-1964

The activities of our Field Representative during this period has been based largely on the following four projects:

1. Holding local leadership training meetings on a neighborhood county group basis.

2. Helping to publicize and recruit potential trainees for the new M. D. T. A. program (STEP) for South Carolina.

3. Helping farmers make appeals from local F. H. A's unfavorable decisions to the State Director of F. H. A.

4. Encouraging interested representatives to get an ARA project started.

Leadership Training Meetings:

As was stated in our previous report, all of the 24 counties which are eligible for ARA aid in South Carolina have been organized in neighborhood groups of six counties each. These groups have been meeting bi-monthly. Each group has had at least one meeting since the organization.

The agenda of these meetings has included such topics as follows:

a. To learn how to get help for employment under ARA and MDTA.
b. To get information on how to secure surplus foods for needy families.
c. How to exercise citizenship rights including participation in voter registration and precinct reorganization meetings.

Mr. James has helped the leaders from the counties to understand how to appraoch the State Officials in order to get the opportunities which are guaranteed by state and federal laws in many instances. He even contacted the S. C. Attorney General to find out the lawfulness of preventing Negroes from participation in reorganizational meeting of ward and precincts. He also found out from the State Attorney General how to get a lost registration day because of the illness of the registration officer restored.

All participants have been very pleased with the help, information, and advice received at these meetings. Even the agricultural county agents are beginning to attend these meetings. They are becoming very active in encouraging cooperation with our program of guidance and training.

New MDTA program, STEP for S. C.:

Every since the Governor of S. C. announced that a grant from the Federal government had been received under MDTA in the amount of $5,635, 994, our Field Representative has been helping to give wide state publicity to this program. This money is to be used to fight against the State's prime enemies--ignorance and unemployment. This program is known as Special Training for Economic Progress.(STEP).

Mr. James has been asked to assist the State Coordinator of MDTA in recruiting trainees throughout the state. He has been giving special emphasis to recruitment of potential trainees since the program was first announced January 1, 1964. He has already received credit for being responsible for recruiting more trainees for this program than any of the employees of the State Employment Commission. Since 5,000 unemployed persons are to be trained each year that the STEP program is in effect, he hopes to get 3,000 Negroes trained of the total 5000 annually. (See January 1964

issue of SCCHR Review, and circular letter announcing STEP program attached.)

Appeals to State Director of F. H. A. for Unfavorable Decision of Local F. H. A. to farmers:

Our Field Representative has had 10 requests for help from farmers who have been denied aid by local FHA offices. Each case has been written up in the form of a case history of the family envolved and referred to the State Director of F. H. A. as an appeal for his decision. So far the State Director has given favorable answers on 3 of the 10 cases submitted. If the State Director makes unfavorable decisions these cases will be referred to the FHA Administrator in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The following statements are excerpts from one of the recent letters from the S. C. State FHA Director in answer to some appeals referred to him two months ago:

> "Further reference is made to your letters in the interest of certain applicants in Clarendon and Sumter Counties. Since last contacting you I have had these cases looked into further by our area supervisor and also by Mr. Austin Edwards, Program Staff Assistant, here in my office.
>
> We are in the process of trying to work out a Farm Ownership loan for Mr. Columbus Cooper, in order that he can do necessary repairs to his dwelling and refinance his debts. I do not know, as yet, how much we will be able to do, but I should know within the very near future. Incidentally, Mr. Cooper seemed to be getting along very nicely working with his sharecropping arrangement.
>
> In the other cases, namely Messrs. Wheeler, Canty, and Burgess, and Mrs. Deschamps, there is a doubt that we shall be able to help. In the case of Mrs. Dechamps, we are trying to find a way to help her, however, we have not found a solution, as yet, to her problem."

It has taken two annual appeals to get favorable reply on Mr. Columbus Cooper. (Further information on this project is found in the January 1964 issue of SCCHR Review, copy of which is attached.)

Encouraging New ARA Projects

Mr. James has been requested to help the people of Colleton County to get a project started under ARA. He went to the County for a special preliminary planning meeting on January 17, 1964. He explained to them how to approach the all white local ARA county Committee who had already started projects without informing the Negroes. They did not know the chairman of the ARA committee.

He has lately been informed by Mr. William Hamilton, owner of the Hamilton Funeral Home in Walterboro, South Carolina that they were very cordially received by the chairman of the committee. They were given instructions as to how to request a sewing industry for that community. They have also gotten the promise from a local firm already established in the county to take all the garments produced by them.

Mr. James has interested the State Coordinator of ARA in helping to get this project started. The coordinator has promised to get the cooperation of the power structure leaders in the Waterboro Community for this project. Once this is done they will be able to get the loan they need from the Federal Government. The Coordinator is planning to be with us at our next neighborhood county meeting to explain the detail requirements for the Colleton County project and others like it under A. R. A.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

The State of South Carolina has just received from the Federal Government a grant of $5,634,994. The purpose for this grant is to provide training for those people who are considered the hardcore unemployed and underemployed, male and female, so that they might qualify for entrance into the labor market with skills that can be used. You will be able to learn more about this program by reading the enclosed pieces: 1. Summary of MDTA Amendments; 2. A Proposal for MDTA Training Act in South Carolina, and 3. Occupational Training Areas. This is the first opportunity that South Carolina has had to make an all-out attack on illiteracy and job training suitable for persons needing it.

This program has been given the name of Special Training for Economic Progress in South Carolina. We would like for you to remember this as STEP and to do everything you can to inform unemployed and underemployed people about this program. Each county in South Carolina will have an opportunity to participate in this massive program.

Trainees will have the opportunity to select courses for training from those listed under occupational training areas. (See enclosure 3) Where persons do not have the educational background required for taking the course, the educational training will be given to qualify them for taking the vocational training. Please have this announced in churches, clubs, fraternal meetings, and through personal contacts.

We hope that announcement will stress that those who are interested must register for this STEP Program at the nearest employment service office in their county. When they register be sure to say they are registering for <u>employment</u> and <u>training</u> under the STEP Program.

Sincerely yours,

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

L. S. James
Field Representative

P.S. Other forthcoming new information will be given out at our neighborhood county meetings.

ADULT EDUCATION OFFICE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA

PUBLIC LAW 88-214
SUMMARY OF MDTA AMENDEMENTS IN H.R. 8720

(passed House December 12 and
Senate December 13, 1963)
Signed December 19, 1963

1. Lowers the age of youths eligible for training allowances from 19, as in existing act, to 17. The 17- year olds would have to have been out of school at least a year.

2. Permits up to 25 percent of the persons receiving training allowances to be youths under 22 years of age. (Present law limits youth training allowances to 5 percent of the total training allowances.) Excludes youths able to benefit from the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

3. Requires one-third matching in F.Y. 1966. (Present law requires 50-50 matching to begin in F.Y. 1965). Contains language to the effect that 50 percent matching is intended for subsequent years.

4. Adds 20 weeks of allowances to trainees who are taking basic education training. Precise determination of occupational objectives for these trainees need not be made before educational training begins.

5. Permits increases in the weekly training allowance to $10 above the State unemployment compensation payment, which is now the upper limit. This provision is designed as an incentive to get unemployed workers to seek training rather than draw unemployment pay.

6. Permits trainees to work up to 20 hours part-time without any loss in training allowances.

7. Reduces to 2 years the prior work experience required for trainees to be eligible (Present law requires 3 years).

8. Permits a member of the family, where the head is unemployed, to receive a training allowance. Only one person in the family group is eligible at any one time. (Present law limits training to heads of households.)

9. Provides, through demonstration projects, grants and/or loans to unemployed workers to help finance their relocation expenses.

10. Title I.
Extends for 2 more years (through F.Y. 1967) present authorization of $3 million/ fiscal year for information, evaluation, and research programs.

Title II.
Authorizes $161 million for F.Y. 1964, $407 million for F.Y. 1965, and $281 million for F.Y. 1966 for the training programs. (Present law authorizes $161 million for each of fiscal years 1964 and 1965.)

Title III.
Extends for 2 more years (through F.Y. 1967) present authorization of $1 million/ fiscal year for preparing the Secretaries' reports and other miscellaneous expenses.

Columbia

A PROPOSAL

To Implement Public Law 415,
Manpower Development & Training Act
in
South Carolina

ADULT EDUCATION OFFICE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA

A. Statement of General Principles

If this proposal is to provide a constructive solution to the needs of the State, we believe it must, first of all, comply with the following general principles:

(1) The program should be supplementary to other educational efforts and should in no sense replace emphasis in basic fields of learning, or in Technical Education.

(2) The program must have a Vocational objective but it shall emphasize the basic fields of learning to qualify the students for both citizenship and for our industrial society.

(3) The primary objective of the new program, while it will contribute to the development of the State's industrial economy, should be to enlarge the potential of the individual student through education in the knowledge and the skills which will be useful to him, and thus to his employer, and in that way ultimately to benefit the State as a whole.

(4) The program should be highly responsive to the needs of students and thus should be flexible enough, both in the curriculum and in the facilities provided, to meet those needs as they differ in different localities and as conditions change.

(5) Instruction in this field should have well defined qualitative standards, so as to provide in each student a capability in his education void which can be recognized by his school, his employer, and himself, when he receives a certificate indicating the specific kind and quality of his achievement.

(6) The mandate for a general and uniform system of education, as well as our own assessment of the educational needs of the State, would require that this program be offered on a state-wide basis, but only to those areas providing clear proof of need for this type of instruction as well as the ability and the inclination to support it financially and otherwise.

We believe, furthermore, that there is a direct relationship between one's educational achievement and his earning capacity, as well as his general capabilities as a citizen and member of society. This proposal, therefore, has direct bearing upon the solution of the State's problem of low per capita income as its industrial economy expands. On the other hand, we wish to make it clear that to emphasize our needs in this respect is not to derogate our needs elsewhere, either in general fields of learning or in other occupational fields.

In view of the substantial technological advances in industry, it seems obvious that if South Carolina is to expand industrially, it must provide a program designed to educate the present unemployables. Since other states are doing this, our failure to do so may result in retarding our industrial expansion.

It is acknowledged that this is the major group of South Carolinians that no present program can serve; neither the universities, the Technical Education Center, nor Vocational Education. This group quite often applies for training in the new industry Special Schools operated by the State Committee for Technical Education. They are most often pushed aside by other applicants who are more capable and literate.

B. Outline of the Proposed Program

(1) Purpose

The purpose of this proposal is to provide an education opportunity to 14,000 selective service rejects, hardcore unemployed and underemployed, male and female, with pre-occupational and occupational training to qualify them for entrance into the labor market.

(2) Plan of Finance

A detailed plan of operation will be submitted to the U. S. Office of Education requesting the following amounts of funds for operation:

1963-64	$1,300,000
1964-65	$2,000,000
1965-66	$2,000,000

These funds will be used to underwrite operating costs at the state and local level.

(3) Students

This instructional program shall be available to 5,000 persons annually, with preference given to heads of households who are unemployed

(4) Faculty

Teachers shall be paid wholly from Federal funds under salary schedules and certification standards established and they shall be employed for specific courses of instruction of definite duration.

(5) Qualitative Standards

Each course, while it may differ from other courses in length and intensity, shall conform to state-wide standards

as to content and emphasis established for that particular course. The primary objective of such standards is to provide a legitimate basis for the training allowances given by the Federal government and to drop those students who attend for pay rather than self-improvement. Clearly defined standards shall serve as a useful guide to the prospective employer as he considers the student's training as an instrument in job placement. The Curriculum Laboratory for the Technical Education Centers shall provide and measure the standards established.

(6) Buildings

Suitable buildings shall be provided which are separate and apart from existing educational efforts. A survey shall be immediately made to determine availability of buildings. Rent and operational costs of these buildings will be borne by Federal Funds. Every effort shall be made to secure a suitable building in every county of the State. Buildings shall be selected which are within easy reach of the majority of students, who will provide their own means of transportation.

(7) Regional Planning

Local leaders will aid in defining the region served. Because these leaders enjoy the respect of those to be reached by this program, lay leaders must be responsible for developing the desire of the less fortunate in improving themselves through education. Industrial development groups and other civic bodies must work and plan, describing this program as one facet in the development of their primary resourse..the people.

C. A Revised Plan for Administering Public Law 415, Manpower Development and Training Act

(1) Relationships-State Board of Education and State Committee for Technical Education

The State Board of Education shall designate the State Committee for Technical Education to share in the administration of the program. The program will be coordinated under the direction of the State Director of Vocational Education and the Coordinator of the State Committee for Technical Education. Specific responsibilities are as follows:

(a) The State Committee for Technical Education shall have the responsibility for administration of fiscal affairs and shall disperse funds for operation to area or regional bodies under a plan of local supervision.

(b) The present State Supervisor of Manpower Development and Training in the Division of Vocational Education shall have the responsibility

for organization and supervision of the program.

(c) The State Director of Vocational Education and the Coordinator of the State Committee for Technical Education shall jointly prepare reports and records as required by the U. S. Office of Education and the Boards and Agencies concerned with the conduct of this program.

(2) Legal responsibilities given to the South Carolina Employment Security Commission under Public Law 415 shall be consistently observed with regard to student testing and selection, any payment to trainees, and other matters for which they are accountable.

(3) Subject to the prior approval of the State Board of Education a Master Plan for local supervision and control will be developed which may use present boards or commissions or may create new regional committees to insure proper and efficient conduct of the program by laymen at the local level.

MT-1 Occupational Training Areas Included in MDTA Project SC-205

Training Areas	Length of Training	Number of Trainees
Air-Conditioning Mechanic (Entry)	34 wks.	80
All-Around Farm Machinery Operator	28 wks.	300
Automobile Body Repairman, Metal (Entry)	34 wks.	100
Automobile Mechanic (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Automobile Service Station Attendant (Entry)	20 wks.	120
Automobile Service Station Mechanic (Auto Ser.) (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Automobile Upholsterer (Entry)	34 wks.	40
Bricklayer (Entry)	18 wks.	120
Carpenter, Construction (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Chambermaid (Chambermaid 2-09.01)	16 wks.	120
Chassis Assembler (Electronics) (Entry)	24 wks.	200
Clerk, General Office (Entry)	28 wks.	250
Clerk-Stenographer	34 wks.	500
Commercial Draftsman (Entry)	34 wks.	60
Cook (Hotel and Restaurant) (Entry)	34 wks.	80
Duplicating Machine Operator (Entry) Multilith Offset Operator (Entry)	34 wks.	40
Electrical Appliance Serviceman (Entry)	34 wks.	120
Electric Motor Repairman (Entry)	34 wks.	100
Furniture Repairman (Entry)	34 wks.	90
Hospital Orderly (Nurse Aide) (2-42.20)	18 wks.	220
Janitor	18 wks.	120
Kitchen Helper & Pantryman	16 wks.	240
Landscape Gardener (Grounds Keeper) (Gardener) (Yardman)	28 wks.	90

Training Areas	Length of Training	Number of Trainees
Machine Tool Operator, General (Entry)	34 wks.	200
Presser Machine (Presser, Hand)	16 wks.	120
Salesperson, General	18 wks.	600
Sewing Machine Operator, Cotton Garments (Entry)	16 wks.	300
Sewing Machine Repairman (Entry)	34 wks.	40
Sheet Metal Worker (Pre-Apprentice)	34 wks.	60
Small Gasoline Engine Repairman (Any Industry) (Entry)	34 wks.	80
Tailor II (Entry)	34 wks.	45
Waiter, Informal (Waitress)	16 wks.	160
Welder, Combination (Entry)	34 wks.	100
Total Trainees		5,000

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW

February, 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

BOARD WORKSHOP IS HELD

Over 80 persons attended the SCCHR Board workshop, held Feb. 6 in Columbia's Wade Hampton Hotel.

Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities for the Southern Regional Council, came from Atlanta to address the group on the work of the Board and led a workshop in the area of programs.

Other resource persons worked in round-table discussions of board administrative and program committees.

The sharing sessions involved board and key non-board persons in efforts to make SCCHR structure and impact more effective in these crucial days.

The board also elected officers for the year. They include:

President, the Rev. Fred Reese Jr.

1st vice president, Earl Middleton.

2nd vice president, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice.

Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Cunningham.

Treasurer, Mrs. Marian B. Paul.

One immediate result of the meeting was the strengthening of organizational lines and more meaningful efforts to relate SCCHR to the work of local communities.

- - - - - - -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL GRANT

On the basis of past performance and future promise, SRC has made available $6,000 to SCCHR for the current year's operation. This means that SRC assumes that South Carolinians are determined to undergird at least half of the annual budget for SCCHR.

Memberships or contributions from individuals and groups are the SCCHR mainline of support.

HAVE YOU JOINED YET ?

JOINT SC-GA MEET IN MARCH

Hopefully, you have already marked your calendar for March 20-21 and are planning to attend the joint conference of the S.C. and Ga. Councils on Human Relations to be held in Augusta beginning with dinner at 6 p.m. Friday and ending with lunch on Saturday, March 20.

The March issue of SCCHR REVIEW will include information on housing, meals, place of meetings and costs.

The Aiken and Augusta Councils will be hosts. Subject of the conference will be "Education: Prerequisite for Employment Opportunities."

Mr. Otis Finley, asst. dir. of National Urban League, will give the keynote address Friday night. He is the NUL specialist on education and youth incentives.

Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala., will be luncheon speaker Friday. He is a thoughtful, energetic and effective educator.

Saturday, from 9 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., workshops will stress learning what one must know and how one may work at community and state levels to update and upgrade public education; to make full use of state and federal government training programs- such as STEP, Special Training for Economic Progress; to help find the man for the job, the job for the man.

Youth leaders and school personnel in your community might benefit from this conference. Their contribution to discussion would be of inestimable value also. Invite them!

Come and get acquainted with Georgia Council Members and friends.

- - - - - - -

QUOTABLES

"Poverty in the midst of plenty is a paradox that must not go unchallenged."--John F. Kennedy.

President Johnson has pledged early consideration of "poverty legislation for the lowest income group."

++ Make sure your friends get the REVIEW ++

POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY

In its presentation of some sobering end-of-the-year statistics, the Saturday Evening Post states that almost one-third of all American families have an annual income of less than $4,000; 22 per cent earn less that $3,000; 13 per cent earn less than $2,000; and , incredible fact, five per cent of families earn less than $1,000.

"We are the richest nation on earth," comments the Post, "yet one American in five is without adequate food or shelter or medicine, and nobody seems to care."

- - - - -

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

In common justice, the right of property in our law either is or should be the "inn keeper's law" in the tradition of the Anglo - Saxon common law....

This rule stated that whoever opened an inn or tavern serving travelers with bed and food should not then discriminate among those who apply for these services he is in business to sell, and that in the possession and use of suchprivate property he should not turn anyone away for whom he had room.

It meant that certain forms of property were to be destined by their owners to the common good in the service of the concrete needs of men without arbitrary distinctions.---Paul Ramsey in "Christian Ethics and the Sit-In."

- - - - -

POLICE URGED TO HELP

Edward J. Ennis, General Counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, has urged American police departments to play a bigger part in the protection of civil rights.

Speaking at the 70th annual convention of the International Assn. of Chiefs of Police, Ennis said: "They must meet the problems of modern police administration by calling forth the best that is in them both as citizens and as police so that one proud boast of our free society can continue to be that police are not the agents of an oppresive government but rather the protectors of the liberties of the citizens by keeping public order and protecting indivual civil liberties."

- - - - -

+++++I heard a loud voice proclaiming from the throne: "Now at last God has his dwelling among men! He will dwell among them and they shall be his people, and God himself will be with them. +++++He will wipe every tear from their eyes; there shall be an end to death, and to mourning and crying and pain; <u>for the old order has passed away</u>!

+++++Revelation 21+++++++++++++++

- - - - -

THE Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity has expressed its regret that policies "of segregation are being fostered...by the American Automobile Assn."

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - February 29, 1964

March 4, 1964

INCOME	
From Southern Regional Council	$ 1,500.00
Memberships	408.00
Contribution	100.00
Associated Organization	35.00
Receipts from Annual Meeting	751.50
TOTAL	$ 2,794.50

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries (net)	1,238.98
Federal Taxes	280.65
Supplies	125.26
Rent	120.00
Annual Meeting Expense	751.50
Telephone	138.46
Postage	78.69
Installing Office Shelves	75.00
Books and Subscriptions	10.00
New South Subscriptions	88.00
Memphis Chapter	12.00
Nashville Chapter	20.00
TOTAL	$ 2,938.54

Balance on Hand	$ 2,396.21
Income for Quarter	2,794.50
	$ 5,190.71
Expenditures	2,938.54
BALANCE	$ 2,252.17

HM - may we have this back to make some copies? MM

LWD
VJ ✓
PW ✓
SB
BP
MM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones and Dorothy Webster

QUARTERLY REPORT: December, January, February 1963-64

Almost the entire quarter has been devoted to the Annual Meeting. In early December we received confirmation of Burke Marshall's acceptance of our invitation to be our dinner speaker. We then started recruiting other program participants, revising our program outline in accordance with the talent available. Governor Clement announced the creation of the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations on January 1, 1964, and named 16 members to it. Five were named later in the month. While the limitations in selection were disappointing (no white business or industry representative) the fulfilling of his pledge gave impetus to our meeting.

It is unnecessary to detail the myriad telephone calls and maneuvers utilized in gaining acceptance of our invitation by mayors of several Tennessee cities. Mayor Duncan of Knoxville declined at the last minute (he is one of our members) because of illness was hospitalized. Fortunately, Mr. Backus, Johnson City vice-mayor appeared on the scene, and his genuine, non-political interest in racial progress added an authentic note to the panel discussion. The annual meeting voted to have the next NEWSLETTER printed, which has resulted in a delay in getting it out.

In evaluating the annual meeting, I think its positive contribution included the holding of all meetings at a downtown hotel, and the educational experience for mayors, and members of the Governor's Commission who attended certain of the sessions. There was considerable "status and prestige" involved in the meeting, and we hope that this will pay off in the Council's acceptance as a respectable, reliable force for state and community progress. On the negative side was the lack of enrichment and limited direct participation of our own members. The 24 hour meeting is the time limit our membership has determined for the annual meeting and I question the wisdom of trying to extend it. The meeting received considerable publicity through local newspapers prior to the meeting and afterwards due to the involvement of both the publisher and the editor of the Nashville Tennessean.

We were pleased that Vernon Jordan was present at our meeting, and regretted that matters were so rushed that there was little opportunity to seek his guidance and assistance. I am especially regretful that he was not introduced at the Board or membership meetings.

Tennessee Commission on Human Relations

The Governor's Commission attended the Thursday afternoon session panel discussion of mayors and power structure representatives. The Commissioners were the Council's guests that evening at the dinner meeting addressed by Mr. Marshall. We have supplied the Commission with various materials including, "The State Executive and Civil Rights," Kentucky Commission reports and several of our own publications. Their participation in our meeting undoubtedly had some mutual advantage in implying that change was happening on several fronts, and was to be expected and accepted. The Governor's Commission's initial meeting coincided with our annual meeting by plan; second meeting was held on February 25. Members of the Commission are enthusiastic about its potentials. It is reported that the Governor's most politically minded Commissioner (of Education) is sitting in throughout the meetings, while other Commissioners come and go.

Survey of Opportunities for Vocational and Technical Training in Tennessee

This survey was authorized at the November 1963 Board meeting, to be completed and readied for distribution at the annual meeting. By Board action, the survey was to be made by Board members. The number of returns was disappointing. No report was received from Knoxville, although we have seven Board members there. K. Jones eventually had to make the Nashville survey. It is probable that some additional cities would have been included if the survey had not coincided with the Christmas season, and if the staff had personally designated members from our membership roster. However, the meager returns confirmed Paul Anthony's November evaluation that the Board itself had not accepted real responsibility for the Council. The survey has since been forwarded to all current Board members along with the January Board meeting and annual meeting minutes. (This was President Willis' decision.)

Knoxville

Under the auspicies of Fellowship House and with our partial support, Paul Rilling spoke in Knoxville on January 22. Since it was the night before our annual meeting, I could not attend, and have not been able to obtain an adequate report of the meeting. I gather that the crowd was disappointing, but that Paul was well received. It will be necessary to wait until my next visit to learn what really happened.

At a Federal District Court hearing in February 1964, the school board announced plans to desegregate all 12 grades in September 1964. The Board is to submit a plan by June 5, 1964 to "eliminate all racially discriminatory practices". This plan will include the Knoxville Evening School (for adults) which also operates under the Board of Education.

Memphis

A chapter meeting was held in February 1964 - the first since November. Louise Young attended and reported that there was considerable interest and an attendance of about 50, although there were several other meetings that same night in which some of our membership was involved. Mr. A. W. Willis, vice-chairman of the Governor's Commission and one of the young Memphis Negro lawyers, gave an enthusiastic report of the first meeting of the Commission. The state council annual meeting was also reviewed. An unfavorable report was made about the treatment of Negro students at Memphis State University. This was evidently entirely unanticipated by both Negro and white members, and we hope that the Memphis chapter will follow through on correcting this, as they agreed to do. Memphis has not had regular meetings or programs, but there is a drive on at present to bring in new members, and to broaden the base of their operations.

Cookeville

Another crisis in Cookeville was resolved due to the personal intervention of the State Commissioner of Education. Through our appeal to the chairman of the Governor's Commission, he enlisted the assistance of the Commissioner. In February 1964, the college forensic tournament was to meet at Tennessee Tech (TPI) when it was discovered that motels would not accept Negroes. Through numerous telephone calls, the Commissioner of Education brought pressure on the college president for motel desegregation. Two motels were promptly opened and the Negro college students report that they were cordially received, and Fisk University returned with a first prize.

Oak Ridge

Members have asked for a report on what would be involved in becoming a chapter. The local council is defunct, but there is some interest in reviving it. Material has been sent.

Chattanooga

Under leadership of Mayor Kelley, a Mayor's Commission (or Committee) on Human Relations has been formed, and is at work. While some of our members are a part of it, the names and activities are not openly known, and it operates quietly. Under the auspicies of the Council for Cooperative Action, and some of the regional organizations, a large regional meeting is being planned for April 14 and 15. TCHR will probably be one of the sponsors, but we are awaiting further details.

Finance and Membership

See attached material which was prepared for the state meeting. Our solvency at the end of the fiscal year was a new experience. The membership count was made from membership cards, and does not include double memberships (of husband and wife). When these additional members are added, it brings the membership count to about 675.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

March 4, 1964

Nashville - (Addenda)

In December 1963, the National Council of Churches held a conference in Nashville for ministers and others working with students. The discussion revolved around stimulating interest and concern in race relations. This was not a public meeting, but the press was admitted, and the news story and following editorial carried in the Nashville Banner raised a furor in Nashville. Jim Bevel was one of the participants. Apparently the sessions were informal brain-storming sessions, but from the newspaper accounts, the National Council of Churches was promoting the breakdown of family ties, and encouraging children to be disobedient. Although remarks were taken out of context, it seems evident that the organization and administration of the consultation was unwise. The Nashville Banner then repeated its editorial and news story in special tear-sheets, and the supply was exhausted before I could obtain a copy.

Many conservative church members, who have been uneasy about NCC position statements immediately began to denounce the NCC in all its phases. The John Birch Society got on the band wagon. Statements were further misinterpreted. Some churches have withdrawn financial support of the NCC. Numerous telephone calls have been received in Elbert Jean's office and some irate visitors have appeared in the building which we share with the Southern Project of NCC. Our office was not invited to the consultation, but has not avoided the whirlwind. Some of our undertakings have been confused with NCC, both in Nashville and Memphis. The usual accusations of communist domination has been made. Letters to the editor have abounded, and other groups have distributed the Banner editorial and news story. A recent local TV program including six ministers and a young John Birch lawyer was calm and rational. It is not so much what hits the news media as the under current of propaganda.

The Southern Project of NCC is disbanding its Nashville office on March 13. We have negotiated to purchase their inventory with the plan of re-selling part of it, if we can. The transaction has not been completed.

Nashville has experienced a series of meetings on school drop-outs, largely organized by Mrs. Tom Ragland and Mrs. James Todd. They have resulted in bringing together representatives of PTA, schools, employment service, United Church Women, social agency representatives, etc. They have been loosely organized, but have served to expose the inadequacy of the school programs, and the technical training offered in school and past high school. TCHR has been represented as has the Nashville Chapter.

On January 18, 1964, there was a conference on automation and education under the sponsorship of Peabody College, Center for Southern Education Studies, and U. S. Congressman Richard Fulton who represents Nashville (the 5th District). On invitation, I attended. While I did not find it especially stimulating, I do think it brought together some business, labor and community leaders and their recognition of the need to increase and modify training in relation to the changes in the economic structure.

On March 12, there will be a Middle Tennessee Conference on Religion and Race. This is the long delayed follow-up on the January 1963 Chicago meeting. (See enclosed program). We have been asked to supply various materials, and serve as a resource person.

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1963 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1963

INCOME		
Memberships	$ 4,192.83	
Contributions	700.40	
Southern Regional Council	6,300.00	
Tax Refund	12.50	
	11,205.73	
Less deficit on January 1, 1963	501.99	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 10,703.74
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries:		
Executive Director	6,002.00	
Social Security	174.02	
Travel:		
Staff	135.49	
Office:		
Rent	745.00	
Tax penalty	9.54	
Tax Refund to Director	6.25	
Supplies-Mimeo paper, carbon, etc.	231.09	
Stationery & Printing	42.92	
Telephone & Telegraph	528.41	
Southern School News Subscription	2.00	
Postage	271.94	
Auditor	50.00	
Moving and Office Shelves	86.00	
MISCELLANEOUS		
New South Memberships	960.00	
Bristol Chapter Returns	10.00	
Memphis Chapter Returns	57.00	
Nashville Chapter Returns	259.00	
		$ 9,570.66
In Checking Account (Dec. 31, 1963)		$ 1,133.08

January 1964

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1963

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

1963	
January	826.00
February	221.10
March	409.50
April	1,228.00
May	802.90
June	567.50
July	228.00
August	76.00
September	186.00
October	125.23
November	73.00
December	128.00
TOTAL	$ 4,871.23

SOURCE OF MEMBERSHIPS & DUES

City	New	Old	Total
Nashville	46	254	300
Memphis	3	71	74
Knoxville		25	25
Oak Ridge	4	25	29
Chattanooga	5	18	23
Murfreesboro	3	5	8
Bristol	22	2	24
Jackson	2	13	15
Johnson City	5		5
State at Large	1	27	28
Out of State		13	13
TOTALS	91	453	544

CONTRIBUTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS IN EXCESS OF $10

	$100	$50-$75	$30-50	$20-$25	$11-$15
Nashville	3	8	2	16	7
Memphis	1			1	
Knoxville				2	
Oak Ridge		1		1	
Chattanooga				1	
Murfreesboro			1	1	
State at Large	1	1		1	
TOTALS	5	10	3	23	7

(Tennessee Education Congress made a $100 contribution this month (January)

January 1964

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD MEETING
January 24, 1964

The Board meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met Friday morning at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville. Mr. George Barrett presided.

The first order of business being the election of officers, Mr. Barrett asked for the report of the nominating committee. Mrs. Todd presented the proposed slate of officers. For president, William Willis of Nashville; for vice-presidents, Dr. Vasco Smith of Memphis, John Compton of Nashville, and Lewis Sinclair of Knoxville; for secretary, Mrs. Fran Silver of Oak Ridge; and for treasurer, Dr. G. J. Tarleton of Nashville. The committee further proposed Mrs. Eugene Kilgore of Johnson City, Mrs. Fred Muhleman of Chattanooga and Mrs. Ray Allen of Memphis to serve as members of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Hull moved the adoption of the slate; Rev. Proudfoot seconded and the officers were duly elected.

Kay Jones, executive director, gave a report of the action taken on resolutions previously passed by the board. A copy of this report is attached.

Rev. Crutcher moved that the 1964 annual meeting be held early in November. Mrs. Silver seconded asking that the actual dates be set well in advance of the meeting. The time for the next Board meeting was discussed and Mrs. Ish issued an invitation for the meeting to be held in Memphis. Rev. Jones moved the adoption of her invitation, Mrs. Silver seconded and the motion was adopted. Mrs. Schweid moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to decide a time for the Board meeting, Rev. Jones seconded and the motion carried.

Mrs. Silver brought to the attention of the Board the motion adopted at the November 2 meeting calling for the appointment of a committee to evaluate the TCHR office, the staff, the program, the executive committee and the board members and its interrelation of these component parts with its officers. This committee has not been appointed and Mrs. Silver moved that Mr. Willis do so immediately and that the committee be instructed to meet before the next Board meeting and bring a report. Rev. Crutcher seconded and the motion was adopted.

Mrs. Peelle suggested that "Operation Benchmark" be repeated this coming July.

Mrs. Todd moved that a resolution be sent to all members of the Congressional Delegation from Tennessee urging their support of the entire Civil Rights Bill and that the TCHR further urge its individual members to write. Mr. Porter seconded the motion and it was adopted.

Mrs. Schweid moved that Miss Kay Jones be instructed to take a two weeks vacation with pay as soon as possible. Mrs. Todd seconded and the motion carried.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. B. R. Schweid, Secretary

(Over)

ADDENDA TO BOARD MINUTES

The resolution to be sent to the Tennessee Congressional Delegation, urging their support of the entire Civil Rights Bill was not sent. A review of the Council's charter, the Council's by-laws, and the federal tax exemption regulations were made by President Willis. Both the charter and the by-laws state that "no part of its (the Council's) activities shall be... attempting to influence legislation." This same phrase is included in the federal tax exemption certification. It is believed that these restrictions precluded our implementation of the resolution.

Katherine Jones

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
January 23, 1964

The Annual Membership meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was convened Thursday afternoon, January 23, 1964 at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville. Mr. George Barrett, president, was in the chair.

Mrs. James Todd moved that the minutes be adopted as circularized to the membership. Motion seconded by Mrs. Schweid and adopted.

Mr. Barrett asked for the report of the nominating committee which Mrs. Todd presented. Mr. Barrett then called for nominations from the floor and Mrs. Todd nominated Mrs. Garland Fisher and Rev. Dogan Williams, both of Bristol, for Board members for terms ending in 1966. These nominations were seconded by Mrs. Fuson, who then moved the election of all those who had been nominated by acclamation. Mrs. Todd seconded and the motion was adopted. The report of those so nominated and subsequently elected is attached.

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, treasurer gave the treasurer's report. Rev. Proudfoot moved its acceptance, Mrs. Fuson seconded and the motion was adopted. The report is attached.

The chairman of the membership committee, Mrs. Fran Silver, gave her committee's report. She stated that the committee regretted it had been unable to fulfill its responsibility of increasing the membership, but it was hoped that with the aid of the office staff, this could be accomplished in the near future. The committee proposed that the state be apportioned into its geographical divisions and board members be assigned to go into the communities within these divisions and actively recruit members. Mrs. Silver moved that the Council underwrite the expenses of these individuals. Mr. Porter seconded the motion and it was adopted.

Mrs. Fuson announced that Mrs. Gladys Rawlings, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Friends Committee on Race Relations will present the Green Circle Program (a technique for teaching sound race relations) at the Social Religious Building, Peabody College at 8 p.m., March 12. The meeting is open to the public and is under the sponsorship of the Nashville Community Relations Council. TCHR members along with teachers are especially urged to attend.

Mrs. Silver moved that the membership extend its thanks to the retiring board members. Rev. Crutcher seconded and the motion was adopted.

Rev. M. J. Jones read a resolution in memory of Senator Estes Kefauver. Mr. Porter moved its adoption, Miss Frances Thompson seconded and the motion was adopted. Rev. Will D. Campbell read a resolution in memory of President John F. Kennedy, Rev. Jones moved its adoption, Mrs. Todd seconded and the resolution was adopted. Miss Louise Young read a resolution in memory of Mrs. Blanche Fensterwald which had been previously adopted by the board. Miss Young moved its adoption by the membership, Mrs. Todd seconded and the motion carried. Copies of all three resolutions are attached.

Miss Gault suggested that a report of the Annual Meeting be sent to Tennessee Senators and Representatives and that it also be circularized to various public officials. Mrs. Ray Allen asked that the Representatives to the Tennessee General Assembly be involved in local activities of the TCHR. Mrs. Fuson suggested that the report of the annual meeting to these government officials should be a printed report mailed first class with a cover letter.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. B. R. Schweid, Secretary

REPORT BY KATHERINE JONES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

At the November 1963 Board meeting a question was raised regarding implementation of previous actions of the Board. Therefore, Board and membership minutes were reviewed, beginning with the October 1962 annual meeting in Chattanooga. A resolution in regard to the denial of educational opportunities by the state of Tennessee, to Negro blind children was adopted at this meeting. In early December 1962, through the impetus of TCHR, representatives of United Church Women, the American Association of University Women, The National Council of Negro Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, made a direct personal plea to Governor Ellington, asking what plan the state had for educating Negro blind children. The Negro unit was reopened in January, and first grade Negro blind children were integrated into the Tennessee School for the Blind at Donelson.

Letters were written to James Meredith, the Reverend Duncan Gray and Sidna Brower in regard to their positive part in the integration of the University of Mississippi. These communications had been authorized at the 1962 annual meeting. The 1962 annual meeting also adopted a resolution requesting members to work for integrated hospital service throughout the state and for recruitment of Negro students for medical schools which had recently dropped racial bars. Although the state council mounted no direct drive for hospital service, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis in particular, have experienced considerable success in extending hospital service. State Council mimeographed and distributed the report of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, entitled "A Survey of Health Facilities, Health Services, and Professional Opportunities for Whites and Negroes in Davidson County, Tennessee." The report was sent to local medical school directors, selected physicians, medical societies, hospitals, etc. About 120 copies were originally mailed. Requests since then have exhausted our original supply of 200 copies. The report has been an effective weapon in bringing about change in the Nashville area. Direct costs of the survey, borne by TCHR were $142.08.

TCHR underwrote the cost of printing and mailing "Jobs and Color". A copy was sent to each TCHR member in addition to distribution to state government leadership. Additional copies are available. Total direct cost to TCHR for printing was $340.85.

Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax was ratified by the Tennessee Legislature in 1963. State parks in Tennessee are fully open in accordance with Commissioner McSween's orders. Former restrictions pertaining to separate service in restaurants have been abandoned. The Governor created the State Commission on Human Relations and announced the appointment of 21 Commissioners in January 1964.

A survey of desegregation across the state was authorized, completed and mailed to the membership under title "Operation Benchmark". A revised and updated report on Memphis was sent to the membership in December.

An accounting of geographic location of membership and source of contributions and dues payments was submitted to the Board of Directors in May 1963. On Board request, this report was updated and submitted at the membership meeting in January '64.

President Kennedy was urged to issue an executive order banning discrimination in housing. The President was also urged to speak directly to the south at the time of his May 1963 visit to Nashville. Both of these requests were made on Board authorization.

Staff has not been successful in its efforts to further an integration policy in state PTA. A committee authorized by the Executive Committee in August 1963 on further use of the Field Foundation Grant, and Board authorized committee in November 1963 on staff and board responsibilities have not been implemented. Appointments to the committees have not been made.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 23-24, 1964

Andrew Jackson Hotel

Nashville, Tennessee

"Let it be clear, in our hearts and mind,
that it is not merely because of the Cold
War, and not merely because of the economic
waste of discrimination, that we are com-
mitted to achieving true equality of
opportunity. The basic reason is
because it is right."

- John Fitzgerald Kennedy
February 28, 1963

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

10:30 - REGISTRATION Andrew Jackson Hotel Lobby

12:30 - LUNCHEON Commodore Room

Presiding Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Invocation Rev. C. M. Proudfoot

ADDRESS: Dr. Herman H. Long

"Aims and Objectives in Civil Rights-1964"

Recorder Mrs. John C. Hull

2:00 - PANEL DISCUSSION - Andrew Jackson Room

Presiding Mr. Amon C. Evans

Moderator Dr. Joseph E. Lowery

Panelists:
Honorable Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville
Honorable John Duncan, Mayor of Knoxville
Honorable Ralph Kelley, Mayor of Chattanooga
Honorable E. N. Backus, Vice Mayor
Johnson City
Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, Past Chairman,
Memphis Community Relations Committee

Recorder Miss Catherine Mims

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

A Hospitality Room (#101) is reserved for Council members and others attending the meeting. Please feel free to use it.

4:30 - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Andrew Jackson Room

Election of members to Board of Directors

Election of Nominating Committee

President's Report

Treasurer's Report

Membership Chairman's Report

Resolutions in Memory of:

Mrs. Fensterwald - Miss Louise Young
Senator Kefauver - Rev. M. J. Jones
President Kennedy - Rev. Will D. Campbell

7:00 - DINNER Ball Room

Presiding	Mr. George E. Barrett
Invocation	Rabbi Randall Falk
Presentation of Governor's Commission	Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr.
Introduction of Speaker	Mr. John Seigenthaler
SPEAKER:	Honorable Burke Marshall

"The Nation's Road Ahead in Civil Rights"

Recorder	Mrs. Bernard Schweid

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Will recorders please turn in their notes to Mrs. Bernard Schweid by 11:00 a.m., Friday, January 24.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24

9:00 - BOARD MEETING Andrew Jackson Room

For continuing and newly elected Board members. Election of officers and other business.

9:45 - COFFEE

10:15 - LAUNCHING PADS FOR NEW EXPERIMENTS
Andrew Jackson Room

Constructive approaches to old problems:

Presiding Mr. William Willis

Nashville Experiments in Matching Jobs and Employees
Mr. Mahlon Griffith

Educational Issues in Memphis: Creative Encounters
Dr. Vasco Smith

Knoxville Discovers Talent in Tutorial Program
Mrs. W. B. Hembree

Creative Confrontation in Oak Ridge
Rev. Alexander Stuart

Nashville Students Add Research to Picketing
Mr. Ron. K. Parker

Chattanooga finds Mutual Interests Through Hospitality
Mr. Reginald Stagmaier

Bristol Breaks the Job Barrier
Rev. Dogan Williams

Report on Survey of Technical Training Opportunities in Tennessee Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Recorders Mrs. Dewey Grantham
Mrs. Burton Pogell

ANNUAL MEETING ADJOURNMENT

SPECIAL NOTICES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

4:30 - PRESS CONFERENCE - Room 202

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall will meet representatives of radio, TV and the press.

4:00 - MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE - Registration Desk

Members of Membership Committee should inquire at Registration Desk for location of meeting. Immediately on adjournment of the 2-4 panel discussion they should meet Mrs. Ernest Silver, Membership Committee Chairman.

++

Mr. William Willis, Program Chairman
Mrs. David E. Rogers, Local Arrangements Chairman

Miss Juanita Cleggett
Miss Lurelia Freeman
Mrs. S. H. Freeman
Mrs. J. F. Grimmett
Mrs. H. B. Johns
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mr. Bruce Mosher
Mr. Burton Pogell
Mrs. Max Schuerman

oooooooooooooooooooooooooo
oooooooooooooooo
ooooooo
ooo
o

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - February 29, 1964 March 4, 1964

INCOME: Funds Available in Checking Account		
Transfer of Funds from Savings to Checking	$ 3,500.00	
Deficit	206.01	
TOTAL FUNDS		$ 3,293.99
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries (net)	$ 735.67	
Federal Taxes	197.25	
Board Travel	245.56	
Speaker	50.00	
Tennessee Advisory Committee	7.44	
Annual Meeting Expenses	442.59	
Printing	162.50	
Reprints	29.15	
Publications	17.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$	$ 1,887.16
		$ 1,406.83
Debit from previous quarter		52.30
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT		$ 1,459.13
BALANCE IN SAVINGS ACCOUNT		$ 9,986.08
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$11,445.21

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - February 29, 1964

March 4, 1964

INCOME

From Southern Regional Council	$ 1,500.00
Memberships	408.00
Contribution	100.00
Associated Organization	35.00
Receipts from Annual Meeting	751.50
TOTAL	$ 2,794.50
	- 1,500.00
	1,294.50

751

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (net)	1,238.98
Federal Taxes	280.65
Supplies	125.26
Rent	120.00
Annual Meeting Expense	751.50
Telephone	138.46
Postage	78.69
Installing Office Shelves	75.00
Books and Subscriptions	10.00
New South Subscriptions	88.00
Memphis Chapter	12.00
Nashville Chapter	20.00
TOTAL	$ 2,938.54

Balance on Hand	$ 2,396.21
Income for Quarter	2,794.50
	$ 5,190.71
Expenditures	2,938.54
BALANCE	$ 2,252.17

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
January, February, March, 1964

INCOME

Memberships	$ 842.50
Contributions	1,671.94
Literature sold	29.00
Southern Regional Council	1,500.00
America's Conscience Fund	3,000.00
American Ethical Union	985.28
Reimbursment for Tuskegee Workshop	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 8,028.72

2,543.44

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 2,365.32
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	196.92
Travel	470.94
Rent	270.00
Office Supplies	122.00
Telephone	330.43
New South	150.00
*Miscellaneous	3,441.28
TOTAL EXPENSES	7,796.89

****

Income on Hand - January 1, 1964	$ 1,699.72
Income Jan., Feb., and March	8,028.72
TOTAL CASH ON HAND	$ 9,728.44
Expenditures during period	7,796.89
Cash April 1, 1964	$ 1,931.55

*The miscellaneous account includes $2,000 that was transferred from the checking account to the savings account, composition of the brochure, printing of the brochure, and travel expenses for Dr. Moseley to the Annual Meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Report
December 1 through February 29, 1964

Balance Brought Forward Dec. 1, 1963		$ 3,641.90
RECEIPTS:		
Contributions	$ 65.00	
Memberships	1,308.21	
New South	200.00	
Check voided	102.50	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	777.51	
Miscellaneous	190.61	
Grants-in-aid SRC	1,500.00	
Southern Student Project	47.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		4,190.83
GRAND TOTAL		$ 7,832.73

65.00
1,308.21
1,373

DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent	140.00	
Postage	65.00	
Telephone	37.50	
Office Supplies	74.14	
Travel		
General Fund	183.99	
Field Found.	679.88	
Salaries		
General Fund	1,624.97	
Field Found.	2,476.66	
New South	160.00	
Miscellaneous	74.92	
Distribution FF grant	214.35	
Administration FF grant	267.74	
Federal Taxes (Dec.-Nov.)	576.69	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$ 6,575.84
BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 29, 1964		1,256.89

(U. of Chatt.)

Mr. Whitemore will be here on Monday

Find out when Paul can see him.

Georgia - Dec. Jan. Feb. 1963-64

1 Dec.	
14.	50
614.	
7,655.	
8,283	50

any air
Delta or Eastern

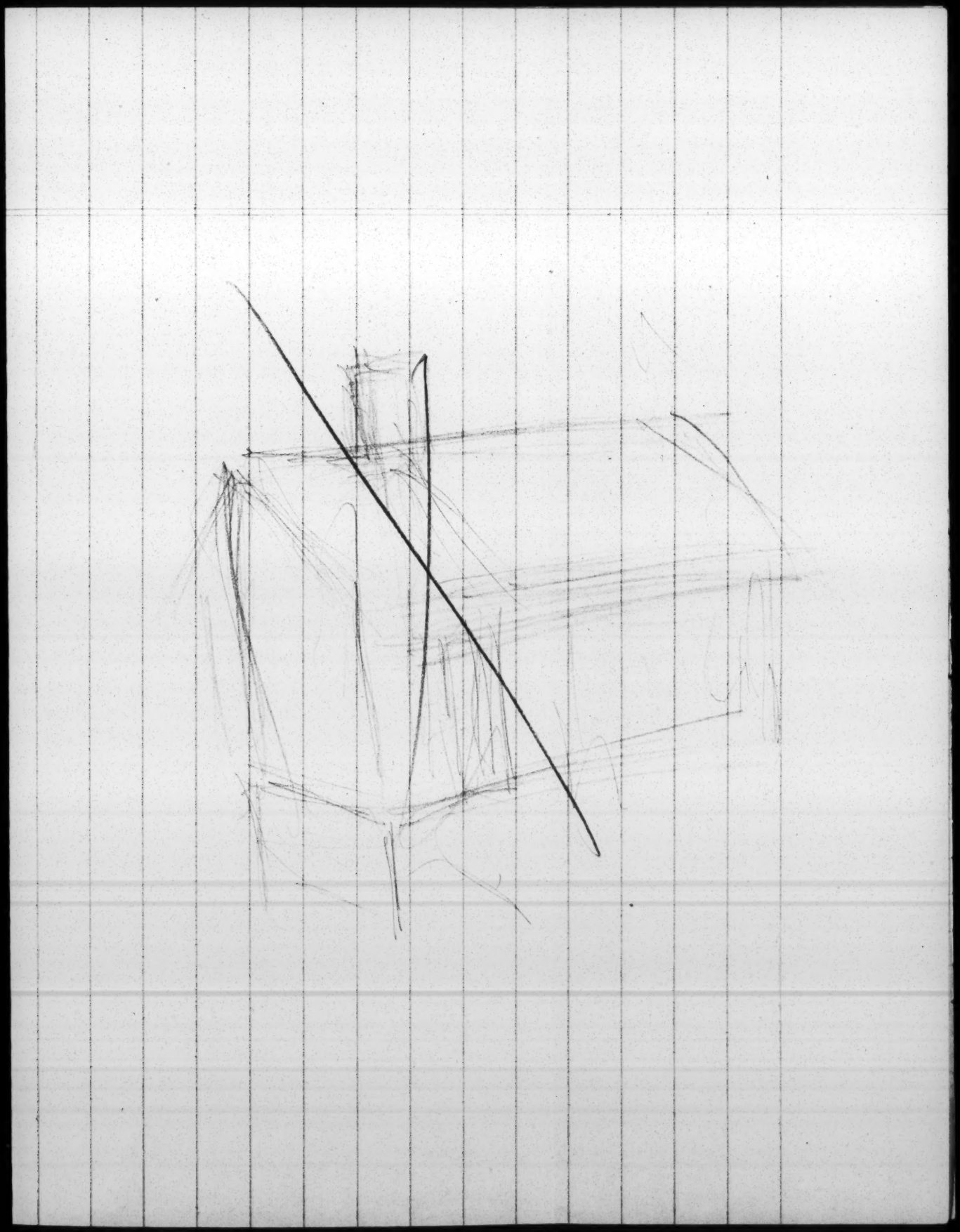
Tourist RT
ate - Madison. Wisc.
a

Request
Reg. SRC Travel

#107.42

Collection of state council
exhibits.

Helen Adams newspaper
~~Ga Cncl on Athens conf.~~
Tuscaloosa Newsletter (circulating)
~~clips from Houston~~ council
brochures



Ala., Ga., S.C., Tenn., 1st Quarter

9th

Georgia – Foundations $20,100

10,000 – New World.

Foundations $30,100

Total Income 1st Q – $9,538.

March 6, 1964

Miss Kay Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

Thanks for the good and prompt quarterly report. All of it made good reading.

Incidentally, we have no plans to reprint the Readers Digest feature. I agree with you that it does not merit a special effort, although I'm happy the magazine did it.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
March 20, 1964

Dear Friends:

We feel sure that you are interested in knowing the names of the various registration boards in the counties of South Carolina. Enclosed you will find a list which gives the names of each registration board in each county in South Carolina. We hope this information will be useful to you.

For a long time we have been trying to secure an official number of Negroes who are eligible to vote in each county of South Carolina. We have found it very difficult to secure such information prior to this request. It is hoped that you will select a committee to contact the county registration board in your counties and find out from them how many Negroes are eligible to vote in your county.

This information should be available in the records of the county board of registration since each person is required to give his race when he applies for a registration certificate. The registration certificate also designates the race of the person who holds it. Please give this request special attention as soon as possible.

In advance, we thank you for your cooperation and response.

Sincerely yours,

Alice N. Spearman HC
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

L. S. James MH
L. S. James
Field Representative

REGISTRATION BOARDS
LISTED BY COUNTIES

ABBEVILLE

J. P. Harden	Calhoun Falls
Mrs. Gertrude Hagen	Abbeville
Mrs. Kathryn W. Williams	Abbeville

AIKEN

Mrs. Albert F. Walker	Aiken
Mrs. Margaret Metts	Langley
Mrs. Sallie Cash	Aiken

ALLENDALE

Mrs. S. J. Wilson	Allendale
J. J. Snelling	Mellette
Mrs. H. O. McCaskey	Sycamore

ANDERSON

E. E. Cowan	Honea Path
Arthur Bishop	Piedmont
Mrs. Maude B. Johnston	Anderson

BAMBERG

St. Clair Rhoad	RFD #2, Branchville
Mrs. R. C. Jones	Bamberg
Miss Lea Carter	RFD, Ehrhardt

BARNWELL

J. B. Vice	Barnwell
Mrs. Josephine Block	Barnwell
A. E. Corley	Barnwell
Mrs. Wela O. Martin	Blackville

BEAUFORT

F. B. Webb	Beaufort
Mrs. Anne Pinckney	Hardeeville
Malcomb Johnson	Bluffton

BERKELEY

Mrs. Gertrude S. Rhodes	Mobcks Corner
Carl E. Meynardie	Charleston Heights
Thomas H. Jandon	North Charleston

CALHOUN

C. D. Albergotti	St. Matthews
Mrs. Addie G. Smoak	St. Matthews
Mrs. Susan Wadford	Fort Motte
E. Craddook Morris	St. Matthews

CHARLESTON

Mrs. Margaret S. Townsend	Charleston
Mrs. Louise B. Wise	Charleston
Mrs. Helen P. Beckman	Charleston

CHEROKEE

Hilliard T. Bonner	Rte. 1, Gaffney
L. M. Fowler	Gaffney
R. B. McBee	Gaffney

CHESTER

Mrs. Isabelle. Mendenhall	Chester
Miss Martha Frances Love	108 Crestwood Ave., Chester
Margaret C. Franklin	40 Pendleton St., Great Falls

CHESTERFIELD

E. L. Smith	Patrick
Helen H. Turner	Chesterfield
Audrey J. Allen	Chesterfield

CLARENDON

J. M. Turbeville, Sr.	Turbeville
Mrs. Florida P. Nelson	Gable
S. H. Belser	Summerton
Julian B. Gamble	Turbeville

COLLETON

L. P. Jordan, Jr.	Cottageville
Mrs. Annie S. Strickland	Ruffin
Harris Harrison	Walterboro

DARLINGTON

R. D. Hayes	Hartsville
Robert H. Flowers	Hartsville
Creighton S. Gilbert	Hartsville

DILLON

Mrs. Cephus Rogers	RFD, Lakeview
Mrs. W. E. Lupo	Dillon
Mrs. W. L. Gaddy	Latta
Mrs. E. A. Bethea	Latta

DORCHESTER

W. O. Owens, Jr.	Box 471, St. George
Thomas O. Lee, Jr.	Summerville
Judson J. Kizer	Reesville

EDGEFIELD

Mrs. Bertha R. Seigler	Edgefield
J. Earl Outz	Edgefield
L. Mike Herlong	Johnston

FAIRFIELD

A. C. Parrish	Winnsboro
J. N. Holcomb	Rt. 1, Winnsboro
Lucy M. Williams	Winnsboro

FLORENCE

Phillip C. Seasons	155A W. Evans St., Florence
Ralph K. Anderson	Florence
E. A. Whitlock	Lake City

GEORGETOWN

James M. Hills	Georgetown
Miller, Gordon	Maryville
Troy Gamble	Andrews

GREENVILLE

Mrs. Ethel M. McDavid	Rte. 3, Piedmont
Mrs. J. E. Cooper	4 Stevens St., Greenville
C. F. Verdin	Rte. 1, Simpsonville

GREENWOOD

E. H. Bowers	Greenwood
Walter H. Anderson	Greenwood
Mrs. Lucille S. Holmes	Greenwood

HORRY

M. D. Cox	Loris
M. C. Butler	Conway
J. Cabot Parker	Conway

JASPER

J. E. Horton	Hardeeville
R. F. Malphrus	Ridgeland
H. F. Simmons	Early Branch

KERSHAW

Mrs. Charlotte K. Davis	Bethune
W. A. McDowell, Sr.	Bethune
Mrs. John Rabon	Lugoff

LANCASTER

A. B. Beckham	Heath Springs
Isaac Cameron	Lancaster
Mrs. Lester Reeves	Kershaw
James R. Taylor	Lancaster
Hayde H. Threatt	Lancaster
Mrs. Lester Wl Reeves	Kershaw

LAURENS

Fleming Smith	Waterloo
Mrs. Gladys Cook	Fountain Inn
A. L. Mahaffey	Laurens

LEE

Samuel A. Windham	Lynchburg
A. L. Reaves	Bishopville
K. F. Dalrymple	Bishopville

LEXINGTON

Ethian W. Derrick	Chapin
C. Frank Harmon	Gilbert
Annie H. Sox	Lexington

MARION

Mrs. Boyd Gasque	Mullins
Mrs. J. G. Boatwright	Marion
F. M. Boatwright	Gresham

MARLBORO

Mrs. Kelly King	Bennettsville
R. Reese Hamer	Tatum
Edwin K. Breeden	Bennettsville

McCORMICK

Julius H. Baggett	McCormick
Clyde R. Edmunds	McCormick
Mrs. Mamie C. Crawford	McCormick

NEWBERRY

William C. Scott	Rt. 1, Whitmire
A. N. Crosson	Rt. 4, Newberry
Mrs. Virginia Counts	Newberry

OCONEE

Mrs. Linda R. Crenshaw	Walhalla
Mrs. Blanche S. Queens	Seneca
Grady E. Davis	Seneca

ORANGEBURG

George Brown Bradley	Orangeburg
Sam J. Tindall	Neeses
G. Bryan Patrick, Jr.	Bowman

PICKENS

Mrs. Pauline Davis	Easley
Mrs. Victorine Crawford	Easley
Cowan Brown	Pickens

RICHLAND

Forrest C. Shealy	White Rock
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Bailey	1410 Wildwood, Columbia
Mrs. Sarah Miller	2512 Cypress, Columbia

SALUDA

T. C. Rankin	Rt. 5, Saluda
W. E. Scurry	Rt. 1, Saluda
D. Davenport Padgett	Saluda

SPARTANBURG

John T. Chandler	Lyman
Mrs. Callie J. Gowan	Rt. 5, Spartanburg
R. C. Barnett	Rt. 2, Woodruff

SUMTER

Otis Hill, Sr.	Sumter
Mrs. Nadine S. Eldridge	Sumter
Harold Chandler, Jr.	Sumter

UNION

L. Boyd Lee	Union
Jack Kelly, Sr.	Union
C. Manley Greer	Union

WILLIAMSBURG

Mrs. Fannie D. Sullivan	Kingstree
Mrs. Ruth W. McClary	Kingstree
Mrs. Katherine Dickson	Kingstree

YORK

James Mason Camp	Clover
Mrs. Kathryn Blackman	Rock Hill
David L. Moss	Rock Hill

HAMPTON

Harry Varn	Varnville
W. J. Holliday	Hampton
Phillip Terry	Hampton

REVIEW OF REPORTS AS
LISTED ON AGENDA

Membership Campaign- The total amount pledged in the Membership Campaign was $10,969. This was toward a goal of $27,400. Although the campaign was designed to be completed the Big Gifts Division ($100.00 or more) did not complete its canvas and is continuing solicitation. According to our anticipated needs, $15,000.00 additional must be raised this year to continue our present operations.

A permanent Budget and Finance Committee has been appointed to oversee the entire financial operations of the Council. One of the items to be considered by this committee is the possible readjustment of membership fees. This committee, composed of at least Five members and a Chairman who is to be a member of the Board of Directors.

Battaglia Project - Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman and Mr. Kelly met with Mr. John Wildenthal, City Attorney for the City of Houston and Mr. Ed Cazares, first Assistant and reviewed the status of the project. Strong support for our request was given by Mr. Wildenthal. This proposal will be brought before the City Council as soon as Mr. Kelly can assure enough support from the various Councilmen to assure passage. This should be done within the next two weeks.

Racial Harmony Communications Project - Mr. Bob Dannenbaum, of the advertising firm of Goodwin, Dannenbaum, Littman and Wingfield, Inc. has proposed a study to determine if the mass communications media of our community could be used to influence the people of Houston against prejudice and to act as a pilot project for other communities. The project group is composed of the HCHR as sponsoring group, a Negro Rights leader (Mr. Asbury Butler), a Social Scientist (Dr. Rupert Koeninger) and a Marketing Counselor (Mr. Dannenbaum). The Executive Committee has approved the participation of the Council in the project.

The first phase of the project will be to discover the opinion and attitude of the people of Houston toward Negroes and then to devise a communications program to influence this opinion toward facts and truth. The project will be financed through foundation funds to be secured by the HCHR.

Committee on Independent Study - This Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Besselle Attwell is designed to increase the academic performance of selected students through a tutoring relationship with college students and other adults interested in voluhteering such services. The committee has developed a screening process for both the students and the tutors and now has the first pilot project under way.

Employment Meetings - The HCHR has been co-sponsor for two meetings of persons interested in the employment picture in Houston. Other sponsors have been the Texas Employment Commission and Texas S.U. The last of these two meetings was attended by 69 persons representing various employers and sponsoring organization members. Items of discussion were: Available Labor Market Selection Factors, Testing and Adjustment of the working environment. Under the direction of Dr. B. A. Turner, Chairman of the Employment Committee of the HCHR, these meetings have opened communications between many persons concerned with the problems involved in hiring minorities in jobs which have formally been closed to them. Another gathering of these persons and others interested will be held in the next few weeks at the request of the last group present.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Meeting - Mr. Adolph Susholtz has completed an excellent meeting for the HCHR to present Dr. Bunche. As of last Tuesday, all tickets have been sold and many persons have been turned away. Included as honored guests for the evening are the Presidents of the five Universities in Houston, Mr. Dick French, Secretary of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John de Menil, Mr. Palmer Hutcheson, and Mayor Louis Welch who will present a key to the city to Dr. Bunche.

Housing Committee - Reports of the Housing Conference have been mailed to you in the last newsletter but two further reports may be of interest. First, the Committee will sponsor the Bus Tour for any group in the city interested. The cost will be $50.00 and the Council will take care of all arrangements. Second, there has been established a sub-committee to begin working in the area of rehabilitating depressed or grey areas of our city. They are looking for a small project which could serve as a demonstration area.

3/20/64

CITIZENS CONSULTATION

ON JOBS, TRAINING AND RECRUITING

Sponsored by the Georgia and South Carolina Councils on Human Relations
Saturday, March 21, 1964, from 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 P. M.
Augusta Town House Motor Inn, Augusta, Georgia

Workshop will be devoted to the following subject:

The role of citizens in implementing state and federal training and retraining programs.

INTRODUCTORY PANEL DISCUSSION

A. The role of the federal government in job training.

Mr. George O. Butler
The President's Committee on Equal Employment
Washington, D. C.

B. The role of citizens in helping to provide occupational training (Business included).

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President, Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, N. C.

C. How state of North Carolina meets needs for Occupational training.

Mrs. Sarah W. Herbin
Employment Services Representative
Governor's Office
Raleigh, North Carolina

D. An evaluation of South Carolina's new STEP program

Mr. Phenizee Ransom
Regional Representative of the Bureau of Employment
Security of U. S. Department of Labor
Atlanta, Georgia

(Followed by Group discussion and questions)

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

"As a Christian I am obligated to act on the basis of what I know and what I believe and not on the basis of what I like," said Dr. Haywood N. Hill, Presbyterian elder in an address on race relations to an adult Church School class at his church, Trinity Presbyterian, in Atlanta.

A copy of this notable address and other materials on race relations are enclosed for your thoughtful reading. The S. C. Council on Human Relations recognizes a deepening concern on the part of many Christian leaders in our state for a constructive and just approach to this complex area of human relations. We realize that your own concern grows from your deep rooted Christian conviction. The staff of the Council shares this conviction and believes that the issues which we face today require the highest dedication of mind and spirit on the part of Christian leaders in our churches.

You are no doubt aware of the fact that the S. C. Council on Human Relations has a continuous history of 41 years of interracial work in this state, having been originally organized as the Interracial Commission, largely through the efforts of the late Bishop Finlay of the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church in S. C. Our work continues to be primarily in the broad field of education. In this conjunction we shall be happy at any time to work with you or any group in your church which desires to study or work on the problems of race relations in the context of Christian faith.

We shall appreciate your reaction to the enclosed material. If you know persons whose names you would like to add to our list to receive materials from time to time, we shall be happy to have these. May we express the appreciation of the S.C. Council on Human Relations for your Christian concern and interest. These are indeed times when many of us will need to "walk together unafraid into the future."

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Director of Program Services

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP

SUBJECT: The Role of Citizens in Implementing State and Federal Training and Retraining Programs

PANEL DISCUSSION: Mr. George Butler emphasized the role of the Federal Government in job training. He showed that the Federal government has a long history of providing training for its citizens.

1. Early efforts were practical trainimg as provided by the Smith-Hughes Act and the Morrill Fund.

2. The New Deal provided for training for youths as well as adults; in the National Youth Administration and the W.P.A.

3. Following World War II the Arm Forces provided training for skills and the G.I. Bills provided for the training after war service.

4. Our Modern Day programs are National Defense Loans to Education for higher education and training, including aid to teaching technical skills.

5. The New Frontier has provided the great Manpower Training and Development Act and the training opportunities under the area Redevelopment Administration.

6. In fact Mr. Butler emphasized that the Federal Government is always providing opportunities for training of its citizens. It is one of the main functions of the President's committee on equal employment opportunities to help keep the interest of Federal legislature in providing opportunities for training and retraining of citizens whenever and wherever needed.

Mr. John H. Wheeler discussed the role of citizens in helping to provide occupational training. He made it clear that citizens should feel a moral responsibility for the welfare of the community. This interest should be expressed in the following ways:

1. Making surveys to discover training needs and economic status.

2. Studying state and federal programs already available for meeting training needs on all levels.

3. Providing tutoring programs for potential drop-outs in order to help them adjust to new and changing environments before they become drop-outs.

4. Feeling a direct responsibility for helping to implement all worthwhile Federal and State Programs for vocational, technical and scientific programs.

Mrs. Sarah W. Herbin based her talk on how the state of North Carolina meets the need for occupational training and employment. She gave the following methods used in North Carolina to promote training and employment.

1. A list and a description of opportunities for training are distributed to Negro schools.

2. Encouraging vocational counseling to stimulate Negroes to take advantage of available opportunities.

3. A proposal has just been made by the State of N. C. to the federal government for a grant to provide training for the functional illiterates and the unemployed.

Mr. Phenizee Ransom, Jr. gave an evaluation of South Carolina's new STEP program. He had just completed his first official visit to South Carolina and had made a careful study of the effectiveness of the Special Training for Economic Progress. He noted the following features of this program:

1. It provides training for functional illiterates and unemployed men and women on an integrated bases.

2. Program is financed by a grant from the Federal MDTA to the amount of $5.6 million.

3. It is under the administration of the following agencies selected by the Governor of the State: Technical Education Commission and the Employment Security Commission.

4. He visited two of the four schools that were already in operation. He found excellent cooperation and skillful operation.

Following the panel discussion the members of the workshop asked questions and made many favorable comments. Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice-President of the Field Foundation and his wife remained with our workshop group for the entire period. He said: " I was informed and inspired." Some of the other persons present are listed as follows:

Freddie Williams

Jasper Bowman

Carmen L. Thompson

Rev. Major Leroy Lane
Rte. 1, Richburg, S. C.

C. H. Mayer
8-Church Street
Sumter, S. C.

Courtney Siceloff
Frogmore, S. C.

Josie Hazel
Aiken, S. C.

John Huth
Denmark, S. C.

J. J. Fields
Allendale, S. C.

Vanuel Mitchell
Ridgeland, S. C.

Maxwell Hahn
Field Foundation
New York, New York

Irene C. Hahn
Scarsdale, New York

Nancy W. Collinson
Atlanta, Georgia

Oliver W. Holmes
Atlanta, Georgia

Isaiah Odom
Denmark, S. C.

James L. Conelly
Denmark, S. C.

Flora J. McInnes
Augusta, Georgia

Alice Spearman
Columbia, S. C.

Theo Palmer
Sumter, S. C.

C. B. Bailey, Sr.
Columbia, S. C.

Rosalie D. Bidus,
Augusta,
Georgia

Adele Salzberg
Augusta, Georgia

Ruth Levine
Columbia, S. C.

Martin England
Greenville, S. C.

C. C. Powell
Augusta, Georgia

SUBMITTED BY RECORDER:

FREDDIE WILLIAMS
MORRIS COLLEGE
SUMTER, S. C.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
January, February, March, 1964

The Annual Meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations was held February 1, 1964 in Birmingham, Alabama at the L. R. Hall Auditorium with an attendance of about 200. There were three speakers: Mrs. William McMurry, President of the North American Baptist Women's Union; Dr. Lilburn Moseley, Pastor of the Tourist Church of Daytona Beach, Florida; and Rev. Powers McLeod, Pastor of the Auburn Methodist Church and Outgoing President of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

The Meeting was a splendid success, and everyone felt that they had heard some of the best addresses of their lives. The members seemed to have gone away with a renewed spirit.

Since the Annual Meeting there has been a meeting of the Membership Committee and Board of Directors. The Membership Committee is putting on an intensive drive for members with signs of progress already beginning to show. With the determination that the Board has, I am confident that this is going to be an excellent year for the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

The Huntsville Council on Human Relations is planning a seminar to be held in the late Spring or early summer.

The Birmingham Council on Human Relations is launching research projects concerning community life in Birmingham. There are high hopes that they will be able to do research in many areas of the community life in Birmingham.

Jan. 1: Auburn University ready to enroll first Negro student, Saturday, January 4. Strict security to be enforced; law, order expected to prevail. Thirty-one year-old Harold Franklin of Montgomery is expected to end segregation at Auburn University on Saturday afternoon.

3: Governor George Wallace said today he will not repeat his "stand in the school house door" to prevent desegregation at Auburn University Saturday, while condemning Federal courts for interfering in state affairs. The Huntsville Board of Education yesterday complied with a Federal order by submitting a plan of desegregation beginning this month and carrying through September, 1965.

6: The State Legislative Council will probe the legal points of Alabama making grants available to private segregated schools at its quarterly meeting this week. The study, asked by Governor Wallace, could clear away legal cobwebs concerning the financial backing of a private school at Tuskegee. Governor Wallace packed his suitcases, industry hunting equipment and states rights ammunition Sunday as he prepared to leave here Monday on a 10-day tour of five far Western States. Auburn University suspended four white students

Sunday for pulling up "off limits" signs place around the campus Saturday when the school's first Negro student arrived.

8: The Supreme Court has refused to review a decision that Montgomery officials were liable for damage to a white couple arrested there while eating with Negroes in a public restaurant. The Nesmiths and 10 students went on a trip south in March, 1960 to study "the non-violent technique as a method of sociological change." The couple were arrested in the Regal Cafe in a Negro neighborhood, but they were released on bail the same evening. In a suit for damages filed in U. S. District Court, the Nesmiths charged false arrest and malicious prosecution and asked damages under the Federal Civil Rights Act. Evidence against five Alabama National Guardsmen charged with setting off explosions near the University of Alabama will be presented to the Tuscaloosa County Grand Jury. They are accused of taking part in three mid-November explosions which rocked the campus near the dormitory housing Negro student Vivian Malone. No one was hurt.

9: Catcalls and hecklers and some 200 pickets parading outside failed to fluster Alabama's Governor George Wallace as he continued his campaign to win the West in Denver. Governor Wallace said today state troppers' cars would continue to shuttle white students to and from schools in nearby Shorter and Notasulga to prevent them from having to attend integrated classrooms in Tuskegee.

13: Gov. Wallace carried his states rights program into the country of the "Maverick" today the home of one of his bitterest critics, U. S. Sen. Wayne Morse, D. Oregon. Eli A. Howell Legislative analyst, has told the Alabama Legislative Council that he is dubious about drawing up a workable law to provide private school tuition from state funds, He accurately warns that the Federal court will be looking very sharply at any such law. If it were found to be an evasive device to maintain all white schools through some financial backdoor arrangement, such law would be knocked out, in all likelihood, by a court order.

14: In Birmingham testimony will begin this morning in the murder trial of a 16-year-old former Phillips High honor student, Larry Joe Sims, who is charged in the fatal shooting of a young Negro boy here last Fall. Young Sims and another youth Michael Lee Farley, also 16 are charged in the slaying of 13-year-old Virgil Ware of 236 DeKalb-Street, Pratt City, who was shot as he rode on the handlebars of his brother's bicycle on a loney stretch of the Docena-Sandusky road.

15: In Montgomery the City Commission Wednesday announced the formation of two citizens' committees, composed respectively of 45 white and 45 Negro leaders, to study and make recommendations for solving racial problems and other facets of community life. In a written statement signed by all three commissioners, it was declared that the time has come "when thoughtful leadership from the respective white and Negro communities must come together in an atmosphere of trust and understanding to resolve mutual problems." At a later date, it was announced, a Steering Committee will be appointed, composed of 11 members each from the two main committees. In Birmingham Jesse B. Stoner, National States Rights Party attorney accused of obstructing school desegregation here last September, has asked Federal court here that charges against him be dropped. A federal grand jury indicted the men last Fall, citing numerous charges which included assaults, meetings, and demonstrations designed to "impede" the court-ordered desegregation of Birmingham schools.

16: The Junior Chamber of Commerce reported today a survey showed greater recreational facilities, including reopening of public parks - as the No. 1 demand of Montgomerians. Parks were closed in Montgomery in 1959 after Negroes indicated they would file a desegregation suit. The suit was submitted to U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. after the recreational areas were padlocked and animals at the zoo sold. Johnson ruled the parks must be integrated if they are ever reopened. A letter protesting the donation of state funds to a private "freedom foundation" has been sent to Governor Wallace by the Inter-Citizens Committee, J. L. Ware, president of the committee announced yesterday.

17: In Birmingham Negro attorneys yesterday raised objections to the Huntsville School Board's plan of desegregation, and asked Federal court to consider a swifter course allowing for desegregation o f the first six grades in September, and all grades by 1966. Lee County Bulletin editorial: "However popular he might be, there is some question whether Governor George Wallace always speaks the sentiments for the majority of Alabamaians. For instance, on Tuesday he told a Western state audience that Alabama would like to see Federal taxes drastically cut,even if it meant cancellation of Federal expenditures in our state. If the Feds got out of the taxing business Alabama could finance needed programs in the state, he said.

Since Alabama receives from Washington considerably more money than it sends there we doubt that the Governor was speaking for very many of his constituents.

This state benefits from application of the equalization principle. Taxes paid by wealthy states such as New York and California help finance government programs in the poorer states such as Alabama and Mississippi."

21: Huntsville studies mix applications. Processing of applications by 11 Negroes to transfer to white schools are being studied by the City School System, Dr. Raymond Christian, superintendent, said today. Only one of the applicants qualified for entry in a white school under a plan devised by the school board and submitted to a District Federal court in Birmingham.

22: Representatives to an East Alabama Presbytery meeting postponed today a decision on whether to admit two Negro churches to the organization. State Pardon and Parole Board officials said here today parole hearing for three Birmingham men imprisoned five years ago for a Labor Day sex mutilation of a Negro will be heard "in the very near future." Another participant in the 1957 emasculation, former Ku Klux Klan secretary-treasurer, Jesse W. Mabry, was paroled last week after serving five years of his 20 year sentence.

24: Wallace vows personal aid to Macon Academy. That $10,000 which the Alabama Sovereignty Commission sent to Fundamental American Freedoms, Inc. will be used to try to defeat the pending civil rights bill. A resolution calling for a stand on racial matters threw the final session of the 133rd annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama into a closed session, where the resolution was defeated, the Huntsville Times said today.

27: The State Board of Education has ordered that nonresident students can't be enrolled in Alabama public schools without the approval of both local and state school board.

28: Further desegregation of Birmingham schools will not come this school year. The decision was made yesterday through a Federal Court order which tentatively turns back Negro opposition to the Birmingham School Board's plan for desegregation. Four schools desegregate in Huntsville without incident yesterday when 10 Negro students entered unescorted to begin attending classes at the previously all-white institutions. The State Pardons and Paroles Board, answering protests over the parole of a Birmingham man convicted of mayhem in 1957 has defended its action because of his "good prison record."

30: The State Board of Education today ordered the immediate closing of Tuskegee High School where the students, once all white, is now composed only of 12 Negroes.

Feb. 2: Crosses were burned tonight at the homes of three members of the Macon County School Board, several hours before 12 Negro pupils are expected to test the closing of Tuskegee High School by the Board.

4: A Federal judge today ordered 12 Negro students shifted from a padlocked high school in Tuskegee,Alabama to white schools in nearby towns and Governor Wallace, announced that "we intend to resist," rushed 175 state troopers to the scene. Wallace said he did not plan to be on hand for the showdown, but said, "I will be there in spirit" "We plan to take Action" he said. "We intend to resist." Two Birmingham Negro teachers last night attended classes at the University of Alabama Birmingham Extension Center. The two, Miss Ruth Benella Lewis, couselor at Miles College, and Luther Lawler, English teacher at Ullman High School, expressed their gratification at being able to further their education at the Center. The State Board of Education today unanimously voted to provide grant-in-funds for students who transferred from court-desegregated Tuskegee High School last year. Riot trained state troopers maintained strict guard today around two rural schools ordered integrated by a Federal judge in the first major racial crisis faced by President Johnson.

6: Flowers urges care on school action. Warning that any ill-planned state action in court-ordered Macon County school desegregation could involve all Alabama schools, Atty Gen. Richmond Flowers said today he is still the State Board of Education's legal officer. A Justice Dept. atty. asked a Federal court tonight to enjoin Notasulga Mayor James M. Rea from blocking the admission of six Negro students to Macon County High School. Notasulga crowd cheers as photographer is beaten. A commerical photographer ejected from a Negro school bus today in Notasulga, appeared at Governor Wallace's office today to make a full report . Protection for newsmen ordered. Notasulga mayor will obey mix order, calls town water works fire accident, says boycott up to parents. Board fires Atty. General, however the Atty. General has indicated that he still intends to represent the State Board if that's what the law requires.

10: Mayor James (Kayo) Rea said today that if white students carry off a threatened boycott of the Macon County High School he would have "no choice" but to admit six Negroes to the school.

11: The Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham yesterday adopted a resolution requesting that interference into the affairs of various school districts by the Governor and the State Board of Education "draw to an end." A bomb threat temporarily closed Monday an integrated school at nearby Shorter while a total white boycott at Notasulga cleared the way for Negroes to enter the high school here.

13: White pupils refusing to attend class with Negroes stayed away from Notasulga, and nearby Shorter high school again today on the eve of another Federal court hearing.

18: Governor Wallace of Alabama again criticized the civil rights bill today as "a tyrannical threat to our whole concept of government and society."

27: Governor Wallace - In a dispute over registration of Negro voters- is attempting to have the Chairman of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars fired, according to Justice Department records revealed in Federal court here yesterday.

March 2: Five Negroes have qualified to run for offices in the May 5 Democratic primary in Macon County.

3: The second private school growing out of cour-ordered desegregation in Macon County opened its doors today to white pupils unwilling to attend class with Negroes. Alabama Negro leaders have been called to a statewide meeting in Montgomery March 4 to discuss civil rights problems with the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.. Republican James D. Martin, urging a massive letter-writing campaign against the proposed Civil Rights Bill, yesterday charged the measure "is the most inhumane, hate-breeding, ill-advised piece of legislation since Reconstruction."

4: In Birmingham leaders in a move to restore a commission form of government to the city are seeking an attorney general's ruling to designate a date to file for a new change-in-government election.

5: The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. said today mass racial demonstrations would resume in Birmingham within 30 days.

6: Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers today promised "strong state action" to counter threatened racial demonstrations in Birmingham and elsewhere in Alabama.

9: Racial demonstrations in Birmingham last spring cost the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People more than $100,000 in legal expenses alone.

11: Gadsden businessman James D. Martin predicted last night that some form of the "so-called" Civil Rights Bill now pending in Congress would be passed. The State Highway Department is scheduled to buy a $250,000 twin-engine airplane this week to be used by Governor George Wallace.

12: Voter registration boards in Alabama have discarded the uniform questionnaire used for 12 years and have started a new system of submitting different questions to prospective new voters each month. The change was made under a legislative act which grew out of complaints that while the old questionnaire remained unchanged, Negro applicants learned to memorize the questions and answers while attending voter registration classes conducted by civil rights groups.

17: Jefferson County Young Republicans yesterday sent a letter to Illinois Rep. Sen. Everett Dirksen protesting the Civil Rights Bill now before Congress. Alabama Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers contended today that Alabama does not have a statewide system of segregated schools and therefore a three-judge Federal panel should not issue a statewide desegregation order.

18: Evangelist Billy Graham to appear in Birmingham Sunday, March 29. White Citizens' Council raises objection to Graham's appearance. Florence City Commission today announced the hiring of two Negro policemen.

23: In Birmingham seven Negro pickets arrested in front of Loveman's and Pizitz Thursday will be tried in Recorder's Court today. Birmingham has begun work on the communications necessary for a city with large white and Negro populations, the Community Affairs Committee said in its first full report issued this weekend. The Gadsden school board has only nine days remaining to submit a school desegregation plan for the 1964-65 term, according to City School Superintendent I. J. Browder.

25: State records disclosed today that Edwin Strickland has been employed at $600 a month by the Commission to Preserve the Peace. The commission was created by the Legislature last year to investigate individuals and organizations "who may be engaged in activities of an unlawful nature which may be detrimental to the peace and dignity of the state..." Six Negroes picketed Birmingham City Hall for about three hours yesterday with signs protesting alleged discriminatory practices in city government.

30: Approximately 35,000 Negroes and whites listened to Billy Graham on Easter Sunday afternoon in Birmingham. More than 300 city and county law enforcement officers were ready for any situation during Billy Graham services at Legion Field.

31: Birmingham "has achieved a certain amount of maturity" since last Summer's racial demonstrations, Man-of-the-Year, Frank Newton told the Young Men's Business Club yesterday.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
January, February, March, 1964

INCOME

Memberships	$ 842.50
Contributions	1,671.94
Literature sold	29.00
Southern Regional Council	1,500.00
America's Conscience Fund	3,000.00
American Ethical Union	985.28
Reimbursment for Tuskegee Workshop	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 8,028.72

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 2,365.32
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	196.92
Travel	470.94
Rent	270.00
Office Supplies	122.00
Telephone	330.43
New South	150.00
*Miscellaneous	3,441.28
TOTAL EXPENSES	7,796.89

****

Income on Hand - January 1, 1964	$ 1,699.72
Income Jan., Feb., and March	8,028.72
TOTAL CASH ON HAND	$ 9,728.44
Expenditures during period	7,796.89
Cash April 1, 1964	$ 1,931.55

*The miscellaneous account includes $2,000 that was transferred from the checking account to the savings account, composition of the brochure, printing of the brochure, and travel expenses for Dr. Moseley to the Annual Meeting.

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW

March, 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCILS MEET

"Education, A Prerequisite For Equal Employment," is the theme of a joint session of the Georgia and South Carolina Councils to be held March 20-21 at the A ugusta Town House Motor Inn at Augusta.

Registration will be held from 3 to 7 p.m. at the Inn, with dinner at 7 p.m. The Rev. Fred M. Reese, S.C. Council chairman, will preside. Speaker will be Mr. Otis E. Finley Jr., Associate Director of the National Urban League.

Saturday, workshops will be held from 9-12 noon. Co-sponsoring the sessions will be the League of Women Voters of Augusta.

Workshop themes will be: 1. The role of citizens in desegregation of schools; 2. Role of Citizens in Implementing state and federal training and retraining programs; 3. Role of citizens in updating and upgrading local public school systems; and, 4. Role of citizens in recruiting people for jobs, and jobs for people.

Luncheon will be held at 12:30. Presiding will be Dr. Lionel Newsome, chairman of the Georgia Council.

Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, will be luncheon speaker.

+ + + + + +

TIME IS CREEPING IN, MEMBERS!

With a third of the year almost gone, many persons have not yet renewed membership in SCCHR. Time is slipping by and an enlarged program requires more support and members.

For many, $5 memberships constitute sacrifice. It is worth the effort, though, to realize that your Council is providing more vital information needed to upgrade employment and education for all citizens than any single organization in the state.

These are days of solid challenge and the need for deep commitment to the causes of justice and equality of opportunity.

Have you made your contribution yet?

+ + + + +

At a recent Executive Committee meeting, action was taken to relate Executive Committee members to local Council programs.

It was hoped that such a relationship would help to provide services for local councils to strengthen organization and programs.

Dr. Austin V. Edwards and Dr. Robert J. Moore were elected as members-at-large to serve on the Executive Committee.

+ + + + +

AUGUSTA CONFERENCE LEADERS TOLD

Meet these interesting people at the Georgia-South Carolina joint conference March 20-21:

Mr. Otis Finley, Associate Director of the National Urban League. He directs the Urban League program on Education and Youth incentives.

, Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala., a former director of the Georgia Teachers Education Association and a long time officer of the Georgia Council, now Chairman of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Mr. John Wheeler, President of the Southern Regional Council, President of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C., and member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Mr. R. L. Cousins, Assistant Director of Southern Education Foundation, Inc., formerly with the Georgia Department of Education.

Mr. Vernon Jordan, Assistant Director of Southern Regional Council, former Field Representative of NAACP.

Mr. H. M. Sweatt, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Office, who is working with the Skill Bank division of the Employment Program of the National Urban League. (Mr. Sweatt of Sweatt vs. Texas.)

Mr. George McMillan, Free Lance Writer.

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Pastor of Bethel Methodist Church, Columbia, S.C., holds various positions on state and national Boards of the Methodist Church, Chairman of the South Carolina Council.

Dr. Lionel Newsom, Chairman of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, President of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Professor of Sociology, Morehouse College.

Mr. George Butler, a staff member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Plan to meet these outstanding men. Plan to attend the conference at:

Augusta Town House Motor Inn
MARCH 20 - 21, 1964
AUGUSTA, GA.

+ + + + +

SPRING STUDENT CONFERENCE, with emphasis on projects in education, exchange and local programs, has been set for April 10-12 at Penn Center, Frogmore.

Included will be an emphasis on African affairs and their relation to the civil rights and other movements in the U.S. Dr. I. William Zartman, professor of African Studies at USC will speak and direct the program section on Africa.

+ + + + +

WILL STATE PARKS BE LOST?

On Jan. 30 the State Park Bill (H.1959) passed the 3rd reading of the House. On the same day it received first reading in the Senate and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is to be reported March 10 to a meeting of the full committee.

The crucial question now is: will the Senate pass the bill, or will it by not passing the bill keep the state parks closed and permit the reversal clause in many parks to be implemented?

It is urgent that your Senators hear from you now. Members of the Judiciary Committee are:

Chairman, Gressette, Calhoun; 1st vice chairman, Morrah, Greenville; 2nd vice chairman, Williams, Orangeburg; Long, Union; West, Kershaw; Stevens, Horry; Gasque, Marion; Bristow, Richland; Cushman, Aiken; Nicholson, Greenwood; Grimes, Georgetown; Harrelson, Colleton; Leppard, Chesterfield; Lindsay, Marlboro; and Morris, Clarendon.

(From 'Your State House,' a publication of the Christian Action Council.)

+ + + + +

SCSCHR TUTORS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
By Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams,
Guidance Counselor

The Guidance Department of Booker T. Washington High, Columbia, uses various techniques which tend to enable every student to realize his maximum potential. Thus, there was an enthusiastic acceptance of tutoring services offered by members of the Columbia Student Human Relations group. The plan was designed to provide additional help for a number of students who possess good academic ability, but who are presently considered by their teachers as underachievers.

Serving as tutors for these students are persons from Benedict College and the University of South Carolina who are active members of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations.

Subjects include Algebra, Biology, Chemistry, English, French, Spanish, and U. . History.

The services are on a voluntary basis, and students await each session with great enthusiasm. The inter-personal relationship experienced between students and tutors is most noteworthy.

The administration, faculty, and students of Booker T. Washington High are grateful for the services these tutors are rendering, and feel confident that the results achieved will prove invaluable to both students and tutors.

The S.C. Student Council on Human Relations has great reason to be proud of this work.

+ + + + +

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS IMMEDIATELY

Attend the Georgia - South Carolina Councils Conference for all or part of the program.

( )	Room(s) at Paine College	$2.00 - $ 3.00
( )	Hotel or Motel (Several are available)	$8.00 - $15.00
( )	Dinner, March 20	$3.00
( )	Luncheon, March 21	$2.00

Send registrations to Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, 3021 Fox Spring Road, Augusta, Georgia. Dr. Vaughan will make reservations at Paine College or at hotel or motel.

A few scholarships are available. If needed, apply immediately at SCCHR office, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF
S. C. C. H. R. DURING THE MONTHS
MARCH, APRIL AND MAY
1964

The field activities of the Field Representative during this period has been based largely on the following four projects:

1. Cooperation with Employment Security Commission for Job Training.
2. Special Conferences and Neighborhood County Meetings.
3. Cooperation with Visitor from United States Commission on Civil Rights.
4. Present status of ARA and STEP programs of South Carolina.
5. Study of Poverty in S. C. and Cooperation with voter registration.

Cooperation for Job Training

The Executive Director of the Employment Security Commission got Mr. James through request to visit with Mr. Phenisee F. Hanson, Regional Representative of the Employment Bureau Security of the United States Department of Labor, while he was in South Carolina on a routine State visit to some Employment Service Offices.

Mr. Hanson was also interested in seeing not only activities of the Employment Service Offices of the State, but to see the organized STEP training schools. Mr. James spent the entire week of March 16-20, 1964, traveling with Mr. Hanson at the expense of the Employment Security Office. We visited four Employment Service Offices and two STEP schools. At that time, only two STEP schools were open; one in Camden and one at Coosahatchie, Jasper County, near Ridgeland. This gave Mr. James a chance to meet officially managers of Employment Service Offices in the following cities: Camden, Charleston, Columbia, and Beaufort. All the managers impressed us with their efforts to serve the public without any evidence of discrimination. We are equally pleased with the integration; in one school the faculty was integrated, too. We reported our finding to Mr. Keith Aull, Executive Director of the South Carolina State Employment Commission. (See copy of Mr. Aull's letter attached).

Special Conferences and Neighborhood County Meetings

For the first time in the history of the SCCHR, the Georgia and South Carolina Councils on Human Relations held a joint conference in Augusta. This meeting was held at the Augusta Townhouse Motor Inn March 20-21, 1964. Mr. James was responsible for organizing materials, selecting speakers and acting as chairman of the workshop based on the topic, "The Role of Citizens in Implementing State and Federal Training and Retraining Programs." A summary of the discussion, together with a list of some of the people who attended the workshop and the program are attached to the report.

Mr. James has held four neighborhood county group meetings during this period. The group counties included Chester, Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, Lancaster, and Marlboro not April 3rd in Camden, South Carolina. It was fortunate to get the principal of the pilot STEP school in Camden, South Carolina, in the person of Colonel Elder to speak at this meeting. Two county agricultural agents attended this meeting. Colonel Elder emphasized the fact that integration of the school was accepted without complaint by the faculty, students and community. This meeting encouraged four now important ministers of large churches to promise cooperation in helping to spread information about the STEP schools and opportunities available for training of functional illiterates along with other trainees for jobs available in their communities.

The county group meeting on April 17th was held in Barnwell, South Carolina with the following counties participating: Aiken, Bamberg, Allendale, and Barnwell. The chief problem discussed at this meeting was the eligibility of trainees of new STEP schools. The problem of getting underemployed farm workers to receive $15 per week released for training was also discussed.

The April 24th meeting at Kingstree included representatives from four counties: Lee, Sumter, Clarendon and Williamsburg. The chief problem discussed at this meeting was how to get Negro farmers to participate in local elections of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Community Committee election. It was reported that an official report of an election was not given after Negroes participated in the community election. This problem was investigated at the State Office of ASCS. We are still trying to get a Negro County Agricultural Agent for Lee County.

At St. George, May 8th, 1964, the county group meeting included reports from the following counties: Berkeley, Orangeburg, Dorchester, Colleton, Beaufort and Jasper. Mr. James secured the services of Mr. Jacob R. Henderson, Field Coordinator of ARA to speak for this meeting. He described the kind of projects which the ARA would like to support and indicated that there are no projects in South Carolina or Georgia that meet the democratic requirements of ARA policies.

Conversation with Visitors from United States Commission on Civil Rights

Mr. James was asked to help, in anyway possible, two representatives from the United States Commission on Civil Rights. These two gentlemen were in South Carolina from April 13-17, 1964 investigating the possibility of discrimination on the part of the Farmers Home Administration and the Extension Service. Mr. James was able to give them a list of persons to contact and furnish them information from his files. They took all of the case studies, correspondence and other written information which Mr. James had in his files relative to appeals from local decisions of FHA committees on applications for helping our low-income farmers.

They were also interested in information in Mr. James' files, relative to letters which showed that one Negro lady applicant, who had qualified on a recent register for clerk-stenographer on the level of Grade 4 with an average rating of 87, was refused a job as secretary in the State FHA Director's Office, even after he promised to hire her if she qualified on the register. Mr. James permitted the representatives from the United States Commission on Civil Rights to take all information mentioned above to their office in Washington for a study. Since their visit, the State Director of FHA has appointed for the first time a Negro Assistant Supervisor in the local office of the FHA Supervisor of Clarendon County. He has also appointed a Negro to membership of the local three-man committee of the FHA in the same county. During this same week, Mr. James sent, on April 13th, a low-income farmer named Willie P. Canty from this same County to testify before the United States House Committee on Education and Labor in favor of the Anti-Poverty Bill. His report was well received and our daily paper called "STATE" carried an article (short write-up) on his appearance before the House Committee on Education and Labor. A copy of this article and Mr. Canty's written testimony is attached.

Status of ARA and STEP Programs of South Carolina

In the last report mention was made of the efforts of Mr. James to get an ARA project started in Colleton County. The leaders in the county organized what is called a Colleton County Garment Corporation which really developed out of their Development Corporation in the same county. They have in the treasury more than $7,000.00 already deposited in one of the leading banks in Walterboro. Since ARA is not inclined to help garment industries anymore, this corporation has decided to work independently without aid from the ARA. The president of the bank in which the money is deposited has promised to co-sign with them for a loan from the Small Business Administration to finance their garment industry project and they have already gotten the STEP school at Cocoshatchie to train 40 power sewing machine operators to do their sewing. This training was done for them free of charge with the help of a large garment factory which is already established in Walterboro.

They are planning to start production at once. All that they produce in garments will be taken by this large garment industry and sold for them. The Chesterfield County Garment Corporation at Pageland has finally gotten started. They are employing 25 persons with a weekly payroll of $1400.00. They are small beginning, but we hope will grow and develop into a large industry in the State.

The Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP) is constantly setting up additional courses in schools throughout the State. Mr. James is still helping to recruit trainees for these schools throughout the State. At present 22 schools have been started with an enrollment of 1380 trainees. So far, 39 counties out of a total of 46 counties have asked for STEP schools. These schools are beginning to turn out people who have completed courses and are now ready for employment.

Mr. James spent the week of May 25-29 visiting various "pockets of poverty" with Mr. Philip Stern and Mr. de Vincent from Washington, D. C. Mr. Stern is a writer and Mr. de Vincent is a photographer. We covered the lower section of the state and spent the day with the migrants in Charleston county. All pictures taken by Mr. de Vincent were to be shown to the Committee on Labor of the U. S. Senate. (see letter from Mr. Stern attached)

Mr. James made special efforts to cooperate with voter registration in all neighborhood county meetings. He prepared a list of the names of the members of all registration boards in all counties in South Carolina and sent them to leaders in each county with a letter suggesting that they contact the registration boards for names of Negroes who have registered.(see copy of letter and list attached.)

LWD
VJ
PW
SB
BP
MM

THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Narrative Report
January-March, 1964

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools

1. Former Congressman Brooks Hays delivered two addresses at Philander Smith College on Lincoln's birthday as a part of the college's lyceum series.
2. On February 28 the Texarkana School Board announced a desegregation plan that it intends to put into effect in September 1964. The plan is to begin with the first two grades and add two grades annually applying the provisions of the Arkansas Assignment Law in the screening of students, although it avoids use of the title of this Law. Students above grades one and two will never be in desegregated schools.
3. North Little Rock School Board has been asked by the white Elementary PTA Council and a group of Negro leaders, separately, to explain its plans for desegregation. The Board officially said it would announce the plan in two months.
4. On February 22 the City Teachers Association of Little Rock (Negro) presented a Freedom Pageant at Horace Mann Auditorium detailing the history of the struggle for freedom down to current events.
5. In response to a request by the University Senate Chairman - the Senate, faculty members with the rank of assistant professor or higher - that faculty members at the University of Arkansas express their views on the desegregation of athletics, about twenty percent replied. A majority of those replying were in favor of desegregation.
6. The winter issue of AAUP Bulletin disclosed its criticism of the University of Arkansas for its treatment of four faculty members who refused to comply with Act #10, a teacher loyalty law later declared unconstitutional. The University has refused to reinstate one of these, John L. McKenney, who asked for reinstatement.

B. In Organizations

1. Unexpectantly, on February 5, Father David Boileau, professor at St. John's Seminary in Little Rock, was assigned by Bishop Albert Fletcher as assistant rector at Stuttgart parish. Father Boileau was a founder and prime leader in the Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations organized last April. The action came shortly after some published statements by Father Boileau on the occasion of receiving a citation from Little Rock's Junior Chamber of Commerce, concerning the coming reforms in the Catholic Church depending on the demise of some Latin cardinals.
2. The Reverend Edward Harris of the First Methodist Church, Pine Bluff, on February 9 (Race Relations Day) preached a sermon based on official statements of the Methodist Church in which he declared the removal of racial restrictions on membership and attendance at his church. He said: "To insist that schools, restaurants, hotels and business establishments provide equal accommodations for all people without regard to race or color, but to exempt the church from the same requirement is to be guilty of absurdity as well as sin."
3. The NAACP sponsored Mrs. Medgar Evans as speaker before about 400 persons at Dunbar Community Center February 16. The meeting originally scheduled as a dinner at Hotel Marion was cancelled by Manager Shelley six days before the engagement on the ground Mrs. Evers was "controversial."
4. The Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations sponsored its fourth public session of the season on January 21, at the Second Presbyterian Church at which a large audience heard the Panel of Americans and at its business session elected "more permanent" officers: The Reverend Donald Campbell, Grace Presbyterian Church, Chairman; Mrs. Edwin Mendel, Secretary; The Reverend William Gentry, Director of the Wesley Foundation, Treasurer.
5. On January 26the Pine Bluff Movement observed its first anniversary at St. Peter's Rock Church with John Lewis of SNCC as guest speaker.
6. The executive board of the National Baptist Convention (Negro) meeting in Hot Springs on January 22 called for a moderate approach to civil rights and criticized militant methods such as demonstrations and boycotts. The Reverend James Rice of Roanoke Baptist Church, Hot Springs, a member of the Baptist Convention, vigorously criticised the president, Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago.

C. In Communities

1. In Jefferson County just north of the city limits at Ray's Truck Stop forty demonstrators were arrested on February 19. The demonstrations were initiated by Bill Hansen, field secretary of SNCC, and Dick Gregory, the comedian, after the latter's Sunday evening speech to a mass meeting. They went to the Truck Stop for a sandwich and were turned away. Serious tension and incidents occurred calling forth the attention of Governor Faubus and the state troopers whose presence city officials in Pine Bluff openly resented. Resolution of the tension came after a seventy-two hour truce and destruction by protestors inside the jail which focused attention on the conditions there. A local judge granted the truck stop manager a blanket injunction which is still in force.
2. On March 22 Little Rock's COCA (Council on Community Affairs) and SNCC field workers announced plans for direct action protests against school officials, including picketing the school board in session and a boycott of Negro students on April 6. The purpose was to get affirmative action from the school officials on the five points of COCA petition last August which the board rejected last November. After the board first refused to discuss the issues with COCA and after the picketing and after much community ferment with business leaders exerting strong influence the good offices of the executive committee of the Ministerial Association were used to secure some concessions from the board on four points. Thereupon the boycott was delayed or "postponed." The existing downtown negotiating committee was accepted as the effective continuing negotiating agent.
3. On January 25 the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights held public hearings for complaints. Newspapers gave full stories on the testimony of SNCC representatives and the Pine Bluff Movement in regard to treatment by law enforcement officers, a newspaper editor's complaint about abuse by county officials because he exposed corruption in elections, a Negro student's testimony about denial of housing at the University.
4. On February 14 Negro leaders of Pulaski County met with county legislators to get their views on the proposed system for voter registration. The Negroes were united on a system of permanent personal registration.

D. <u>In Politics</u>

1. The Arkansas legislature met in extraordinary session March 24 to establish a voter registration system and to enact eighteen other items requested by the Governor. In four days it enacted all he asked. The registration system provides for annual registration at the sheriff-collector's office. A registrant may register close relatives. Strong newspaper and citizen interest developed for the system of permanent registration.
2. Monday after the legislative session a citizen's committee led by Representative Hardy Croxton met to plan for an initiated act for a system of permanent registration.
3. After consultation with Representative J. H. Cottrell, Jr., member of the Little Rock School Board, Governor Faubus said he would support the Little Rock School District in securing $300,000 federal funds to build a new technical high school. (Mr. Cottrell sponsored the registration bill supported by the Governor.)
4. The legislature passed, 93 to 3, a resolution condemning gambling at Hot Springs. On the next day Governor Faubus ordered all gambling establishments there to close or be closed. Earlier he had vigorously rejected requests that he take action vowing that gambling was a local matter for local officials to deal with.
5. Political liberals - individuals from labor, women's groups, etc. - have been breakfasting each Monday morning. The Associate Director of ACHR has met with them.

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events

A. In Organizations

1. On January 23-26, twenty-six high school students and five adult counselors, representing three white churches and some six Negro churches in Little Rock, were guests of fourteen churches in and near Des Moines, Iowa, in what the hosts called "Operation Friendship." The fourteen Negro and twelve white high school students traveled the 1100 miles round trip in a chartered bus furnished by the Des Moines churches.

   The enclosed clipping gives essentials of the story. The whole project evolved from a conference late last summer between the directors of ACHR and the Reverend James Harris of Des Moines. The clergy in Westover Hills and the Second Presbyterian churches at Little Rock assumed major responsibility in the final plans.

Implementing the plans involved ACHR staff in four meetings with adult churchmen, two sessions with the young people, preparation of materials about Little Rock for use of adults and students, multiplied telephone calls between Little Rock and Des Moines. The minister of the Second Presbyterian Church facetiously suggested the bus trip be called "Liberty Ride."

2. The directors continued working with the steering committee of the Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations in setting up the January public meeting, in a sub-committee planning an all-day workshop in May, through its Committee on Community Problems.
3. The directors filled engagements for and participated in a wide range of meetings: annual conference at Southwest Center for Human Relations at the University of Oklahoma, convention of the Arkansas Methodist and Presbyterian college students, meetings of COCA and that of the Negro leaders with legislators, monthly luncheon meeting of ministers, weekly meeting of the Sunday Informational Fellowship of Negro professionals, programs for observance of Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation by four different institutions in Little Rock, Hot Springs' YWCA's public luncheon for study of the civil rights legislation, March meeting of Ft. Smith's Council on Human Relations, Christian Education workshop of the CME Church.
4. The Director was made "captain" in the drive to secure members for the Community Concert Association of Little Rock. His team included Mrs. Robert Eubanks of Philander Smith, Mrs. Hazel Hynson, Mr. Arthur Porter of Horace Mann, and Mrs. Callaway of Dunbar Junior High. Total number of members has not been tallied.
5. In March the directors in cooperating with the three colleges of Little Rock and church leaders made plans for the conference of Arkansas Negro ministers at Philander Smith on April 28-29, on the topic: "Leadership in Church and Community for the Sixties."
6. The Director held conferences with Mr. Wilder Towle, St. Louis Conference of the Congregational Church; Mr. Naylor, Little Rock Housing Authority; and Reverend Sam Allen, Arkansas Council of Churches, planning a local committee to oversee college student volunteers in a recreation program at Little Rock public housing centers this summer.
7. Reactions of federal agencies to the resolutions passed at ACHR's annual meeting led to requests for follow-up from the staff by three of the agencies: Employment Security Division; Health, Education and Welfare; and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Results not yet determined.
8. Bishop Raines of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church presented the Raney Lectures at Pulaski Heights Methodist Church, Little Rock. He is the father of the Reverend John Raines who as a freedom rider in 1961 was a guest at Little Rock's new jail. The Director contacted the Chamber of Commerce to suggest officials extend Bishop Raines special courtesy as a part of the city's new image. The suggestion was well received but not acted upon. It was left for the Director on the Bishop's last day to walk with him over the Ninth Street section of Little Rock and the campus of Philander Smith College, a Methodist Institution. Reports of his lecture that night indicate the Bishop left no doubt as to the Methodist Church's position and as to the responsibility of a local church in race relations, reflecting some ideas about which he had talked on the walk.
9. The Director conferred on March 17 with Dr. Payton Kolb in regard to plans for the engagement of Dr. Robert Coles, psychiatrist associated with SRC, for addresses in Arkansas. Dr. Kolb, President of the Regional Association of Psychiatrists, wants Dr. Coles for their annual meeting in Hot Springs on the weekend of September 18. ACHR would use him at Little Rock and will cooperate with the Association of Psychiatrists in bringing Dr. Coles.

B. <u>In Communities</u>

1. The staff had two conferences with Mr. Donaubauer in regard to two reports coming to ACHR: (a) that the retiring president of the United Fund briefing the new president said: "Do not be guided by the recommendations of the Council on Health and Welfare as the result of its studies;" (b) that the Budget Committee alloted money for construction of a new Carver YMCA principally on the ground that this would lessen pressure on the Central "Y" to desegregate, although this reason would not appear in its recommendation to the Board of the United Fund. Mr. Donaubauer denied that (a) was Fund policy and that (b) was before the Board of

United Fund.

On February 19 Mr. Donabauer and Mr. Patillo of UF came to ACHR offices and discussed how ACHR might help in implementing the directive from Mr. John Macy of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. This directive will forbid after June, 1965, federal agency participation in UF drives to support community agencies practicing discrimination. The discussion included consideration of a statewide meeting of executives of United Funds to consider meeting the requirements of the regulations.

3. Concern among some Negro leaders over the continued segregation of Carver "Y" after it is moved, and, consequently, easy continued discrimination at the Central "Y", led to discussions with the directors of a proposal that the name of Carver be changed as a measure for its desegregation. Some Negro members of the board of Carver are against such a change.

4. On February 21 ACHR became involved in the tension at Ray's Truck Stop at Pine Bluff.

At 4:30 a.m. the Reverend A.M. Roberts, ACHR board member from Pine Bluff, called the Director expressing alarm over the threat of serious rioting. Later the Director checked with Walter Trulock who reported on steps under way by the business leaders and the resentment over the intervention ("It can be documented.") of Governor Faubus through use of state troopers ("stirring up the violence"). He also asked the Associate Director to stand by for a possible call for assistance in dealing with the protesting students if "Reverend Grinage is not released from jail." A call to Miss Iris Greenberg, SNCC representative at Pine Bluff, confirmed the immanence of serious violence.

The Director called the Attorney General's office in Washington and reported the situation to Mr. Jerome Heilbron. He said they were getting direct reports.

At 8:30 p.m. another call from Reverend Roberts brought relief. Though unannounced, a seventy-two hour truce had been reached. The protestors would be released on bail.

5. On February 28 Reverend Grinage, President of the Pine Bluff Movement, and Reverend Roberts came to the ACHR office to recap events in Pine Bluff. Earlier a call from the editor of the Commercial of that city enlisted our possible help in getting financial support so Reverend Grinage could remain to lead the Movement.

C. <u>In Politics</u>

1. On Monday, January 6, Mr. Faubus pulled ACHR into politics. On an early morning interview on Channel 11 he made serious charges against the organization, its president, director, and Reverend Cartwright. The sequence of events has been related fully in daily press and the Southern School News and need not be detailed here.

After hearing reports on the Governor's statements, Mrs. Brewer, the President, reached Father Clancy, an author of the resolutions criticised. She phoned and visited Channel 11. She phoned SRC which promised the services of Mrs. Robin to help write a script for ACHR's "equal time" reply.

Meantime the station called the ACHR office almost insisting that we take equal time to reply to the Governor, claiming the Governor's remarks were off-the-cuff, and, admitting the station had no verbatim record of the Governor's charges.

Published accounts record that Father Clancy and Mr. Sutton took the allotted time to describe ACHR, its objectives and methods, its officers and supporters.

Mr. Hugh Patterson of the Gazette expressed the feeling of many people: "The Governor did not make any points in that round."

2. ACHR ordered and in cooperation with AFL-CIO and League of Women Voters distributed twenty-four copies of the "Model Voter Registration System" published by the National Municipal League for the information of newsmen, legislators, and citizens.

D. <u>In its Organization</u>

1. The postmaster denied our request for special rates for mailing as a non-profit educational organization.

2. ACHR had a most interesting annual meeting on January 4.

The luncheon meeting overflowed the facilities of the Grady Manning. The Advisory Council and the Board had effective sessions Les Dunbar as luncheon speaker excelled. The contents of his speech were fully covered. The resolutions, passed on Saturday, on Monday, January 6, were fully reported in the Arkansas Gazette.

Many friends came for the reception for the Reverend and Mrs.

Cartwright at the Baptist Student Union on Saturday night.

3. On February 17 at the Sam Peck a committee of community leaders planned for the appeal to the business community for financial support - Mr. Worthen, Mr. H. Patterson, Rabbi Sanders, Mr. G. Williams.
4. At the Board meeting, February 13, Mrs. Brewer, President, named the following new committees: Committee on Youth, Committee on Surveys, Membership Policy Committee, Intergroup Committee, program and Project Committee, Committee on Procedures. Mrs. Brewer indicated that these were named in the interest of raising the Council's low rating at SRC, to make more active workers out of members of the Board who must be responsible for directing the work of the staff. Staff members were designated to meet with these several committees.
5. Vernon Jordan, Executive Assistant at SRC, came to Little Rock March 2-5 and took the Bar Examination. He visited with the staff and met a number of genial Arkansas attorneys and other persons. Now that he "knows the ropes" he plans to try again.
6. The Associate Director received a service award from King Solomon's Baptist Church, North Little Rock, March 15. Mayor Laman Presented the awards.

E. Miscellaneous

1. At the request of the Reverend Donald Campbell the Director conferred with Postmaster Sharp, Little Rock, about the Gordon Winrod anti-Semetic newsletter. The Postmaster sent the material submitted to the Postal Inspector.
2. A protest letter was sent at the direction of the Board to Holiday Inn, Memphis, calling attention to the dangers to the public peace involved by the re-segregation of the inns at Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Fayetteville. The letter has not been acknowledged.
3. Mr. Ralph Creger of Little Rock, who with his son at Central High wrote a successful little book, This Is What We Found, on Christianity and racial segregation, will have a book published this Spring pursuing further a Southern Baptist's views of the Bible and racial injustice.

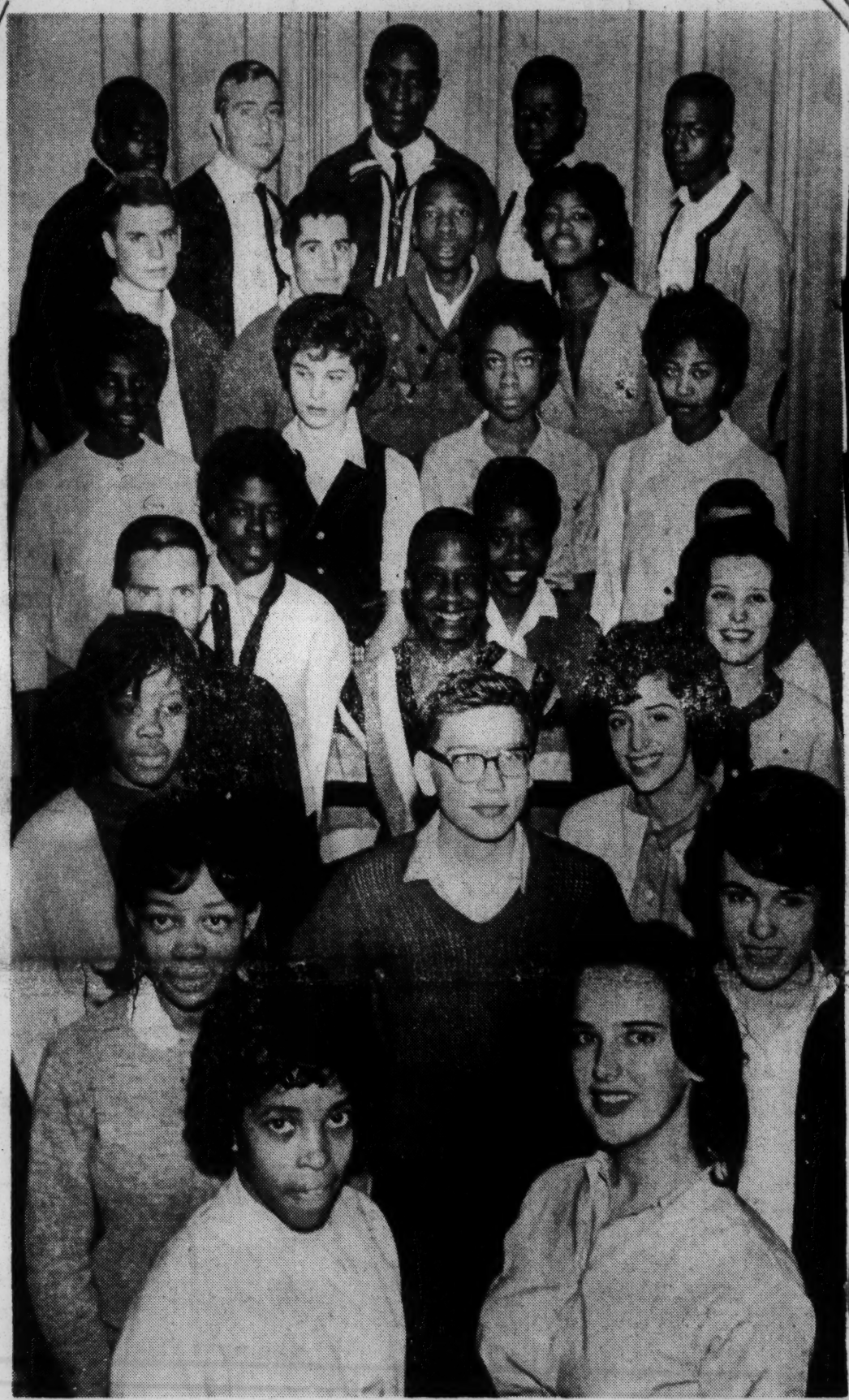
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Quarterly Financial Report
January-March, 1964

Balance brought forward December 31, 1964		$ 115.23
INCOME		
B-Fund		10,000.00
Quarterly Grant via SRC		1,350.00
Printing Reimbursement (from 1963)		100.00
Local Income		
Contributions	$ 499.78	
Memberships	471.00	
NEW SOUTH	245.00	
Literature	25.00	1,240.78
		$12,806.01
EXPENDITURES		
Transfer to Savings		$ 6,000.00
Salaries		
Executive Director	$ 1,420.60	
Associate Director	1,492.18	
Secretary	901.25	
Insurance Benefits	60.14	
FICA & WH Taxes	681.82	4,555.99
Program		
Printing	33.58	
Travel	305.82	
Literature	63.07	
NEW SOUTH	281.00	
Activities	86.12	769.59
Office		
Rent	210.00	
Supplies	175.38	
Postage	69.37	
Telephone	117.25	
Bank charges	3.28	
Audit	125.00	
Mailing permit deposit	45.00	7,452.28
Checkbook balance March 31, 1964		$ 735.15
Savings account balance March 31, 1964		7,754.67
Total cash on hand March 31, 1964		$ 8,489.82

Des Moines Tribune

Price 10 Cents Des Moines, Iowa, Saturday, January 25, 1964—16 P



Tribune Photo by Del Borer

Twenty-six boys and girls at Callanan Junior High School Friday after a 574-mile bus trip from Little Rock, Ark. They left Little Rock at 8:30 p. m. Thursday.

'FRIENDSHIP'

Group From Little Rock Visiting in Des Moines

By Jane Boulware

"Operation Friendship" it might be called, an adventure in interracial hospitality going on this weekend in Des Moines.

Tribune Photo by Del Borer

Twenty-six boys and girls at Callanan Junior High School Friday after a 574-mile bus trip from Little Rock, Ark. They left Little Rock at 8:30 p. m. Thursday.

'FRIENDSHIP'

Group From Little Rock Visiting in Des Moines

By Jane Boulware

"Operation Friendship" it might be called, an adventure in interracial hospitality going on this weekend in Des Moines.

It involves 26 boys and girls from Little Rock, Ark.—white and Negro—and five adult chaperons who came to Des Moines Friday in a chartered bus at the invitation of 14 Iowa churches.

The Little Rock visitors are guests in homes of church members during the weekend. They will leave on the return trip to Little Rock at 1:30 p. m. Sunday.

Each of the participating churches—12 in Des Moines, one in Pella and one in Mason City—is contributing $50 to pay the transportation expenses of the guests from Little Rock.

The churches that contributed $50 each and are providing housing and meals for the guests are: First Baptist, Plymouth Congregational, Central Presbyterian, St. John's Lutheran, Corinthian Baptist, Union Baptist, Westminster United Presbyterian, Highland Park Christian, Indianola Heights Christian, Grace Methodist, Glen Echo Christian, and East Side Christian and Missionary Alliance, all in Des Moines; First Baptist

Little Rock—

Continued on Page Sixteen

Seriously Hurt in Crash

A Des Moines man was injured severely about 1:45 a. m. Saturday when the car he was driving struck the rear of a gasoline transport on S. E. Thirtieth street about a block north of Vandalia road.

John Albert Wilson, 44, of 5408 S. W. Third st., suffered head lacerations and possible internal injuries when his auto struck the rear of a Ruan Transport Corp. truck driven by Donald F. Atkinson of near Norwalk.

Wilson was taken to Broadlawns Polk County Hospital and later transferred to Veterans Hospital, where his condition was described as good.

Police said Atkinson told them the transport stopped for a railroad crossing and then started again and was going about 20 or 25 miles an hour, when the accident occurred.

Wilson told police that he was going north and didn't see the truck until he was about 30 feet away from it. He said he was driving about 30 miles an hour at the time.

No charges were filed.

Reds Seize 2 In 'Peace Zone'

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA (AP)—Two South Korean civilians were seized by North Korean Communists during a visit Saturday to the demilitarized zone near Panmunjom, the United Nations Command here announced. They were members of a 82-man group of Korean tourists.

Border Talks End

RANGOON, BURMA (AP)—Burma and Thailand have concluded their latest border talks, expressing confidence that the meeting will help promote peace along the jungle frontier.

Country Parson

"It's not unusual for folks who act like they have no religion to talk like they do have."

Visitors Tour Iowa's Capitol

Little Rock--

Continued from Page One

in Pella; and Mount Zion Baptist in Mason City.

Two others in Des Moines, Forest Avenue Baptist and Temple B'nai Jeshurun, planned programs focused on the visitors, but did not participate financially.

High Schools

Most in the group of visitors are from Little Rock Technical, Hall, Horace Mann and Central High Schools.

In Des Moines, the guests are doing the sort of things with their hosts that any house guest might do. They are attending basketball games, informal parties in homes, church dinners and youth group meetings.

Dialogue and fellowship at the level of family and small informal group meetings is the purpose of the visit.

The trip to Des Moines materialized chiefly through the efforts of James Harris, a teacher at Callanan Junior High School here. Harris preaches on Sundays at Mount Zion Baptist Church, Mason City, as a lay pastor.

Harris and his family made a seven-week tour of southern cities last summer, including Little Rock. He had been thinking of promoting visits by students from a southern city to Des Moines.

Agreed to Assist

In Little Rock, the Arkansas Council of Human Relations agreed to assist him in organizing the tour. Outstanding Negro and white young people from Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches were selected.

Help of Iowa churches was sought and obtained, and the project was successfully launched. Assisting Harris in making arrangements for the weekend was the Rev. John E. Parrott of First Baptist Church in Des Moines.

Harris and his family will have a party Saturday night at their home, 4053 Plainview drive, for some of the Little Rock guests and students from Roosevelt and Tech High Schools and Drake University. Sunday morning he will take two of the Little Rock students to Mason City with him for church services.

Arriving at 9:45 a. m. Friday, the visitors came directly to Callanan Junior High, where they attended an assembly program and visited classes until noon. After luncheon with their hosts, who picked them up at the school, they were given a tour of the state Capitol and Des Moines Tech High School.

List of Visitors

Name	Father's Occupation	Host Family	Host Church
Angela Sutton, 16	Assoc. Director, Ark. Council of Human Relations	Silas Ewing 1133 Burlington Terrace	Corinthian Baptist
Piccola Lamb, 17	Director of Community Center	Harold Taylor 4110 Forest Ave.	Grace Methodist
Elsie Robinson, 20	Brick Mason	Ernest Trickey 520 E. Miller ave.	Indianola Hgts. Christian
Lavona Wilson, 16	High School Teacher	Harvey E. Handsford 692 Polk blvd.	Plymouth Congregational
Harrell Torrence, 15	Mail Clerk	Seymour Gaines 1173 Tenth st.	Union Baptist
Boland Graham, 16	Sales Manager	Dr. John Thompson 6901 New York ave.	Glen Echo Christian
Eugene Pitts, 16	Laborer	Alvin Bassett 1208 S. E. Phillip st.	Indianola Hgts. Christian
Bolden Eckford, 17	Waiter	Harold Sharr 1300 N. W. Seventieth	Highland Park Christian
Eldon Holland, 18	Church Camp Administrator	Wilbur Miller Polk City	St. John's Lutheran
Jacquelyn Evans, 16	Male Nurse	James Faust 4104 Aurora ave.	Glen Echo Christian
Mary Jane Wintz, 17	Mgr. Textbook Supply Firm	William L. Carter 1060 Fourteenth st.	Union Baptist
Carol Lindsey, 17	Lawyer	Dr. Richard Hammer 2725 Lynner dr.	Highland Park Christian
Henry Droughter, 16	Messenger, Ark. Highway Dept.	Ira Campbell 3829 Merced st.	First Baptist
Dorris Brown, 16	Postman	Harold McCollum 4222 Center st.	Westminster United Presby.
Janet Davis, 16	Waiter	James Harris 4053 Plainview drive	Mt. Zion Baptist, Mason City
Gracetta Thompson, 18	Teacher	Henry Van Ekeren Pella	First Baptist, Pella
Myrtis Smith, 16	Porter	Charles Cutforth 826 Fortieth st.	St. John's Luth.
Willie Harper, 16	Junior High Principal	W. Ruhl Shuman 4709 Woodland	Central Presby.
Kris Braun, 17	(Dead)	James Pennock 3811 Glover st.	First Baptist
Jimmy Isum, 17	Hospital Attendant	William Richards 1607 Ohio st.	East Side Christ. & Miss'y Alliance
William Pate, 18	Teacher	The Rev. Everett Ward Pella	First Baptist, Pella
Jerry Taylor, 15	Lawyer	Ernest Redd 1753 Walker	Corinthian Baptist
Barbara Ragan, 17	Insurance	William Richards 1607 Ohio st.	East Side Chris. & Miss'y Alliance
Mary Lou Poolman, 17	(Mother is Director of Christ. educ.)	Roger Johnson 707 Thirty-sixth st.	Central Presby.
Gordon Williamson, 17	Lawyer	Charles Farr 914 Cummins pkwy.	Plymouth Congregational
Reagan Cole, 16	Engineer	James Harris 4053 Plainview dr.	Mt. Zion Baptist, Mason City

'Emphasize Danger in Smoking'

Students--

Continued from Page One

run to "stronger controls over student smoking."

Johnson said he has not discussed student smoking with members of the State Board of Public Instruction, but plans to do so.

Heeren said any future educational program would include material from national associations, such as those dealing with cancer, heart diseases and tuberculosis.

"Pressed"

"But," warned Heeren, "it takes a lot of plotting, planning and money to work these things into a regular curriculum. And most of us are pressed for time and money."

Conn said the problem facing most school boards is that any ban against smoking extending beyond the school grounds "runs against the sensitivity of the outside citizenry."

In other words, he said, many parents object to school boards setting down rules for rearing their children

But Conn said that because of the recent report linking smoking and lung cancer and other diseases, "school boards would do well to consider increased emphasis on personal health and smoking."

Private School Rejects Negroes

NEW ORLEANS, LA. (AP) — The possibility of a court test loomed Saturday for Louisiana's grant - in - aid system — the state's last-ditch effort to preserve school segregation.

Three Negro children made and unsuccessful attempt Friday to enroll at one of the all-white private schools where pupils receive state aid.

Officials of the Ninth Ward Elementary School turned the three children away, saying the head of the school was out of town.

A. P. Tureaud, sr., chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Negro children would try again and hinted at a court test for the grant-in-aid program if the private school refuses to admit them.

MARCH 1964 CONFERENCE

EDUCATION, A PREREQUISITE FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT

GEORGIA & SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

HELD AT THE AUGUSTA TOWN HOUSE MOTOR INN

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Fair and full
employment requires more
and better training and education so
that all citizens can qualify for jobs that
will open up. We must eradicate the
distress and social problems
which unemployment
brings in its wake.

—John F. Kennedy

REGISTRATION

Augusta Town House Motor Inn

Friday 3-7 o'clock

March 20, 1964

****

DINNER

EMBASSY ROOM

7 o'clock

Augusta Town House Motor Inn

Presiding: The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Chairman, South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Welcome: Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, President, Paine College.

Purpose of the Conference: Dr. Lionel Newsom, Chairman, Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Introduction of Speaker: The Reverend C. S. Hamilton, Pastor, Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta.

Speaker: Mr. Otis E. Finley, Jr., Associate Director of the National Urban League.

WORKSHOPS

Saturday

March 21, 1964

CITIZENS CONSULTATION ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. The Role of the Citizen in Updating and Upgrading the Public Schools - 9-12:30:

Leader: Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Education Committee.

Resource Panel: Mrs. C. E. Anderson, Columbia, South Carolina.
Dr. Judith Joyner, Columbia, South Carolina
Mrs. W. Frederic Robinson, Columbia, South Carolina
Dr. William H. Knight, Columbia, South Carolina
Dr. Lionel Newsom, Atlanta, Georgia

****

2. The Role of the Citizen in Desegregation of Schools - 9-12:30:

Leader: Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Atlanta, Expert in Community Relations.

Resource Panel: Mrs. Florence Robin, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. G. W. Hixon, Rome, Georgia
Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Brunswick, Georgia
Mrs. Kathleen Green, Athens, Georgia

CITIZENS CONSULTATION ON JOBS, TRAINING AND RECRUITING

3. The Role of Citizens in Implementing State and Federal Training and Retraining Programs - 9-12:30:

Leader: Mr. L. S. James, Field Representative of South Carolina Council, Columbia, South Carolina.

Resource Panel: Mr. George O. Butler, Washington, D. C.
Mr. John H. Wheeler, Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Sara W. Herbin, Raleigh, N. C.
Mr. Phenizee Ransom, Atlanta, Georgia.

****

4. The Role of Citizens in Recruiting People for Jobs, Jobs for People - 9-12:30:

Leader: Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Business Woman and Civic Worker, Augusta, Georgia.

Resource Panel: Mr. R. L. Cousins, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. H. M. Sweatt, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Otis Finley, New York City, New York
Mr. Willard Huggins, Augusta

****

LUNCHEON

Saturday 12:30

Presiding: Dr. Lionel Newsom, Chairman, Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Introduction of the Speaker: Dr. Victor Vaughan, Chairman of the Augusta Council on Human Relations.

Speaker: Dr. Lucius Pitts, President, Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama.

Response to Speaker: Mr. George McMillan, Aiken, South Carolina.
Mrs. James Ray, Saint Simons Island, Georgia.

WHO'S WHO

The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Chairman of South Carolina Council on Human Relations; Pastor of the Bethel Methodist Church; holds various positions on the State and National Boards of the Methodist Church, Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, President of Paine College, Augusta, Georgia.

Dr. Lionel Newsom, Chairman of Georgia Council on Human Relations; President of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc,; Professor of Sociology, Morehouse College; Atlanta, Georgia.

The Reverend C. S. Hamilton, Pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, Georgia.

Mr. Otis E. Finley, Jr., Associate Director of the National Urban League; directs the Urban League program on Education and Youth Incentives; New York City, New York.

Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Education Committee.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson, Supervisor Adult Education, South Carolina State Department of Education.

Dr. Judith Joyner, Professor of Education, University of South Carolina.

Mrs. W. Frederic Robinson, Guidance Counselor and Director Distributive Education Program, C.A. Johnson High School.

Dr. William H. Knight, Psychologist for South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Expert in Community Relations; former Director of Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Florence Robin, Civic Leader and Writer, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. G. W. Hixon, Civic Leader and Teacher, Rome, Georgia.

Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Civic Leader and Musician, Brunswick, Georgia.

Mrs. Kathleen Green, Civic Leader, Athens, Georgia.

Mr. L. S. James, Field Representative of South Carolina Council on Human Relations; Columbia, South Carolina.

Mr. George Butler, The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; Washington, D. C.

Mr. John H. Wheeler, President, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham, North Carolina.

Mrs. Sara W. Herbin, Employment Services Representative, Governor's Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mr. Phenizee Ransom, Regional Representative of the Bureau of Employment Security of U.S. Department of Labor, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Businesswoman and Civic Leader, Augusta, Georgia.

Mr. R. L. Cousins, Assistant Director of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., formerly with Georgia Department of Education; Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. H. M. Sweatt, Associate Director of the Southern Regional Office who is working with the Skill Bank Division of the Employment Program of the National Urban League, (Mr. Sweatt of Sweatt vs Texas).

Mr. Vernon Jordan, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council; former Field Representative of NAACP.

Mr. Willard Huggins, Proctor and Gamble, Augusta, Georgia.

Dr. Victor Vaughan, Chairman of the Augusta Council on Human Relations, Augusta, Georgia.

Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama; former Director of the Georgia Teachers Education Association and a long time officer of the Georgia Council; now Chairman of the Alabama Council.

Mr. George McMillan, Free Lance Writer, Aiken, South Carolina.

Mrs. James Ray, Civic Leader, Saint Simons Island, Georgia.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PAID MEMBERS

	March 1961		March 1964
Atlanta	215		639
Augusta	27		53
Columbus,	15		50
Macon	38		79
		In State	57
At Large	34		
		Out of State	57
Savannah			71
Rome			62
Brunswick			70
Albany			22
Athens			6
	329		1166

LaGrange is in the process of organization.

A first meeting has been held in Statesboro.

March, 1964

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Budget - 1963 - 1964

INCOME	1963 - 1964	Oct. 1 - Feb. 29
Southern Regional Council	$ 6,000.00	$ 3,950.00
Field Foundation	10,000.00	10,000.00
Memberships	3,000.00	1,354.00
Contributions	12,300.00	6,584.66
	$31,300.00	$21,888.66

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries (2 professional, 1 clerical)	$19,400.00	$ 7,425.00
Pay roll taxes	700.00	161.57
Refund to locals	1,000.00	352.00
Office supplies	700.00	353.92
Printing	1,000.00	344.06
Postage	700.00	323.96
Telephone	1,000.00	386.16
Meetings	500.00	219.25
Travel	4,000.00	1,062.09
Rent	1,050.00	350.00
Equipment	400.00	0.00
Accounting	240.00	90.00
Books and subscriptions	200.00	69.19
Miscellaneous	410.00	39.31
	$31,300.00	$11,176.51

Ga. Council on Human Rels.

LWD
VJ
PW
SB
BP
MM

CONFIDENTIAL

QUARTERLY REPORT to SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
December, January, February
1963 - 1964

We take pleasure in announcing a new Council, the Athens Council on Human Relations. The fourth meeting will be held April 13th. Mr. Jack May is nominated as chairman. The group has started on a substantial program, has had about 40 in attendance at the meetings.

Our membership figure does not reflect the new group since dues have not been turned in to date. The membership has reached the 1133 mark this quarter.

Several other new towns seem ready for organizational efforts. LaGrange has had a first meeting and voted to start an organization. We have made visits to Gainesville and Carrollton. We have spoken to integrated meetings in Tallapoosa and Statesboro. These were firsts in these towns. It will take time and persuasion to allay fears and to build established Councils. We have had requests from individuals in Fitzgerald, Jesup and Swainsboro. Many people are ready if we had organizers who could travel the state. Pauley alone traveled 4534 miles since Christmas. Organizing new groups must not consume time that must be spent in guiding and promoting useful programs in existing councils. There is a real need for added budget for professional help in program.

During the last five (5) months the Columbus Council has shown the greatest percentage of growth, practically doubling its membership. This is fine. Many more people in this city will be needed to plan a wise program to promote change in this town. This can easily be a real trouble spot in the near future.

The Rome Council has experienced much harassment, and have weathered the storm. Lunch counters are still closed in spite of another sit-in. Negroes are attending the formerly white trade school.

Several Councils, Macon, Columbus and Augusta, are beginning to work toward preparing their towns for school desegregation next fall. Macon and Augusta are organizing citizens committees. Gainesville will probably desegregate voluntarily. No work, to our knowledge is being done in Albany to prepare anyone for school desegregation. This could be the scene of Georgia's first closed school.

Desegregation of restaurants and motels seems to be at a standstill. Lunch counters are open in most of the larger towns but the restaurants are still closed except for a few in Atlanta, Savannah and Brunswick. The feeling at the moment seems to be -- "We'll wait and see what Congress does with the Civil Rights Bill". We are also working on this problem -- not waiting to see, but helping communities to plan how to accept the law and implement it.

Mr. Holmes has great hope that this summer will see the end of state park segregation. The Jekyll court case has been heard but no decision rendered.

The Brunswick Council has been suffering from bad radio publicity over WMOG, one of the Johnny Reb radio stations. We had filed complaints to the Federal Communications Commission concerning the station, specifically the word "nigger" being used on the air. It is time for the license to be renewed. The Federal Communications Commission has put the station on probation. This has not made Mr. Allan Woodall happy. Council members are showing courage under the attacks.

We cooperated in a week-end Conference "Better Life for Georgia Farmers", under the leadership of the Sharecroppers Fund. The whole field of farm programs and rural area problems is new to our staff. We hope that some cooperative plan can be worked out so Georgia might have the benefit of a staff person to guide the work of our councils and to reach out into rural Georgia. Perhaps of all the discrimination in the state, that to the farmer has been the greatest. With new federal programs, new emphasis on poverty, we must find ways to meet the challenge.

We cooperated with an Atlanta Student Conference on Race and Religion; spoke at the request of Americus women at the state meeting of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs in Macon.

The spring conference at Augusta March 20, 21 was great success. About 400 people attended about equally divided between South Carolina and Georgia. The work shops were good, the speakers fine. The general atmosphere was great. It meant much to all to walk in the front door of the Richmond Hotel. Thirteen Georgia towns were represented. It was a costly conference financially. If our members are going to enjoy first class hotel service we will have to under write conferences to a greater extent than in the past. We do not want to limit the attendance to those conference goers who can afford the luxury and omit the hard workers in the local groups who cannot pay the price and need the information and inspiration.

We have published the "Albany, Georgia, Police State?". This we hope will be helpful as an educational piece in South Georgia.

Mr. Holmes continues to work with Breadbasket. Mrs. Pauley worked closely in Atlanta with a group of ladies from different organizations in seeking some way of coordinating and stimulating the work of many groups in Civil Rights. "Partners for Progress" has been organized and is proving to be a positive force in the community.

We are planning and working on a spring campaign for new members and for finances. This will be the first large effort in mailing that we have attempted

for about 18 months. We are in hopes that it will be successful.

Last year when the executive committee decided to put major emphasis in South Georgia and particularly Southwest Georgia, we realized we would not have the rapid increase of membership. But we believe the decision was sound. When attending a Woman's Club convention in Macon, women from Americus and Albany told of the deep appreciation for the efforts of the Council in this area. Our presence seemed to have meaning even though we have no positive gains to report. At Christmas we helped the Albany Movement send a Christmas letter to 1000 whites. This may have encouraged the Albany Movement more than it touched the hearts of the whites. But who knows? The Albany Council is suffering from the loss of white members, almost every one has moved from town. The remaining white people seem to be more defensive than ever. Recently the General at the Marine Base who had appointed a biracial committee has been transferred. Every positive move seems to meet the same end.

We have kept in touch with the peace walkers (members of the Committee for Non-Violent Action) during the months they have been in Georgia. They are now in Florida. We have sought to find the truth concerning their activities and their treatment by the police so we could answer correctly the many inquiries from over the country concerning them. We have tried to help them have the freedom to walk through the state and give out their information.

Mrs. Pauley made her third trip to New York to try to raise our budget. The financial report is attached. Our membership, our budget, and our program have expanded, but not nearly fast enough. We need more of everything to even begin to get the results that should be expected of an organization such as ours. Many white people are coming out of their dream world, many Negroes are stirring with dissatisfaction and the desire to move. The political climate is changing. Now is the time for a greatly increased program. To do this our immediate needs are: office equipment; added clerical staff; funds to employ the services of professional persons for specific program activities.

Please give us advice and criticism.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
1106-19th Avenue, South

April 1, 1964

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

When you were speaking at Vanderbilt University Divinity School on March 12, I asked you about the FEPC provisions in the Federal Civil Rights bill and we discussed this a bit more during lunch. In comparison with some of the other sections it did not seem so important. Last week I was in rural West Tennessee, and from my interview there, I have come to believe that the fair employment provisions of the civil rights bill are of prime importance in the quest for full citizenship rights.

My visit to Hardeman County (population 21,517) was made at the request of an informal Negro civil rights group who are seeking employment for Negroes. Hardeman County is part of the old cotton economy of West Tennessee, and the county seat, Bolivar, shows evidence of its former affluence. The county courthouse is a masterpiece of ante-bellum architecture, and there are beautiful old Georgian homes still handsomely maintained in Bolivar and the surrounding area. Several years ago, Hardeman County floated a bond issue to build factories and encourage the entrance of industry. There are now 1000 persons employed in the four factories I visited which have been established in the county in recent years. The quest for industry continues, and unemployment in the county remains a problem, but it is more severe for Negroes than whites.

DeSota Metals in Bolivar now employs about 675 persons, all white. They have had "one or two Negroes" in their employ, and are "thinking about how they can include some additional ones - perhaps next fall, or sometime in the future." This factory, a tool and die works, has been in the community less than two years. Except for the top jobs, they use entirely unskilled labor, with on-the-job training. Basic literacy and some manual dexterity is required. The initial screening of applicants is done by the State Employment Service, but the employment selection is made by the company. Negroes referred by the Service are not hired. A new garment factory, making men's pants is just beginning. It will employ mostly women,

(more)

but plans to use no Negroes, although they have a large group of applications from Negroes. They believe that the white women will "walk off the job" if they take Negroes. They proudly note that they have a male Negro janitor, and two other Negroes in maintenance. A tannery run by International Shoe Company has about 60 Negro men working in the dirtiest process (on hides) but refuses to upgrade. Another production line firm employs many women, but will not consider using Negro women, "because we just don't think it would work to try to mix them in."

It is true that the factories are getting no encouragement from the county officials to change their policies. Officials are anxious not to upset the industries, and the industries feel that they are going along with the community's wishes. Everybody is caught in a vicious circle. The county judge thinks the Negroes ought to be given some of the jobs, but declares that he can't do anything about it. Then he falls back on all of the old cliches: Negroes don't want to work; they spend their money for liquor; they just want integration; everybody is happy here except for some of the "radical Negroes."

With the increase of industry, the plight of the Negro citizens becomes worse. Many small farmers have put their cotton acreage in the soil bank, and entered the factories. Negro unemployment increases. To the plea of Negro leadership for the Negro high school students to remain in school in order to be better trained for jobs, the response is, "What jobs?".

One of the intelligent young Negro leaders remarked, "I know about all of the changes that have come in Memphis. I've heard about the new opportunities there. But I don't live in Memphis; I live in Bolivar, and none of those things is happening here." She's right. There have been no inroads in the rural counties. It seems to me that we must have the FEPC part of the Civil Rights bill in order to gain any access to economic independence for Negroes who reside outside of the urban centers.

The importance of Title VII has evidently been recognized by the segregationists. At least I heard more mis-information on this section, devoutly believed by whites, than on any other. Not one of the persons repeating these fantasies had read the bill, but had been told that it prohibited dismissal of any Negro employee, and required quota employment. If my experience is generally true in small Southern towns, then I believe we need to redouble our efforts to protect Title VII against emasculating amendments.

We are looking forward to your return to the Vanderbilt campus this spring. We are genuinely appreciative of your columns which appear in The Nashville Tennessean, and ~~increases~~ have our eagerness to hear you whenever you are in Nashville.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Houston Quarterly Report

LWD
VJ
PW
SB
BP
MM

OFFICERS

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
PRESIDENT

*HENRY GROPPE
VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
RECORDING SECRETARY

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
A. D. AZIOS
JOHN N. BARNHART
EVERETT O. BELL
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
THE REV. SAMUEL M. CALDERON
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
WILLIAM F. COMER
MRS. ROBERT W. COSSUM, JR.
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
CHARLES R. GREGG
J. B. GREENFIELD
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
MRS. WALTER R. KAYE
MAX A. KING
THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WILLIAM J. SALMAN
*WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
DR. B. A. TURNER
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

April 10, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Seems as if we have really been neglecting you. We haven't meant to, but as usual our schedule is far too heavy for staff of two. If it weren't for faithful members and volunteers, we'd be out of business.

I am enclosing copies of our last three financial statements. Our March 31, 1964 balance looks mighty good and is, but we still have some large bills on the Dr. Ralph Bunche meeting to take care of. As of today, April 10, 1964, our balance is $2,711.50. This is much better than the balance we showed of $12.67 on December 31, 1963.

For your information, I am enclosing some materials from the Ralph Bunche meeting, including notes from the Evaluation. The last piece of material "Houston Welcomes... Dr. Ralph Bunche" was distributed by the pickets. I have not attempted to include nearly all of the publicity, etc. Mrs. Vincent Fromen, a new member, handled the publicity and did a super job. She came into our membership following the Housing Conference.

Also, have enclosed a Review of Reports as Listed on the Agenda which was distributed to our Board Members at their last meeting.

On an attached sheet, I am listing activities day by day and as usual I am probably leaving several off. Our next activity is the Senior High Workshop. We had an excellent briefing session last night with twenty persons present. Mr. Ted Freedman, ADL, was in charge of this session for us and did an excellent job. We have had numerous other appointments with individuals and conferences with two or three persons.

We have twelve billboards up over town which are very attractive titled, "BE COLOR BLIND -HIRE THE BEST MAN" They were designed by a member of our Mass Communications committee. When we get a copy of the large poster, we will send you one. We hope to get it on TV in the very near future.

Changes - Methodist Hospital now has Negro physician on staff and has desegregated patient services. Memorial Baptist Hospital has desegregated services. City of Houston, under a new administration, has removed racial desegregation from all employment records and has employed a Negro attorney and a Negro lady as secretary and is seeking other Negro applicants. (see copy of news items, I have attached). Rice University has broken the will of the founder and is now open for Negro students to enroll. Rice and University of Houston both have employed Negroes in formerly all-white jobs. The school status remains unchanged with 7/10 of 1% of the eligible Negro students enrolled in formerly all white schools. CK's note: Houston city attorney recently stated that the local chapter of the NAACP was doing the best job in Houston of keeping down trouble. With 7/10 of 1% defacto desegregation things are mighty peaceful. Us Houstonians just don't want much! New job opportunities for Negroes are opening all the time. Humble Oil and Refining Company has just recently employed a man in the Production Research Dept--that is a Negro man and a "truck" drive(Negro) This latter employee has sales responsibilities. We are establishing good relations with many personnel managers in many companies.

Have you done any more surveys on changing conditions in the south and if so, please forward us copies and if none have been made recently, we would certainly encourage you to do so.

Today we received our copy of Ten Years of Prelude by Benjamin Muse with the compliments of SRC and The Viking Press. We are most grateful for this generous gift and know it will be most helpful and intend to recommend it highly.

We would surely like to see you over this way soon, Paul. When can we expect you?

Most sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures (Many)

REVIEW OF REPORTS AS
LISTED ON AGENDA

Membership Campaign- The total amount pledged in the Membership Campaign was $10,969. This was toward a goal of $27,400. Although the campaign was designed to be completed the Big Gifts Division ($100.00 or more) did not complete its canvas and is continuing solicitation. According to our anticipated needs, $15,000.00 additional must be raised this year to continue our present operations.

A permanent Budget and Finance Committee has been appointed to oversea the entire financial operations of the Council. One of the items to be considered by this committee is the possible readjustment of membership fees. This committee, composed of at least Five members and a Chairman who is to be a member of the Board of Directors.

Battaglia Project - Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman and Mr. Kelly met with Mr. John Wildenthal, City Attorney for the City of Houston and Mr. Ed Cazares, first Assistant and reviewed the status of the project. Strong support for our request was given by Mr. Wildenthal. This proposal will be brought before the City Council as soon as Mr. Kelly can assure enough support from the various Councilmen to assure passage. This should be done within the next two weeks.

Racial Harmony Communications Project - Mr. Bob Dannenbaum, of the advertising firm of Goodwin, Dannenbaum, Littman and Wingfield, Inc. has proposed a study to determine if the mass communications media of our community could be used to influence the people of Houston against prejudice and to act as a pilot project for other communities. The project group is composed of the HCHR as sponsoring group, a Negro Rights leader (Mr. Asbury Butler), a Social Scientist (Dr. Rupert Koeninger) and a Marketing Counselor (Mr. Dannenbaum). The Executive Committee has approved the participation of the Council in the project.

The first phase of the project will be to discover the opinion and attitude of the people of Houston toward Negroes and then to devise a communications program to influence this opinion toward facts and truth. The project will be financed through foundation funds to be secured by the HCHR.

Committee on Independent Study - This Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Besselle Attwell is designed to increase the academic performance of selected students through a tutoring relationship with college students and other adults interested in voluhteering such services. The committee has developed a screening process for both the students and the tutors and now has the first pilot project under way.

Employment Meetings - The HCHR has been co-sponsor for two meetings of persons interested in the employment picture in Houston. Other sponsors have been the Texas Employment Commission and Texas S.U. The last of these two meetings was attended by 69 persons representing various employers and sponsoring organization members. Items of discussion were: Available Labor Market Selection Factors, Testing and Adjustment of the working environment. Under the direction of Dr. B. A. Turner, Chairman of the Employment Committee of the HCHR, these meetings have opened communications between many persons concerned with the problems involved in hiring minorities in jobs which have formally been closed to them. Another gathering of these persons and others interested will be held in the next few weeks at the request of the last group present.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Meeting - Mr. Adolph Susholtz has completed an excellent meeting for the HCHR to present Dr. Bunche. As of last Tuesday, all tickets have been sold and many persons have been turned away. Included as honored guests for the evening are the Presidents of the five Universities in Houston, Mr. Dick French, Secretary of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John de Menil, Mr. Palmer Hutcheson, and Mayor Louis Welch who will present a key to the city to Dr. Bunche.

Housing Committee - Reports of the Housing Conference have been mailed to you in the last newsletter but two further reports may be of interest. First, the Committee will sponsor the Bus Tour for any group in the city interested. The cost will be $50.00 and the Council will take care of all arrangements. Second, there has been established a sub-committee to begin working in the area of rehabilitating depressed or grey areas of our city. They are looking for a small project which could serve as a demonstration area.

3/20/64

ACTIVITIES JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1964
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January		
3	10:00 a.m.	Mr. Kelly spoke with a group at the First Methodist Church on Social Concerns
8	12:00 Noon	Housing Committee Meeting
	11:00 a.m.	Mr. Kelly attended a meeting at Prairie View College
9	12:15 Noon	Housing Committee meeting with Mr. Zarefsky at Community Council
10	12:00 Noon	Executive Committee meeting
13	4:00 p.m.	International Relations Committee (Dr. Ralph Bunche meeting)
14	12:00 Noon	Racial Harmony Communications Project
16	12:00 Noon	Senior High Planning Group
15-18	8:15 p.m.	"A Raisin in the Sun"
21	6:30 p.m.	Kick-Off Supper for Fund Raising Campaign
22	10:00 a.m.	Planning session for Employment Picture Mtg.
23	6:30 p.m.	Community Council Annual Meeting
21	10:00 a.m.	Health and Welfare Week, Poverty Workshop (Our Health Chairman served on planning committee)
24	7:30 a.m.	First Report Meeting on Campaign
24-25	8:15 p.m.	Repeat "Raisin in..." Fund Raising
28	12:00 Noon	Second Report Meeting - Fund Raising Campaign
29	3:30 p.m.	Second Planning Session - Employment Picture Mtg.
29-30		SRC Annual Meeting
30	12:00 Noon	Senior High Planning Session
	6:30 p.m.	Third Report Meeting - Fund Raising Campaign
	8:00 p.m.	Waller County Courthouse

February		
3	12:00 Noon	Fourth Report Meeting - Fund Raising Campaign
7	10:30 a.m.	Mr. Kelly appointment with Bishop Morkovsky
11	8:00 p.m.	Mass Communications Committee Meeting
12	12:00 Noon	Mr. Kelly spoke with Bryan (Texas) Ministerial Assoc. on subject, "How About Human Relations in Bryan?"
13	9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	Housing Conference
18	3:00 p.m.	Employment Picture Meeting, T.S.U.
20	12:00 Noon	Senior High Planning Session
	4:00 p.m.	Committee on Independent Study (Tutoring)
	2:00 p.m.	Mr. Kelly spoke with E. O. Smith, Jr. High School (Negro) Assembly Program
25	12:00 Noon	Houston Association for United Nations Annual Mtg. (several Council members attended)
26	7:00 p.m.	Committee on Independent Study (Tutoring)
27	10:00 a.m.	Mrs. Dumbauld served as a moderator for both the
	7:00 p.m.	day and evening sessions of the Women's Inter-faith Workshop (6th annual)

Activities January, February, March, 1964
The Houston Council on Human Relations

March		
3	12:00 Noon	Executive Committee Meeting
4	8:00 p.m.	Texas Bill of Rights Dinner
12	4:00 p.m.	Board of Directors
	8:15 p.m.	National Council of CJ Brotherhood Dinner (Mr. Kelly and Mrs. Dumbauld attended) (Mrs. Rayzor was one of the honorees)
13	10:00 a.m.	Mr. P. F. Ayer, Berea, Kentucky, (Housing Conference speaker) was to be in Galveston. MR. Kelly met him at airport and drove him to his meeting.
16	12:00 Noon	Housing Sub-Committee on Municipal Regulations Regarding Housing
	4:00 p.m.	Education Committee Meeting
17	12:00 Noon	Executive Committee Meeting
19	9:30 a.m.	Cooperating with I. I. E. appointment set-up with young lady from Paris, France. Mr. Kelly visited with in office and Mrs. Dumbauld took to a Negro and white Junior High School
	12:00 Noon	Senior High Planning Meeting
20	4:00 p.m.	Board of Directors Meeting
25	11:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	Dr. Ralph Bunche
30	12:00 Noon	Housing Sub-Committee on Mun. Reg. regarding housing
	7:00 p.m.	Housing Sub-Committee on Bus Tours

Negro Girl To Take First Clerical Job at City Hall

Miss Carolyn White will become the first Negro ever employed in a clerical job at the Houston City Hall when she goes to work Tuesday as junior clerk in the legal department.

Hiram T. Downard, the Civil Service director, also announced the employment of a $9,000-a-year office manager in the city water division.

HE IS James R. Scanlon, 40 University of Tennessee graduate, most recently connected with a Florida gas company as an accounts supervisor and staff auditor.

Downard said Scanlon is an experienced data processing programmer — a qualification necessary to the water division, where a new data processing system will be put into operation.

Miss White, 3635 Gulf Freeway, is a 19-year-old Houston native. She was graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in 1961, attended Saint Phillips College in San Antonio and the University of Houston.

Downard said the city's application forms for Civil Service jobs no longer require racial identification.

MISS WHITE is at least the third Negro offered a clerical job in recent months at the City Hall. A Negro architect turned down the offer of a job as a city draftsman recently because it paid about $200-a-month less than his present salary.

Also, a young woman who qualified for a clerical job during Former Mayor Lewis Cutrer's administration, declined a city offer because she got a better job with an oil company.

2 The Houston Press
MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1964

City Drops 'Race' On Applications

The city of Houston has dropped the "race" question from its employe applications for the first time.

The action was taken two weeks ago on orders of newly-appointed Civil Service Director Hiram T. Downard. He said:

He said the city has many Negro civil service employes working already. Most of them are police officers, warrant officers, and junior clerks.

He said he thought there were several Negro employment applications now being processed.

Mr. Downard said he saw no political implications in the change of the application form.

April 10, 1964

To: Council Presidents, Finance Chairman and Board Members

From: Eileen Eddy, State Finance Chairman (by Laura Lee, State office)

Since it is sometimes hard for laymen to understand extensive financial reports, let me explain that for all budgetary purposes the following should be understood in regard to the General Fund - Exhibit B:

The cash Balance as of December 1963 of $1,936.88 can be misleading unless you understand -

$1,483.22 was received in December, 1963 for 1964 quotas, AND, $1,000.00 was a gift for an additional staff person which was not a budgeted item. This means that we began the year (1964) with a $546.34 defecit. However, since we began 1963 with a defecit of $483.68 which was taken care of by the 1963 budget, we came within $52.66 of meeting our over-all 1963 budget.

Exhibit D: Receipts from William C. Whitney Foundation shows $4,500.00. This should have shown receipts from William C. Whitney Foundation $3,500.00 and receipts from National Methodist Church $1,000.00.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December 31, 1963

RUTH C. HARRIS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

RUTH C. HARRIS
Certified Public Accountant

2816 Edgewood Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

To the Board of Directors
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I have audited the cash receipts and disbursements records of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the year ended December 31, 1963, and submit herewith my report consisting of comments and a statement of receipts and disbursements with related exhibits and schedules as follows:

EXHIBIT A - Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Exhibit B - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - General Fund
Schedule B-1 Memberships and Contributions
Schedule B-2 Salaries
Schedule B-3 Office Equipment Rentals and Purchases
Schedule B-4 Miscellaneous Expenditures
Exhibit C - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Field Fund
Schedule C-1 Personal Services
Schedule C-2 Fixed Asset Additions
Schedule C-3 Fixed Charges
Schedule C-4 Miscellaneous
Exhibit D - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Whitney Fund
Schedule D-1 Salaries
Exhibit E - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Special Prince Edward Project Fund

My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

It has been the practice to handle all transactions from a single fund and to show all receipts and disbursements in the statements. However, beginning in 1963 transactions are accounted for by funds. The statements reflect only the net effect of non-budgeted items in the general fund. (Total recorded receipts and disbursements are reconciled with statement figures in the comments.)

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements, together with comments, presents fairly the recorded cash transactions of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the year ended December 31, 1963 on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except as stated in the immediately preceding paragraph.

Yours very truly,

Ruth C. Harris, CPA

C O M M E N T S

SPECIAL FUNDS

Special Funds have been established in addition to the General Fund as follows:

Marshall Field Foundation Fund - Restricted for use for Equal Job Opportunities Project. Deposited in the Bank of Virginia.

William C. Whitney Foundation Fund - For employment of Associate Director. Deposited in the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company.

Prince Edward County Special Project Fund - Deposited in the Bank of Virginia.

GENERAL FUND

General funds are deposited in the State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts.

Beginning Balance. Cash on hand per audit December 31, 1962 of $17,627.72 represented the following:

Marshall Field Foundation Fund	$15,000.00
William C. Whitney Foundation Fund	3,111.40
General Fund	(483.68)
	$17,627.72

Receipts. Total cash receipts accounted for amounting to $32.046.61 include, in addition to receipts of $24,305.22 shown in the statement, the following non-budgeted items and fund transfers:

Transfers from other funds for rent, salaries, payroll taxes, supplies, postage, and travel expenses	$2,604.81
Memberships and contributions refunded to local councils	1,553.50
Ralph Bunche program receipts	1,027.50
New South subscriptions	960.00
Special Danville Program Fund	250.00
Reimbursement for expenses as follows:	
Annual meeting	436.00
Rent	385.00
Postage	260.38
Richmond-Petersburg Council Picnic	112.25
Office Supplies	77.23
Committee Lunches	49.00
Printing	18.72
N.S. F. check returned by bank	7.00
	$7,741.39

C O M M E N T S

GENERAL FUND (Continued)

Disbursements. Total cash disbursements accounted for, amounting to $47,737.45 included, in addition to disbursements of $21,884.66 shown in the statement, the following non-budgeted items and fund transfers:

Transfers to other funds	$16,938.39
Payroll taxes and employees taxes withheld transferred from other funds	3,299.99
Refunds to local councils	1,553.50
Expenditures for Ralph Bunche program	1,027.50
New South subscriptions	960.00
Special Danville Program	250.00
Reimbursed expenses:	
Committee lunches	49.00
Postage	399.31
Rent	632.50
Printing	18.72
Richmond-Petersburg Council picnic	112.25
Travel Expenses	76.33
Office Supplies	92.30
Annual Meeting	436.00
N. S. F. check returned by bank	7.00
	$25,852.79

EXHIBIT A

Virginia Council on Human Relations
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1963

	TOTAL	General Fund	Field Fund	Whitney Fund	Special Prince Edward
RECEIPTS:					
Memberships and Contribution	$14,837.02	$14,837.02	----	----	----
Special Contributions	5,500.00	1,000.00	----	----	$4,500.00
Southern Regional Council	7,835.00	7,835.00	----	----	----
Foundations	15,000.00	500.00	$10,000.00	$4,500.00	----
Miscellaneous Inc.	171.14	13.50	157.64	----	----
Memberships and Contributions to be refunded	119.70	119.70	----	----	----
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$43,462.86	$24,305.22	$10,157.64	$4,500.00	$4,500.00
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Salaries and Payroll Taxes	$25,402.45	$12,330.06	$9,396.78	$3,675.61	----
Travel	4,514.27	1,563.79	1,572.30	1,378.18	----
Office Expenses	10,818.08	7,660.86	3,152.29	4.93	---
Programs	138.97	138.97	----	----	----
Miscellaneous	75.20	52.20	23.00	----	----
New South	42.00	42.00	----	----	----
Expenses of Richmond-Petersburg Co. Speaker	96.78	96.78	----	----	----
Prince Edward and Danville Stories	2,366.32	----	----	----	2,366.32
TOTAL	$43,454.07	$21,884.66	$14,144.37	$5,058.72	$2,366.32
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS	8.79	$ 2,420.56	($3,986.73)	($ 558.72)	$2,133.68
CASH BAL. JAN. 1,1963	$17,627.72	(483.68)	15,000.00	3,111.40	----
CASH BAL. DEC. 31,"	$17,636.51	1,936.88	$11,013.27	$2,552.68	$2,133.68

On Deposit as Follows:

$1,936.88	State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts
11,013.27	The Bank of Virginia
2,552.68	Consolidated Bank and Trust Company
2,133.68	The Bank of Virginia
$17,636.51	Total

EXIBIT B

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1963

RECEIPTS:			
Memberships and Contributions (Schedule B-1)		$13,353.80	
Memberships --1964 Quota		289.52	
Contributions --1964 Quota		1,193.70	
Southern Regional Council		7,835.00	
William C. Whitney Foundation		500.00	
Special Gift for additional Staff		1,000.00	
Sale of Books and Literature		13.50	
Memberships and Contributions to be refunded to Local Councils		119.70	
			$24.305.22
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries (Schedule B-2)			
Executive Director	$7,975.33		
Secretaries	4,040.37	$12,015.70	
Payroll Taxes		314.36	
Travel Expenses of Executive Director		1,563.79	
Office Expenses			
Office Supplies	1,382.63		
Telephone	1,194.25		
Printing and Memeographing	526.94		
Books and Literature	159.92		
Postage	953.31		
Rent and Utilities	1,366.27		
Office Equipment Purchases and Rentals (Schedule B-3)	2,024.21		
Auditor's Fee	45.00		
Bank Service Charges	8.33	$ 7,660.86	
Programs:			
Board and Committee Meetings	87.62		
Annual Meeting	51.35	- 138.97	
Miscellaneous Expenditures (Schedule B-4)		52.20	
New South Subscriptions		42.00	
Expenses of Richmond-Petersburg Annual Meeting (Refunded in January, 1964)		96.78	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$21,884.66
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS			2,420.56
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1963			(483.68)
CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1963 (On Deposit in State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts)			$1,936.88

Schedule B-1
MEMBERSHIPS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Memberships	$ 4,371.95
*Contributions	10,357.45
Total	$14,729.40
Less Refunds to Local Councils	1,375.60
Per Statement	$13,353.80

Refunds to local councils were not entered separately for memberships and contributions for the first ten months of the year. It is, therefore, not possible to show the net effect of refunds on the individual items.

*Includes excess of receipts over disbursements as follows:

$56.61	Ralph Bunche Program
2.34	Richmond-Petersburg Council Picnic

Schedule B-2
SALARIES

Gross Salaries:		
H. Lee, Executive Director-		$ 8,000.00
L. Lee, Secretary		2,507.52
E. Adams, Secretary		1,515.25
Total		$12,022.77
Less taxes withheld to be remitted in 1964:		
F. I. C. A. Taxes	$13.26	
Federal Withholding Taxes	116.20	
State Withholding Taxes	46.16	175.62
		$11,847.15
Add taxes withheld in 1962 remitted in 1963		156.61
		$12,003.76
Add overpayments made in error as follows:		
Executive Director	11.33	
E. Adams	.91	
	12.24	
Less Underpayment in error:		
O. Smith	.30	11.94
Per Statement		$12,015.70

NOTE: The 11.33 overpayment made in error to the Executive Director was refunded in January, 1964.

Schedule B-3
OFFICE EQUIPMENT RENTALS AND PURCHASES

Equipment Rentals		$ 164.52
Equipment Purchases:		
Postage Machine	$ 38.00	
Multilith	1,266.08	
Letter file	39.95	
Folding Machine	296.63	
Typewriter	28.30	
Balance due on Photocopier	190.73	1,859.69
Per Statement		$2,024.21

Schedule B-4

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES

Placque	$26.70
Flowers	15.00
American Legion	10.50
	52.20

V C H R

EXHIBIT C

(Marshall Field Foundation Fund)

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES BUREAU

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1963

RECEIPTS:				
Marshall Field Foundation			$10,000.00	
Interest Income			157.64	
Total Receipts				$10,157.64
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Personal Services: (Schedule C.1)				
Director	$8,210.37			
Secretary	980.70	$9,191.07		
Payroll Taxes		205.71	9,396.78	
Fixed Asset Additions(Schedule C-2)			1,500.05	
Travel Expenses			1,572.30	
Telephone			415.18	
Postage and Telegraph			204.05	
Office Supplies			355.11	
Office Overhead			382.50	
Books & Literature			131.49	
Contractual Services			163.91	
Fixed Charges (Schedule C-3)			20.00	
Miscellaneous (Schedule C-4)			3.00	14,144.37
Total Disbursements				
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS				3,986.73
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1963				$15,000.00
CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1963				$11,013.27
(On Deposit in the Bank of Virginia)				

V E J O B

Schedule C- 1

PERSONAL SERVICES

GROSS SALARIES:		
Director		$8,375.00
Secretary-		1,000.00
Total		$9,375.00
Less taxes withheld to be remitted in 1964:		
F. I. C. A. taxes	$4.53	
Federal Withholding	117.50	
State Withholding	61.90	183.93
Per statement	-	$9,191.07

Schedule C - 2

FIXED ASSET ADDITIONS

File Cabinet	39.95
Electric Typewriter	461.10
Multilith	999.00
	$ 1,500.05

Schedule C-3

FIXED CHARGES

NAIRO MEMBERSHIP $20.00

Schedule C-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Committee Lunches $3.00

EXHIBIT D

Virginia Council on Human Relations
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1963

RECEIPTS:		
William C. Whitney Foundation		$4,400.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries (Schedule D - 1	$3,538.84	
Payroll Taxes	136.77	
Travel Expenses	1,378.18	
Checkbook	4.93	
Total Disbursements		5,058.72
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS		558.72
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1963		3,111.40
CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1963		$2,552.68
(On deposit in the Consolidated Bank and Trust Co.)		

Schedule D-1
SALARIES

Gross Salaries:			
O. L. Smith		$3,187.44	
M. Finch		359.99	
			$3,547.43
Less tax withheld to be remitted in 1964:			
State withholding taxes	$1.99		
Federal withholding taxes	4.00		
F. I. C. A. taxes	2.90		8.89
			$3,538.54
Add amount in General Fund resulting from underpayment in error to O.L. Smith			.30
Per statement			$3,538.84

EXHIBIT E

Virginia Council on Human Relations
SPECIAL PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY PROJECT FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended Decemember 31, 1963

RECEIPTS			$4,500.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Prince Edward Story:			
Salaries	$1,250.00		
Payroll Taxes	45.31		
Travel Expenses	171.01		
Office Expenses	100.00	$1,566.32	
Danville Story			
Contract Payments		$ 800.00	
Total Disbursements			$2,366.32
CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1963 (On deposit in The Bank of Virginia)			$2,133.68

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

To: Southern Regional Council, Inc.

From Heslip M. Lee

Re: Quarterly Report for Jan.-March, 1964 (Duplicate copies sent)

Highlights of the Quarter:

1. Lawyers Consultation, January 11, at Executive Motor Hotel, Richmond. Enclosed you will find a report in part. Also, we are now preparing excerps from speeches given during the day and these will be compiled along with copies of speeches which we have reprinted in full for distribution. This was a great day in the life and history of VCHR.

2. Employed Henry Caravati as Director of Development - Henry began work on January 6, and has developed the following methods for fund-raising. A. Meetings with small groups of business men where an educational approach is made with good results concerning the over-all work of VCHR. B. Compiling a list of key industrial leaders who will be solicitated personally. C. Compiling a list of Virginia Foundations who will be approached personally. D. Proposed plan for close co-operation with the Military leadership within Virginia, which includes a point asking for contributions from military personnel on a voluntary basis. This plan has been approved by McNamara and a directive will go out to all Commanding Officers instructing them to work closely with VCHR. New World Foundation has given us a grant of $5,000 once we have in hand $6,000 for this project. We have now reached our quota and a report to New World Foundation has gone out.

3. New Councils were organized in Franklin, with a College Council in Richmond. Co-operating groups were organized in Warrenton, Ashland and Lancester County. We also received invitations to come to Manassas and Covington during the next month to assist in organising groups there. Miss Mary Finch has done an excellent job in this field.

4. I was able to continue my presiding at negotiations between the white power structure and Negro leaders and we have seen progress in Hotels, Motels, Restaurants and Theatres across the State.

5. We got out a new Brochure which tells VCHR's story. This was the first production in color done on our printing press in the office, and we are proud of it.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

I made speaking engagements at the following places for the first time: Amelia St. P.T.A., Richmond; Forty persons in Warrenton, Virginia who make up our council there; Lancaster County Council; Ginter Park Women's Club, Richmond; Catholic Inter-racial Conference, Richmond; Madison College, Harrisonburg; NAACP group, Amelia; Saint Phillips Episcopal Church, Richmond; Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, Richmond; Five Sundays to Quaker-Friends' Church, Richmond; Astoria Club, Richmond; and to appear on a panel at the Richmond Forum.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

At the meeting of the VCHR Board of Directors on March 21, it was voted to suspend the work of VEJOB temporarily until we could re-think our over-all program. This became necessary for the following reasons: 1. VEJOB was originally designed to carry itself financially - in part by the second year, and wholly after three years. It has not brought in any money at this stage nor does it look as if it will under the present structure. 2. We needed to change personnel, since the Board became convinced that the Director had neither the inititiave nor the salesmanship ability to make the project work under its present structure. 3. We need to re-structure our work so as to incorporate any services we offer to employers under VCHR's total program and move away from sub-structures such as VEJOB which became confusing to the general public since VEJOB is structured as a separate entity yet is listed as being affiliated with VCHR. The Field Foundation agreed completely for us to suspend VEJOB temporarily until we could restructure our work. If at that time we find that we can re-activate a service to employers, we shall hire a staff person of VCHR for that purpose and continue to use the money granted from Field Foundation. If we find a service to employers to be something we feel we should not offer, then we will refund the balance of the grant. Mr. Shinert will be with us until May 31, and by July we expect to have completed our study and to have made recommendations both to VCHR's Board of Directors and to Field Foundation sufficient to know just what we will offer as a service to employers.

Personally, I feel that we have in Henry Caravati, a man with experience and know how to deal and work with industrial and business men. I feel that through Caravati's contacts, through our local council's Committees on Employment, through our Board and Staff personnel, that we can hold the ground we have gained through VEJOB until such time as we can re-establish some specific services to employers. I personally feel that we will lose nothing practically, but only in image perhaps, in making these structural changes in VEJOB at this time.

Plans have been made, and one meeting held, for a Consultation of Business leaders sponsored by VCHR. Seven Richmond business men met in VCHR's office on Friday, April 3, to discuss plans for this consultation. These men were all in agreement on the proposal that a consultation be held. However, it was the concensus of the group that the time of the meeting should be after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and perhaps after the National political conventions of this Summer. In the meantime the group agreed to serve as a planning committee to move toward a Fall meeting aimed at top business executives and/or heads of large companies since these are the policy makers - the opinion makers. The next meeting of the group is planned for around the first of May.

VCHR's Board of Directors voted to allow Heslip Lee to serve as a coordinator for the model City of Richmond for SRC's effort at preparing for the implementation of Title II of the Civil Rights Bill, and to also authorize VCHR local councils participate as a state agency for the same.

The Board of Directors also approved Heslip Lee's proposals of concentrating on one major City in Virginia for Membership campaigns; concentrate on one City on a concerted effort to build up the total local council by state staff special assistance; and to allow the state staff the privilege of concentration on Danville for an extended period by keeping some staff person there continuously for several weeks or months.

VCHR QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY & MARCH, 1964

INCOME:

Cash on hand 1/1/64... $1936.88 ($1,000 Caravati project)..	$ 936.88
Memberships for the quarter.....	1612.65
Contributions from VCHR members for the quarter.....	2418.60
Local councils percentage of memberships & contributions...	516.70
Southern Regional Council's quarterly gift.....	1800.00
Miscelleaneous receipts.....	406.95
New South Subscriptions for the quarter.....	373.00
Caravati's Project (including $1,000 on hand 1/1/64).....	4805.38
TOTAL...	$12870.16

1 2
2 373
406
1612.
2418
516.
5325

EXPENDITURES:

January total expenses.....	3079.82
February total expenses.....	4367.21
March total expenses.....	4333.55
Cash on hand 4/1/64.....	1089.58
TOTAL....	$12870.16

Breakdown of Caravati's Project:

Income through March.....	4805.38
Expenditures through March.....	4745.38
Balance	60.00

NEWS from

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA MIlton 9-0872

MARCH 1964 Heslip Lee, Executive Director

DOUBLE OUR MEMBERSHIP IS THE GOAL OF VCHR FOR 1964

Reaching people for commitment and active participation in the work of VCHR is the main business of our organization. Our strength lies in this accomplishment - for only when people are actively engaged in the work of improving human relations will the atmosphere and climate of Virginia become capable for all the citizens of the Commonwealth to realize the legitimate aspirations which are truly ours.

EACH LOCAL COUNCIL SHOULD:

1. Select a Membership Committee.

2. Set a goal of DOUBLE OUR MEMBERSHIP IN 1964.

3. Develop a plan for reaching this goal and follow through with this plan.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP WILL:

1. Bring in new ideas and enlarged programs to local councils.

2. Provide broader local council services through additional leadership and committee personnel.

3. Enlarge the atmosphere and climate for better human relations throughout the state.

4. Increase financial support from Foundations which require that we show an increase in membership and contributions from Virginians.

LOCAL COUNCILS ALREADY ARE AT WORK:

1. Alexandria Council reports an all-time high of 258 members.

2. Richmond-Petersburg Council has set goal of 1500 members in 1964. Fifty new members have been signed up by Joe Bright, Membership Chm. in two mos.

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT ADDED TO VCHR STAFF

A special committee was appointed at the VCHR Annual Meeting in December to pursue plans for the employment of an additional staff person to be called "Director of Development". The New World Foundation approved a grant to VCHR of $5,000 to be given as soon as VCHR had raised $6,000 for this project.

Eighteen people have given to date $3,705 toward VCHR's $6,000 goal. With this encouragement, Henry L. Caravati, a retired business man, has been employed as "Director of Development". Mr. Carivati is charged with the responsibility of raising sufficient funds with which to carry out our expanded program for 1964.

Anyone willing to have their gift count double, should make their contribution toward the remaining $2,295 immediately so the New World Foundation Grant of $5,000 may be realized.

ONE HUNDRED LAWYERS ATTEND VCHR'S CONSULTATION OF OPINION MAKERS

A Consultation of Lawyers, sponsored by VCHR, was held on Saturday, January 11, at the Executive Motor Hotel, Richmond, with one hundred in attendance. Invitations to the meeting were extended by F.D.G. Ribble, Dean of the Univ. of Va. Law School; Dudley Woodbridge, Dean of William and Mary Law School; Armistead Boothe, Virginia State Senator and Robert R. Merhige, President of Richmond Bar Association.

Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D. C. was the luncheon speaker. The program incuded three panel discussions as follows:

"Respect for Law and Order and Our Judicial System" led by Harry L. Cohn, Attorney. Panelists included: Dean F.D.G. Ribble, S.W. Tucker, Attorney, and A.J.G. Priest, Univ. of Virginia Law Professor.

"Bi-Racial Commissions" led by Robert B. Millman, Attorney. Panelists included: W. O. Conrad, General Superintendent, N. C. Western Electric Co., and Attorneys Robert H. Cooley and Percy L. Wall.

"The Bar and the Community" led by Richard M. Ballard, Jr., Attorney. Panelists were: Lewis T. Booker, Attorney, and Howard Rogerson, Acting Staff Director of the the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., President of VCHR's Board of Directors, welcomed the lawyers and program participants and stated that there would be other such consultations scheduled for the future. Heslip Lee, VCHR Executive Director, read letters of congratulations and regrets at their being unable to attend from many areas of the state, including Governor Albertis Harrison and two former Presidents of the American Bar Association.

At the close of the day's program, the group adopted a resolution which called for lawyers within Virginia to: (1) offer their services in their communities to bring about better communication and understanding among all races (2) use their influence in bettering, on a nondiscriminatory basis, educational and economic opportunities for minority groups (3) elimination of discrimination within the legal profession, and (4) carry out the duties of the legal profession with respect to defendants in locally unpopular causes.

VCHR SPONSORED A CONSULTAION OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

Following a day-long session of missionaries from all denominations being invited to participate, THIRTY-FIVE missionaries signed a resolution which called for the following: That missionaries - keep informed on race relations. . .participate in social changes. . .speak out for good race relations in this country...urge denominational Boards to appoint Negro Missionaries...and that missionaries make known their willingness to participate as a part of their work assignment in emergency measures that seek to deal with the present racial crisis.

PRESIDENT'S PARAGRAPHS

REAL SUPPORT: All of us should be filled with gratitude and encouragement at the exceptional response to VCHR's challenging program. Before we received word of the $5,000.00 grant from the New World Foundation, we had seen a great demonstration by a number of our leaders who agreed to underwrite by loans the $6,000.00 necessary to assure us the financial security to employ the "Director of Development". Then, when the New World Foundation made the grant conditional on our having in hand $6,000.00 before the $5,000.00 is given, we have seen eighteen people give $3,705.00 to inaugurate this new phase of our work which can lead us into tremendous opportunities. To all of these we should be very grateful and to those of you who will help us reach the $6,000.00 goal we are also extremely grateful.

VERY IMPORTANT ITEM - Information Service (Dec. 7, 1963) focusing on the current struggle. (National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 10027, 20¢ each) Lead article: "The Businessman and the Negro", based on the Silberman feature in the September issue of Fortune, to be included in his forthcoming book, Crisis In Black and White (Random House)

WORHTY OF NOTE: In South Orange, N. J., 80 Negro couples and 80 white couples have exchanged visits in each others' homes, in many cases with neighbors and other friends invited in to expand the opportunity of acquaintance. More information can be provided from this office if it is desired.

YOU ASKED FOR IT: So many of you requested the list of people cited in my remarks at our annual meeting who have made outstanding contributions to the field of better human relations--people who at personal loss, risk of danger, and for the most part, outside the compass of the work they are being paid to do--until I list these below:

James Silver, History Professor, University of Mississippi
Charles Morgan, Jr., Lawyer from Birmingham, Alabama
Ivan Allen, Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia
J. Ed Burnside, President Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C.
Clarence Jordan, Minister, Americus, Georgia
Charles Kincaid, Advertising man from Charlotte, N. C.
Bert Combs, Governor of Kentucky
LeRoy Collins, former Governor of Florida, and now President of the National Association of Broadcasters.
Colgate Darden, former Governor of Virginia
Donna Mae Humphlett, student editor of Longwood College, Farmville
Gerald McGarrell, Personnel Manager, Corning Glass, Danville
W. Pat Jennings, Virginia's Ninth Congressional District Congressman
John McGeachy, Manager S. & W. Cafeterias, Richmond
John D. O'Connell, newscaster, WXEX Television, Petersburg
Charlie Womack, City Councilman, Danville
Father John J. McMahan, Catholic Priest, Richmond
L. Francis Griffin, Minister, Farmville
JOHN F. KENNEDY, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Editor's Note: A copy of Dr. Brown's Address may be had from VCHR office)

VCHR STATE OFFICE NOTES!!!

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER Please jot down 648-4445, 648-4446 & 648-4447 as numbers which will get you in touch with VCHR's state offices.

NEW OFFICE SECRETARY Mrs. Roberta B. McLarty is the new Secretary to Mr. Henry L. Caravati in the state office. Mrs. McLarty was formerly a Secretary in the Law Office of the late Martin A. Martin of Richmond.

NEW VCHR & VEJOB BROCHURES With a completely new format, the new VCHR Brochures will be available March 10. This will be an eight page booklet done on velvet white paper in blue and green ink, and will tell the entire story of VCHR's work. VEJOB has just produced an attractive eight page Phamphlet which spells out the work of this division of VCHR. Both of these were done in the State Office on our off-set printing machine.

LOCAL COUNCIL SERVICE May we remind local councils once again that we shall be happy to do your letterheads, envelopes, and program brochures if you will put together the materials. We shall only charge you for the actual cost to us, thus saving you considerable cost. We have recently done a brochure for Mercer-Tazewell County Council, letterhead for Norfolk Council and letterhead and envelope return for Montgomery County Council.

PROSPECTIVE LOCAL COUNCILS Five new local councils are in the making. Local groups are meeting regularly in Warrenton, Lancaster County, Franklin and Ashland. Also Petersburg has held two meetings with the expectation of forming its own council. Until now Petersburg has been a part of the Richmond-Petersburg Council.

MISS MARY FINCH, VCHR STAFF WORKER is anxious to get into any area of the State to establish contacts and develop group discussion for better human relations. We feel that Miss Finch could also be of great help to many local councils in their efforts to DOUBLE YOUR MEMBERSHIP in 1964. We suggest the following procedure be established with the state office: 1. Ask for Miss Finch to come to your area. 2. Have Miss Finch compile a list of prospective members through contacts with community leaders. 3. Mail a letter to the prospective list of members. 4. The State Office would be willing to follow up the local council's letter with both a letter and a brochure. 5. Send a special invitation to prospective members to join you for a local council meeting as your guests. In any event, please take advantage of the dedicated services of Miss Finch.

FINANCIAL GIVING THROUGH LOCAL COUNCILS on the whole is off to a good start for 1964. Where local councils have appointed a financial committee and have followed through with plans and solicitations, responses have been good and in the case of Alexandria Council EXCELLENT. However, some local councils need to develop plans immediately and help us keep pace with the demands being made on VCHR for services by helping us meet our financial budget for 1964 of $30,000.00 - $16,750.00 designated to come from local council memberships and contributions.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT VCHR:

I. Stuart McElroy, Richmond - I have recently joined the Council on Human Relations because I wanted to become acquainted with the best Negroes in the community and to join with them in the needed programs for bettering our community.

Clifton M. Dunn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - While in Virginia I considered it an honor and my good fortune to be associated, even in a small way, with those who are fighting to bring about true brotherhood and Christ-like love to all mankind.

Mrs. T. H. Daniel, Charlottesville - Personally, the council on human relations gives me a place to stand and be counted as supporting what I think is both fair and Christian. I think it holds the best promise of righteous peace for the future.

DR. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dean of Longwood College, Farmville - Of all the organizations working for Human Rights, VCHR is the one, stable, sane foundation rock. Its all-inclusive interests protect it against selfish partisanship.

B. B. Simmons, MSgt. U. S. Army, retired, Petersburg - The Council on Human Relations is one of the best sounding boards in this State for men of good will to solve their racial differences. Pray God that more of us should be a part of this great movement.

EXCELLENT MOVIES ARE AVAILABLE

Two excellent movies may be obtained at no cost, which make good local programs and grand discussions. You may obtain "Lillian Smith of Georgia: A Tribute" by writing, Miss Joan Titus, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y. The other film, "The Other Face of Dixie" may be obtained by writing Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Frogmore, South Carolina.

AN EXCELLENT TO MAKE YOUR MONEY COUNT DOUBLE FOR VCHR!!!!!

Please clip and mail today to: VCHR, 17 East Cary Street - Richmond, Va.

To enable VCHR to reach its goal of $6,000.00, in order that the $5,000.00 grant from The New World Foundation may be received:

I/we make an investment of $_____, enclosed to this expanding work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. I understand this is over and above any pledge or money which I have made or paid toward VCHR's 1964 regular budget.

Signed:_____

Address:_____

Dr. Ralph Bunche Evaluation Meeting
International Relations Committee

April 12, 1964, 12 Noon
Council Offices, 5403 Austin

Present: Adolph O. Susholtz, chairman, G. E. Dodd, Mrs. Frank Freed, George Lloyd, Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, Dr. Reuben Sheller, Vincent Maggio, Mrs. Thelma Hird, E. J. Golaz, Woodrow Seals, Mrs. Hershel Rich, Miss Verle Rennick, Bill Salman, Quentin Mease, Dr. I. A. Ulert, Judge Miron Love (guest) Charles Kelly, and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Financial Report to-date - Mrs. Dumbauld reported that receipts total $3,334.00 and expenditures have been $1,238.35, leaving a balance of $2,095.65. There are still some outstanding bills. Travel expense and honorarium have not yet been determined.

Mr. Susholtz commended Mrs. Shaw for getting the idea of bringing Dr. Bunche to Houston about a year ago and the groundwork that she did at that time. The itinerary for the day was reviewed with the group present. (see attached sheet.)

Evaluation - One member said that really this was a victory session. Mrs. Shaw stated that the best move was in asking Mr. Susholtz to chair the Dr. Bunche meeting. Congratulations were expressed to everyone working on making the meeting a success, and especially to Mr. Susholtz and Mrs. Shaw. Also, to Mr. Kelly and Mrs. Dumbauld for "keeping after everyone."

Publicity was outstanding. Mrs. Fromen performed a fantastic job. It was felt by all present that the Chronicle was very lax in their handling of the meeting.

Suggestions for future speakers: Adlai Stevenson, Michael Herrington and Gunnar Myrdal. Other suggestions were made that would come under some other committees responsibility.

It was estimated that about 60% white and 40% Negro were in attendance.

Next steps to be taken:

1) Letter to everyone attending meeting not in our membership and inviting them to become members.
2) Letter to men who could not serve in introducing Dr. Bunche.
3) Letter to group at the dinner at the de Menils.
4) Letter to those at head table inviting into membership
5) Letter to Mr. de Menil.
6) Editors of papers to be contacted requesting editorials.
7) Regarding honorarium for Dr. Bunche--write the Director of protocol at the United Nations if honorarium is customary.
8) Write school board, superintendent, and principals of Houston Schools, setting up an award for essary on, "What Can I As a Young Person Do to Improve Human Relations in Houston?"
9) Appoint a sub-committee to come up with program suggestions for next year.

Adjournment was at 1:45 p.m.

By

Ethel C. Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

ITINERARY AND SCHEDULE FOR DR. RALPH BUNCHE, MARCH 25, 1964

11:15	City Hall (Messrs. Susholtz, de Menil, Hadfield
11:45	Airport - Welcoming Committee to airplane
12:05	Airport - Conference Room
12:10	Press Interviews - Ann Fromen and Charles Kelly Announce conclusion at 1:15
1:15	Depart
1:45	Library (Houston Chapter of A.A.U.N.)
2:00	Depart
2:15	Bill of Rights Foundation takes Dr. Bunche and Mr. Kelly to KPRC
3:15	Arrive at Rice Hotel
6:45	Cocktail-Buffet 110+
8:15	Speech 15 minute (only) question period de Menil Dinner
12:00	Depart de Menils
1:15	Depart by Eastern Airlines (Flight #540) for N.Y.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF 1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

721P CST MAR 24 64 DD428 BA425

B UDB092 NL PD UD NEW YORK NY 24

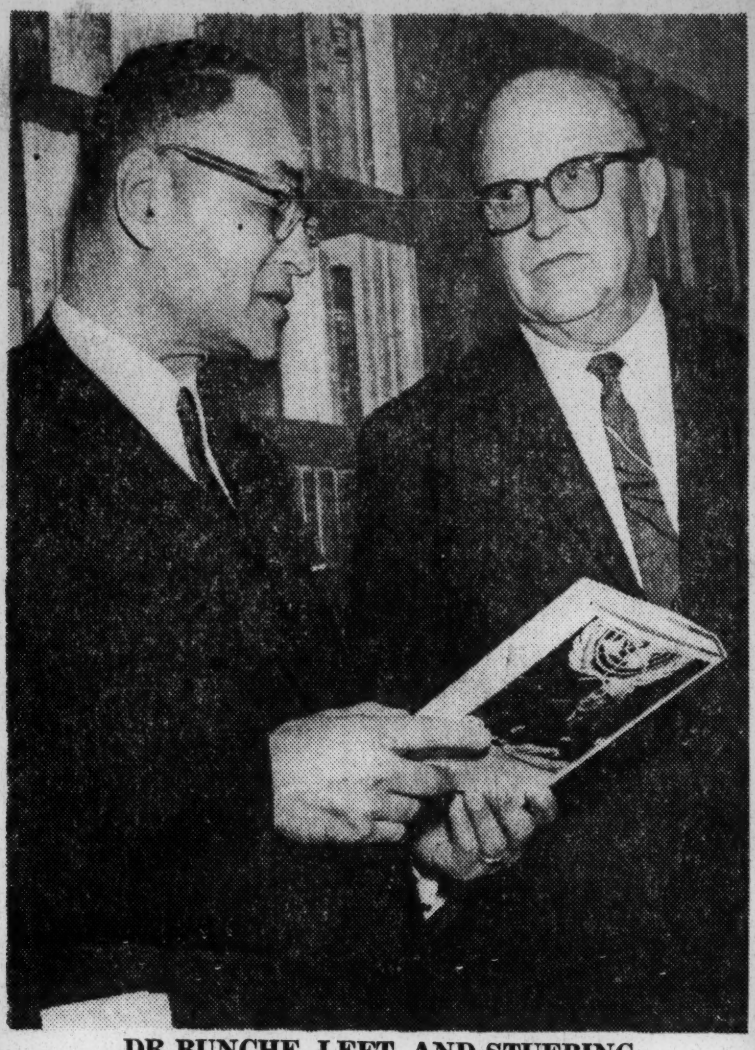
DR G E DODD, PRESIDENT, THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN ST HOU

YOU ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE RALPH BUNCHE AS YOUR GUEST. HE IS A FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE WHOSE WISDOM AND ABILITY I GREATLY ADMIRE. EVERYONE IN THE WORLD SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR HIS DEDICATION TO PEACE AND THE DISPATCH WITH WHICH HE EXPRESSES IT WITH MY BEST WISHES

ADLAI E STEVENSON

Gh 6187-9



DR BUNCHE, LEFT, AND STUEBING
Library Gets Book in Memory of Kennedy
—Post Photo

'STEP BY STEP' Post March 26/64

Bunche Lauds UN For Peace Effort

By NOE PEREZ

"The record of the UN over the last 15 years is more remarkable than some people think," Dr Ralph Bunche, UN undersecretary for special political affairs, told some 1,500 persons Wednesday night in a talk sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1950 for his mediation work with Arabs and Jews a year earlier, said the two basic objectives of the UN are to preserve the peace and to advance the well-being of man.

HE ADMITTED the UN has weaknesses and imperfections, but said this was because it is still a young organization, still in the fledgling stage.

"We make progress step by step," he went on.

"We don't have that kind of (peaceful) world today, but there are encouraging signs . . . There is hope and expectation that peace is attainable."

Among successful efforts by the UN in preserving peace, Bunche cited the conflicts of Indonesia and the Dutch, India and Pakistan, and crises in Palestine, Korea, Suez, Lebanon, the Congo, Cuba, Yemen, Panama and Cyprus.

The second objective is a "tremendous task," he said.

"A HIGH proportion of the people of the world live below—or just at—a misery level of subsistence . . . and the gap is widening instead of narrowing," he said.

"If they're not given a horizon of hope . . . it can only spell trouble. People become desperate because of the way they have to live."

Bunche said at the end of World War II, eight million people were living under colonial rule, usually with people of one race being ruled by people of another race, and with no pros-

See BUNCHE on Page 5

BUNCHE ADDRESS

From Page 1

pects of freedom, and self-government.

Colonialism is seen as a cause of war, he said, and those 8 million persons constituted more than one-third the people of the world, but their number has been reduced tremendously through the work of the UN.

Bunche also cited the UN's work in technical assistance to underprivileged countries—in health, education, agriculture and other fields.

"This is done on a meager basis because the UN has meager funds," he said. "The regular budget this year is $85 Million."

HE SAID THAT generous alumni sometimes swell the budgets of their colleges to much more than the UN's.

The cost of maintaining a UN force, alone, he said, is $19 Million a year. The Congo operation, while it lasted, cost about $10 Million a month.

"The cost to each American citizen to support the UN is 52 cents per year," Bunche said. "To support all the international organizations of the world, the overall cost would be $1.28 per year per citizen."

The Cold War has eased, he said. There's not as much name-calling and verbal slugging, and even the members of the Communist bloc are telling funny stories, sometimes on themselves.

Actually, there's no such thing as a solid bloc, he said. The Afro-Asians, who represent 58 of the UN's 113 nations, for example, don't vote as a bloc except in questions of discrimination or colonialism.

HE SAID the question is often asked: Wouldn't the UN be better off without the Soviet Union and other Communist nations?

"No, because the UN acts as a bridge between nations which have differences which could become serious and threaten the peace of the world."

The feeling of some is that the veto is being abused, yet the Security Council voted unanimously on two Cyprus issues—to set up a force and to set up a mediator.

Earlier Wednesday, Dr Bunche presented a book to the Houston Public Library in memory of President Kennedy.

The book was symbolic of a $25 donation from Mrs Bela Halpert to the Houston Chapter of the American Association for United Nations, which was turned over to the library.

AAUN OFFICIALS said the money will be used to supplement the library's book collections on the UN.

The presentation was in the Business and Technical Room of the Central Library, 500 McKinney.

Carl F. Stuebing, president of the library board, accepted the book.

Dr Bunche said a few words in praise of the AAUN.

"I am delighted to be in Houston and to visit with the members of AAUN," Bunche said.

THE ASSOCIATION is doing an outstanding job of keeping the public informed about the UN, he said.

In other brief comments, Bunche said:

It's too early to say yet what Red China's chances are of getting into the UN this time around.

The UN is only indirectly involved in the Malaysia-Indonesia dispute, in that Secretary Gen U Thant has been asked to help in the mediations.

AND THE TOP problem before the UN now, as he sees it, is the Greek-Turkish fighting in Cyprus.

The AAUN took the opportunity to announce a new executive board. The members are Mrs David Mendell, president; Mrs Henry Groppe and Dr Hardin Craig, vice presidents; Mrs Arthur Holt, secretary, and Robert Childres, treasurer.

Advertisement

RICE RECEPTION—*The Rev Thomas J. Griffin, member of the board of the Council on Human Relations and pastor of the University Christian Church, visits with Dr and Mrs A. E. Dukler at the Ralph Bunche reception in the Rice Hotel. Dr Dukler is a nuclear physicist and Mrs Dukler, Council board member, is director of student activities at the University of Houston.—Post Photos by Ray Covey*

UNDERSECRETARY HONORED—*Adolph O. Susholtz, general chairman of the Ralph Bunche meeting in the Rice Hotel sponsored by the Council on Human Relations and Dr Mary Ellen Goodman, Rice University professor on anthropology and member of the executive committee for the council, greet Dr Bunche at the reception preceding his talk Wednesday. Dr Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, has served in this capacity for 18 years, under five presidents.*

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT—*Dr Philip G. Hoffman, right, president of the University of Houston, and Mrs Leland G. Marsters were among those who attended the buffet reception in the Rice Colorado Room before hearing Dr Ralph Bunche speak.*

Pickets Fail to Ruffle Bunche; He Criticizes Them and U.N. Critics

BY PAUL HOUSTON
Chronicle Reporter

Dr. Ralph Bunche, a United Nations undersecretary, used the first 15 minutes of a speech here Wednesday night to talk about people who passed out anti-Bunche and anti-U.N. literature.

BUNCHE

Bunche, sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations, spoke to an overflow crowd of 2000 in the Rice Hotel.

Two men and a woman, in their mid-20s, had handed out literature in the hotel and outside on Texas Ave.

They refused to identify themselves.

They distributed reprints of the Congressional Record containing anti-U.N. speeches by the late Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R., N.D.) and Rep. James B. Utt (R., Cal.), plus material questioning Bunche's loyalty.

Most of the people who heard Bunche received the literature.

Bunche laughed about what he called his "special welcoming committee."

"Considering the probable source, I feel honored," he said.

What and Why

"I defend very strongly the right of these people or any people to express disagreement of what I believe and stand for.

"But I do feel they should know what they are doing and why they are doing it—which is not always the case."

In good humor, Bunche told about pickets outside the U.N. building in New York who carried placards calling him "a murderer of the Katangese."

(Bunche was a special U.N. envoy to the Congo in 1960.

Just Some Joker

"The placards entranced me," he said. "I asked one picket about the Congo and and Katanga, and he hardly knew where they were. I asked him, 'Who's Bunche?' He said, 'Oh, he's some joker who works across the street.'

"That hurt me!" Bunche laughed.

"I have seen this literature many times. All allegations about my loyalty have been thoroughly investigated by the government.

"There has been no question about my loyalty, and I dismiss the incident tonight by saying I'm very proud of my loyalty to the United States."

Praise for U.N.

Bunche then listed "encouraging signs that the U.N's work will some day secure world peace."

He cited the reduction of hostilities in Indonesia, India and Pakistan, Palestine, Korea, Suez, Lebanon, the Congo, Cuba, Panama, Yemen and Cyprus.

Reply to Critics

Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, then rebutted a series of criticisms against the U.N.

The criticisms and Bunche's answers:

- Regional blocs are a handicap. "They are not a serious problem," he said. "Only the Soviet bloc, with 10 of the 113 member nations, votes solidly consistently."
- The U.N. would be better off without the Communist nations. "The purpose of the U.N.," Bunche said, "is to establish communication between nations in conflict. To have otherwise is to abandon all hope of an international society based on law and collective security."
- The Security Council veto is abused. "Most of Russia's 103 vetoes were on membership questions. The membership issue doesn't exist any more."
- The preponderance of new "immature, irresponsible" members destroys the effectiveness of the U.N. Bunche replied, "As it has turned out these fears are not justified. In the past three years the General Assembly has had it best record of production."

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

The Great Conspiracy to Destroy the United States

SPEECH

OF

HON. USHER L. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1954

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, there can be no doubt that there now exists a widespread understanding and agreement made between the agents of this Government and the United Nations and North Atlantic Treaty Organization to build a world government, and to make the United States a part of it, regardless of our Constitution, laws, and traditions. This is to be done in the name of peace, but will result in the total destruction of our liberty. The agents representing the United States may not be deliberately trying to do this treasonable work, but the best that can be said for them is that they are dupes. Some mighty important people who are United States citizens are not only going along with this scheme, but are daily and hourly contributing all their efforts in that direction.

What proof do we have to back up this general statement? The purpose of this speech is to lay this proof before the American people.

First of all, the people of the United States were so completely sick of war after World War II that these schemers found a fertile field to exploit. They appealed to churches, schools, and every other organization they could reach, on the basis that the way to secure peace in the world was to organize a United Nations group, and that through the machinery which they proposed to set up wars could be stopped before they started. It seemed like a plausible idea, and not knowing the sinister purpose behind the move, millions of people supported the suggestion.

The first move was made at San Francisco, where many nations met, drew up a charter, and submitted that charter to the Senate of the United States for approval as a treaty.

This document had none of the earmarks of a treaty, because the Supreme Court of the United States has held in many cases that a treaty is an agreement made between nations, to do or not to do particular things. In the case of the Charter of the United Nations, it was not an agreement between nations. It was an agreement made by the agents of several governments, and there is no contention from any quarter that the United Nations at that time was a nation with which we could make a treaty agreement. The dark forces behind this move knew that the United Nations was not a nation with which we could make a treaty, but intended to make it an integral power at the first opportunity. How these forces for evil planned to make the United Nations a nation is clear now, since they propose at this time to build a world government by simply amending the Charter of the United Nations.

Who were the principal movers at San Francisco for this United Nations Charter? Who wrote the charter, and who had the most to do about shaping its provisions? The answer is that the Russian Communists and Alger Hiss, a representative of our State Department, were the prime movers and schemers in arranging its provisions. That is the same Alger Hiss who was convicted for perjury when he denied sending secret material to the Soviet Union representatives. Its very beginning gave this document a bad odor.

The universal approval of a plan to preserve world peace had not worn off and the facts were yet unknown when the Senate was called upon to approve the United Nations Charter. The sentiment for peace was so strong that only two Senators refused to approve the charter. If the question were to come up now, a great majority would say "No."

If the real purpose of this charter was to outline a method to secure and preserve world peace, why was it necessary in that charter to make an assault upon the Constitution of the United States? Are we not already a peace-loving nation, without having to rely upon the Soviets and Hiss?

Here you see again that world peace was not the object of this scheme at all. The real purpose was to build a world government, controlled by the Communists and their dupes in the United States.

As soon as this charter was approved the courts of the United States began to hear about it. In the Fujii case in California, the Charter of the United Nations was substituted for the laws of the State of California, and that remained so for several months, until a higher court overruled the court that made this finding. It was a precarious situation, depending upon the whim of a court.

Again, in the Steel Seizure case, where the Supreme Court was searching our Constitution for some provision that would uphold the President in his action, the same Charter of the United Nations once more appeared. Failing to find any authority in the Constitution to fortify the President's position, the Chief Justice resorted to one of the most unheard-of things in American history. He produced the Charter of the United Nations as the authority for the seizure and cited its provisions in an effort to

(Continued on page 24)

support the President's act. Fortunately for the people of the United States, the majority of the Court would not permit this communistic charter to supplant the Constitution of the United States. It was, however, a close call, and abundantly proved the need of the Bricker amendment. No one can ever tell what the next decision might be, although throughout our history God seems always to be on our side; and no matter what the political complexion of the Supreme Court may be, the decisions have upheld the Constitution.

The next assault on the Constitution is found in the Covenant of Human Rights, which has not as yet been presented to the Senate for ratification. The United Nations has amended its first draft several times, and because of the rising tide of objection to what it is doing and planning to do, the latest draft has not come before the Senate.

The subtle and fraudulent work of the United Nations in trying to prepare the people of the United States for the approval of this un-American document ought in itself to condemn its further consideration by the people and their leaders.

To prove to you that its procedure was fraudulent and totally dishonest, I wish to clearly state that the United Nations put out a Declaration of Human Rights, which, upon its face was not objectionable. This declaration was propagandized by the spreading of millions of copies among church people, in the common schools, and in the higher institutions of learning. Every civic organization was also the object of this avalanche of propaganda.

There was a cunningly designed purpose in this. It was necessary to prepare the people for the advent of the Covenant of Human Rights. When the propagandists thought the ground work had been sufficiently laid, the real human rights document appeared. It was and still is called the Covenant of Human Rights, but it is entirely different from the propagandized Declaration of Human Rights. Here in this Covenant of Human Rights the United Nations, among other things, undertakes to do three important things, all of which threaten the Constitution of the United States. It has rewritten what is meant by free speech, a free press, and free religion. The Constitution is not in doubt in defining these three fundamental attributes of a free government. Here is what it says:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

If the provisions of the document called the Covenant of Human Rights are adopted by the Senate please ask yourselves what has become of these precious constitutional rights. Here is what the covenant says about them:

> Article 15, section 3: Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
>
> Article 16, section 2: Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or through any other media of his choice.
>
> Section 3: The exercise of the rights provided for in the foregoing paragraph carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall be such only as are provided by law and are necessary (1) for respect of the rights or reputations of others, (2) for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.

When we go so far as to hedge in, restrain and circumvent free speech, then there is no free speech. There will be no free press. There will be no free religion. Does anyone who is acquainted with these facts want to say that the United Nations is not trying to rewrite our Constitution, with the aid and support of Communists and revolutionists? Just why is it necessary to emasculate our Constitution if the only object of the United Nations is world peace? Is not our Constitution and the desire of all the people of this country in favor of peace?

It is necessary to change our Constitution in order to carry out the design and conspiracy to build a world government. Is it not perfectly clear to you now that this was the real purpose of the framers of the United Nations from its very beginning? It ought to be obvious to any fairminded person that it is the deliberate scheme of the United Nations to destroy the Constitution of the United States, and should need no further proof.

But that is not all, as the following steps will disclose. The United Nations has produced another convention, which in time they will ask the Senate to approve. I refer to the Genocide Convention. This is an appealing subject and it has caught in its net a great many good American citizens. As defined by the dictionary, genocide is "the use or a user of deliberate, systematic measures toward the extermination of a racial, political, or cultural group."

The wholesale destruction of a race or group of people for no reason at all except that they are a race or group, is against all principles of humanity, and in this country is a violation of moral and civic law. Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States, or even in the laws of any State of this great Union, that approves such crime? Why is it necessary to change and amend, abrogate and repeal, our own Constitution in order that we shall be authorized to rise up against such a moral and legal crime? The answer is that there is no possible reason for this action—if the purpose of the covenant is to prevent genocide.

This Convention undertakes to further amend the Constitution of the United States and deny the rights of our citizens under the Bill of Rights in another respect. The sixth amendment to the Constitution provides:

> In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

The Genocide Convention provides that a citizen of the United States, who has, in the opinion of the United Nations, libeled or injured the feelings of a race, a group, or any member of a group, shall be subject to trial for violating the covenant. Will the accused be tried here in the United States, where the crime was alleged to have been committed? No. He will be tried wherever the United Nations may decide. Will he be tried under the Constitution and laws of this country, with the safeguards provided by the sixth amendment? No. He will be tried under such laws as the United Nations World Court shall prescribe. Why was it considered necessary to take away from the citizens of this country the protection our Constitution gives them? Are our people engaged, or were they ever engaged in race annihilation?

The real, hidden, and treasonable purpose of this provision was and is to tear down our Constitution and make all citizens, who are entitled to the enjoyment

of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, subject to the provisions of a world court, which is already being set up to function in this supergovernment—a world government.

Do we need further proof that the real and only purpose of the builders of the United Nations was to fashion a world government and to make our citizens subject to that world government, and to strip from them the protection guaranteed them under the Constitution of the United States?

If this is not treason, then I do not understand the provision of the Constitution defining it. Section 3 of article III of the Constitution says:

> Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

For fear that there may be some in the United States who are not yet convinced by what I have said so far, I will not rest this case there, but will present further evidence.

The United Nations set up an organization known as UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—for the purpose of spreading universal learning, which the promoters contended would bring the people of the world more quickly to a mutual understanding than anything else would.

There was no objection to this proposal—at least on the face of it. But it turned out to be the most dangerous, the most dastardly undertaking of all that the United Nations had theretofore contrived. Its purpose was not what its promoters said it was. It was a deliberate plan to create public opinion for the coming world government. The malicious and cowardly element of the enterprise was that it was directed to the schoolchildren of the Nation, where minds are young and impressionable, and it is patterned exactly after the Soviet teaching of the youth of the country.

These schemers knew that the United States has a strong national spirit; they knew that the average American loves his country; they knew he would defend its institutions, which had brought freedom in a new land. The plotters determined that this spirit must be destroyed, or at least minimized. So UNESCO went to work.

The first step was to train teachers at Columbia University, at the expense of the United Nations—principally at the expense of the taxpayers of this country—to teach our children ways by which they could become world citizens, and that a strong national spirit interferes with this world venture. The birthdays of our great leaders, like Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Lincoln were not to be celebrated in honor of these leaders, but the day of celebration should be devoted to propagandizing these children on the benefits of this future world government. They made it exceedingly plain that love for the United States and its institutions prevented our participation in such a world government.

Printed matter, radio and television were used night and day to carry on the cultivation propaganda, and to root out the love of country from these United States. This program is still being carried on, and the worst part of it is that the people who will eventually be stripped of the protection of our Constitution will pay the price of its destruction in taxes. It should now be proven overwhelmingly that the United Nations was organized to destroy the Constitution of the United States. This is all done in the name of world peace—but who wants to substitute world peace for the liberty and freedom we have? Who wants to surrender the sovereignty of this great republic to an organization which has been assiduously at work from its very beginning to abolish our Constitution?

Two very important sessions of the world government advocates have been held in London, and in the proceedings it is made plain that the machinery for world government is already set up in the Charter of the United Nations, and all that is necessary is to make a few amendments to that charter. Many advocates of the United Nations have now come out openly for this world government. Some very influential men in public life say that we can afford to give up some of our sovereignty to obtain world peace. The propaganda for a world government has flourished in many quarters. I am here to tell you that we cannot afford to give up any of our national sovereignty for any cause.

We have the only government on earth where the people themselves rule. The government here exists for the people, and the people do not exist for the government. For over 160 years we have gone on our way with our own concept of government, and we know what freedom means. Are we fools enough to abandon our course and listen to the siren songs of those whose design it is to destroy this great Government, and fit it into a new world government with a heterogeneous collection of nations whose ideas of the purpose of government conflict with our own? Instead of destroying our national spirit, it should be increased. If other nations want to follow our example, let them do it; but to let any foreign combination direct the affairs of this Government would be intolerable and will never be permitted. It could not be done by force. And if the American people are alert and prize freedom and liberty as much as I think they do, this false, insidious, and conspiratorial scheme to subdue us will never prevail.

The world government proposes a world congress where members are elected according to the population of the member nations. This means that Soviet Russia and Red China and their enslaved comrades will control that government.

After examining this record, can anyone doubt that the United Nations was purposely set up to do to this country what could not be done by force of arms, but through the blandishments of Communists, fellow travelers, and dupes, get us to surrender our liberty without firing a shot?

There are some questions that should be answered. One of them is, "Why does this Government permit the recognition of Soviet Russia, when it is known by all, including all the administration leaders, that from the Russian Embassy here in Washington there is a constant flow to all parts of the country of propaganda that is inimical to the United States?" The next question is, "Why do we remain in the United Nations when we can plainly see that the whole scheme is directed to our destruction?" If the administration officials hide their heads in the sand for security, I am sure that the people will not.

I have faith in the American people, when they are armed with the facts.

I have faith in the Divine Ruler of this universe, who has sustained us in the past; and I have an enduring faith that He will not desert us in our efforts to maintain a government of freedom and liberty here on these shores where it began.

1. NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS - endorser and member of national executive council--Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, 1944. (Dr. Bunche takes credit for being the main force in organizing the National Negro Congress and he has been given credit by William Z. Foster, former leader of the Communist Party in America, in his book "History of the Communist Party.") The National Negro Congress has the following citations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and available from the U.S. Government Printing Office:

a. Cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark on December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.
b. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Congress since its inception in 1936, refused to run again in April, 1940 on the ground that it was deliberately packed with Communists and sympathizers with Communists.
c. The officers of the National Negro Congress are outspoken Communist sympathizers, and a majority of those on the executive board are outright Communists (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81; also cited in House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20.)
d. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past." (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, December 22, 1954, p. 10, 11.)

2. SCIENCE AND SOCIETY - contributing editor for four years--Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, 1944. Science and Society, a Marxian quarterly, was cited as a Communist publication by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. This citation appears in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications."

3. INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS - member and high official--hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Part 14, May 2 and June 20, 1952. "Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist." The American Communist Party and Soviet officials considered the organization "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence" (Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 223 and 225.) This citation appears in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications."

4. WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION - sponsor--Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, 1944, pp. 1695 and 1697. The Washington Committee for Democratic Action was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark on December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948 (Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, p. 168)

5. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE - (member of the executive board--letterhead of June 4, 1947) Cited as a Communist-front organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities in reports issued on March 29, 1944 and June 16, 1947 (Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.)

Houston

Welcomes...

Dr. Ralph Bunche

4-11-64

S.C. Man Speaks For Poverty Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — A 55-year-old South Carolina Negro farmer testified Monday the provisions of President Johnson's anti-poverty bill would keep him from being forced off his land by debt.

Willie Preston Canty of Pinewood told the House subcommittee on labor that he has a mortgage and machinery costs totaling $8,897 and he was ineligible under present laws to get a loan from any federal farm agency.

Canty, who said he was too poor to buy glasses, made highly a statement which said the anti-poverty bill's provision for grants up to $1,000 to poor farmers would help put him back on his feet.

The Sumter County farmer said such a loan would enable him to plant two or three acres of sweet potatoes.

"A friend of mine did this," Canty said, "and he told me he cleared $1,000 or $2,000. . . ."

Canty added, "My friends who have gone to cities bring back some disturbing stories about conditions in which they have to live in some areas.

"I should like to stay on my farm and raise my children in the country, where I feel it is best for all of us; in fact, at my age changing from the farm would not be easy nor helpful."

In other testimony, witnesses for the National Farmers Union, the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor and the National Grange supported the Johnson bill.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

national board

FRANK P. GRAHAM
chairman

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman

ELIOT D. PRATT
secretary-treasurer

ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

FAY BENNETT
executive secretary

JAC WASSERMAN
project director

OCIE LEE SMITH
Louisiana-Arkansas representative

L. S. JAMES
South Carolina representative

ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

TESTIMONY OF FAY BENNETT
PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
ON H.R. 10440, THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964
April 13, 1964

My name is Fay Bennett. I am Executive Secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund, an organization which has been working for more than a quarter of a century to bring economic and social justice to sharecroppers, tenants, small farmers, and farm workers. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee to testify to the necessity for a broad federal program to end rural poverty. We support H.R. 10440 as an important step in that direction. We are particularly interested in Title III of the Bill, in the section to help young people through the work-study, work-training, and job corps programs, and in the rural community action programs.

There is much talk about the exodus from the land. We all know that in the last few decades millions of Americans have left the farm and have gone to the city. We know that American research and know-how have made possible the production of a super-abundance of food and fiber, with fewer and fewer people. Just the other day, the financial pages of the New York Times (April 10) told of new developments to harvest prunes and lettuce mechanically. Machines are replacing men on the farm as they are in the factories.

It almost seems as though people are becoming obsolete. When machinery becomes obsolete, we scrap it. Are we also to put our jobless people on the scrap heap? It seems that this is what happens when we offer the jobless the alternative of starving or seeking relief checks.

A nation's human resources are its most important component. This is why the Economic Opportunity Bill is such a necessary and hopeful first step in the war on poverty. It offers hope that a civilized nation with a highly developed technology, educational system, and culture can do the necessary providing and planning to rescue its poor, its unemployed, and its underemployed from despair.

How will it do this?

Here is how the bill will work to help the rural poor. Title III provides for grants of up to $1,500 and loans of up to $2,500 to low-income rural families who have a reasonable possibility of bringing about a permanent increase in their income. They could do this by improving their land or acquiring more land, improving their operations, participating in cooperative associations, paying off debts, and generally "getting on their feet." They would also get technical assistance and help in planning for a better income-producing operation. Those who do not own any land of their own could buy a family-size farm from a nonprofit corporation which, under the Bill, could acquire available land and develop it for resale to low-income farm families. Its cost is slight and can mark the difference between remaining independent and being reduced to relief. This is the realistic help that many of these persons need to gain self-sufficiency.

By now this Committee is well aware of the fact that one out of three rural families (over 15 million in all) has a cash income of less than $3,000 a year. Yet $3,000 would seem like great wealth to the more than five million farm families (some of whom are hired farm workers) whose yearly income may be a few hundred dollars, or perhaps $1,000, but less than $2,000. These are the people who do not have enough to eat, whose children go to bed hungry and often do not have a pair of shoes. Their houses are unsafe, and the wind and rain blow through. They sleep four and five to a bed. They are in despair. They must have help.

Many people in these situations write to our office and ask what they can do to help themselves. Here is one such case: Mrs. C. is a sharecropper in north

Leflore County in the Mississippi Delta. She has eleven children. Her two oldest sons, aged 15 and 17, help her work the farm. They raised 24 bales of cotton last year, but all she got in the settlement was $500, on which all twelve are barely surviving. "In severe need of clothes and food," the report to our office says.

What will happen if Mrs. C. finally gives up this seemingly hopeless struggle to survive on the land? Or, what is more likely, if she is forced off by her landlord's decision to fully mechanize his cotton crop? She will probably not find work to feed, clothe, and house her family of twelve in the country or in the city. They most probably will all be reduced to complete dependence upon welfare, at a tremendous cost to her dignity, her children's future, and the economy of the community. If they come to New York City, they will join the 470,000 persons who were on the Department of Welfare's rolls in January, 1964--six per cent of the population. This welfare cost $34,668,000 for the month, for an average of $180.62 for each of the over 190,000 family cases on the rolls. If Mrs. C.'s family were paid only the average, it would come to $2,167.44 for the year.

Will the Economic Opportunity Bill help Mrs. C.? Probably not directly, and not much. But it could give her children a chance to break out of this pattern, through the work-study, work-training, and job corps programs. And it could and will help many rural families whose situation is not so extreme.

Here is the case of Mrs. D., a South Carolina widow: She and her sons, aged 27, 18, and 14, work her 109-acre farm, 70 acres of which are cleared. She raises cotton, soybeans, and tobacco. Her debts amount to $2,500, and her income is insufficient to warrant a Farmers Home Administration loan to help her improve her situation. Under Title III of this Bill, she might be eligible for a grant or a loan from FHA, along with help in planning for a more efficient and profitable farming operation. Other provisions of the Bill would help her sons prepare for a better future.

Another story comes from Mr. W. P. Canty, who is here today. He writes as follows:

"I am Willie Preston Canty. I live in Pinewood, Clarendon County, South Carolina. I have lived and worked on a farm all my life. I am still anxious to stay on a farm. I am now 56 years of age. I have a wife and three children to support. I have been operating a farm for 36 years. I raise four crops in addition to raising hogs and vegetables for my family as well as for sale.

"Last year, I was able to raise 20 bales of cotton which grossed $3,000, $400 worth of tobacco with an allotment of one acre, and $100 for soybeans. I also raise some corn. My gross income from the farm was $3,500. After paying all expenses, I had about $1,200 left. There has been a gradual decrease in the tobacco allotment which has helped to decrease my income. I was forced to mortgage my farm, which is composed of 112 acres with 55 acres clear land. My total debt including the mortgage and cost of machines is $9,887.

"Many of my relatives and friends have left the farm because of heavy indebtedness and poor crop yield plus inability to get credit. I have found it very difficult to get proper credit from agencies which lend to other farmers. My friends who have gone to cities bring back some disturbing stories about the conditions in which they have to live in some areas. I should like to stay on my farm and raise my children in the country where I feel it is best for all of us; in fact, at my age changing from the farm would <u>not</u> be <u>easy</u> nor <u>helpful</u>."

Mr. Canty will gladly answer any questions the Committee may wish to ask him.

I think that legislators from the urban areas should be deeply interested in supporting the part of Title II of the Bill which calls for community action programs in the rural as well as the urban areas. Our cities are already overcrowded and staggering under the almost crushing burden of trying to meet the needs of millions of uneducated, poorly educated, and untrained people who have already

been cast off the land. We dare not add to this intolerable burden. Many of our urban centers are potentially explosive because of the unmet needs of the millions of rural cast-offs.

The community action programs could spark the efforts needed to improve rural health and social services, education, job training and counseling, economic development, and housing. Other programs already authorized will gain greater impetus through a joint community effort aided by federal financing. All of this could bring about a rebirth in our rural areas, relieve the overcrowding in our cities, and help the nation along the road to economic prosperity and social health.

The Bill's loan program to local cooperatives to help low-income farmers would provide essential production, processing, purchasing, marketing, and other services and facilities which may make the difference between survival and going under. This is not a new idea. This kind of program literally saved thousands of small farmers during the thirties. Many of these small and struggling farmers of the thirties have become big and prosperous through their cooperatives. They aren't interested in the little fellow who today is struggling to survive as they struggled to survive thirty years ago. The government of the people in a democracy must care. It must now offer the seed money, along with the technical assistance needed, the guidance, and the intelligent planning to reawaken and renew rural communities.

Of course I am not suggesting that this Bill will bring about the millennium. Lots more is needed in the way of public works programs, extending the minimum wage and unemployment insurance to farm workers, etc.

The provisions of H.R. 10440 will help to make a family self-sufficient, able to provide its members with adequate food, clothing, and shelter. It will bring new dignity and new hope to the mothers and fathers of these families. It will save the taxpayers millions of dollars in relief and welfare payments, which

often perpetuate poverty because they do not give a family the basic help needed for a new start.

In addition, it will give local leadership the opportunity to work hand in hand with local government, state government, and federal government to take advantage of the many programs available for education, vocational training, health, and welfare. It will spur cultural development and spiritual growth.

Who can say what kind of new awakening can come from giving those now left out a chance to be included in the promise of the American dream? Who can say what new musicians will develop, new writers and composers, new orchestras and choral and theater groups, and new strength for Americans to think and work and plan together for a better country for all?

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW

April, 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

SENSE OF MOVEMENT AND DIRECTION

The first meeting to be held jointly by the Georgia and South Carolina Councils on Human Relations, March 20-21, at Augusta produced a sense of movement when approximately 400 persons from the two states packed meeting and eating rooms for an exchange of ideas and information, and for fellowship.

SCCHR members were present from twenty-two towns. Program leaders came from four other states, and there was an international visitor! Georgians too were out in strength and with vigor.

Mr. Otis Finley, associate director of the National Urban League, who spoke at the Friday evening meeting shared facts and feelings which forcefully emphasized the necessity of closing the gap between education provided the youth of the United States, urban and rural, Negro and white. A Marshall plan is needed for minority groups, and for the underdeveloped sections of this country, he said.

The federal government has been interested in providing training opportunities for its citizens ever since the New Deal of the Roosevelt Administration, according to Mr. George Butler of The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. Later, both Republican and Democratic administrations have operated programs to set up equal employment opportunities. At present, both training and fair placement is being provided, he said in urging that full use of the programs be made.

Mr. John Wheeler, President of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., who gives distinguished service to state, regional and national citizens efforts, urged concerned persons to help to inform those who need them most of the job training programs available to them. He emphasized that government employees alone cannot possibly do the job of recruiting, training, and retraining the unemployed and underemployed of the respective states and of the Southern region.

The State of North Carolina has employed Mrs. Sarah Herbin, former director of the merit employment program of the American Friends Service Committee in its new program to make full and fair use of its manpower potential. Mrs. Herbin reported briefly also on Governor Terry's program to eradicate poverty for which the Ford Foundation, several foundations in North Carolina, and the State itself have put up large sums of money.

An encouraging report of South Carolin's Special Training for Economic Progress program (STEP) was made by Mr. Phenizee Ransom, Jr., representative of the Regional Employment Service in Atlanta. Mr. Ransom had just visited Camden and Coosawhatchie where the first training classes have opened.

Persons who want more information about workshop discussions may write the SCCHR office in Columbia.

REBIRTH OF DEMOCRACY

Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, and a native Southerner was given a stirring ovation after he shared his belief that there will come a rebirth of Democracy and new life for Judeo-Christian teachings when men and women of goodwill in the South work together in freedom for the common good of all. It will be through the efforts of such organizations as the Human Relations Councils that the New South will be born, he said. Dr. Pitts' luncheon address closed the Augusta conference.

STUDENT COUNCIL SPRING CONFERENCE

About 135 persons were at Frogmore on April 10-12 for a program on the theme "New Directions and Continuing Responsibilities." Among speakers and resource persons present were: Mr. Matthew Perry, Attorney of Columbia; Dr. I. W. Zartman, University of South Carolina Department of International Studies; Mr. Randolph A. Black-

well, Southern Regional Council; Rev. H. G. McClain, South Carolina Christian Action Council; and Rev. M. D. McCollum, Methodist District Superintendent.

Guests present included students from Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana, who are attending colleges in North and South Carolina.

The United States Information Agency covered the Conference and taped proceedings for use in broadcasts overseas.

Mr. L. S. James and Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Council staff, were also present. Mrs. Elizabeth Ledeen, Program Director of SCCHR, is advisor to the SCSCHR.

"STEP" PROGRAM LAUNCHED

When Governor Russell announced in January of this year that over 5½ million dollars in federal grants had been received for new MDTA programs, SCCHR Field Representative L. S. James went to work publicizing the program.

Geared to fight the state's twin enemies of ignorance and unemployment, the program is called STEP (Special Training for Economic Progress). It affords a real and effective way for citizens who so desire to be upgraded in education and employment.

Mr. James has been asked to assist the State Employment Service Coordinator of MDTA in recruiting trainees throughout the state. With 5,000 trainees expected each year of the STEP program, it is likely that the SCCHR recruiting effort will be a major factor in promoting the interest of many citizens, white and Negro, in this program.

In addition to his work in the STEP program, Mr. James has been working effectively in helping to implement programs for the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA), a federal program for which 24 South Carolina counties are eligible.

LOCAL COUNCIL NEWS

The Sumter Council heard SCCHR President Fred M. Reese, Jr., at its April meeting. Mr. Reese spoke of the need to motivate students to apply for TEC and other programs now open to qualified persons. Discussion was held on employment opportunity and needs in the community.

The Columbia Council heard Bethlehem Center Director, Miss Thelma Heath and Case Worker Herbert Dodd at their April meeting. Mr. Dodd related his experiences in working with street gangs and current efforts underway to meet needs of Negro youth in the Columbia Area.

The Rock Hill Council had a member of the Governor's Committee of 100 as their guest speaker in April. Present also were Rock Hill representatives of the State Employment Security Commission. The meeting was held in a government building and lively discussion followed the presentations. Visitors were present from York and Chester, and SCCHR staff from Columbia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

SCCHR Executive Committee members met at the Council office on April 21 to hear of the recent foundation exploration trip of the Executive Director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman.

A workshop for local council officers and key committee chairmen was set for May 16.

The Executive Committee expressed determination to work toward effecting closer coordination and sharing of resources with the nine local groups strategically located across the state.

Persons attending the Executive Committee meeting, in addition to the officers, were Mr. Austin V. Edwards, State Farmers Home Administration official; Dr. R. J. Moore, a local college professor, and Dr. Durham Counts, Columbia pharmacist.

May 26, 1964

Miss Katherine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Miss Jones:

Your letter of May 18 has been received and I wish to say that the statement "that the International Association of Chiefs of Police believe that the civil rights advocates throughout the country are engaged in a conspiracy to discredit local police forces" is not true.

Just as you point out that your group is attempting to work toward acceptable solutions, we also have taken steps to clarify the role of the police in street demonstrations. In this respect, you will find enclosed an editorial which I prepared some months ago along these lines, as well as a copy of our June, 1963, issue of THE POLICE CHIEF which contains an editorial and several articles describing a conference in which we participated in an effort to reach this goal.

If I can be of further help, I hope you will let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Quinn Tamm
Executive Director

Enclosures

SOUTH CA ROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

March 1, 1964 through May 31, 1964

Balance brought forward March 1, 1964			$1,256.89
INCOME:			
Memberships	$ 817.00		
New South	190.00		
Contributions	517.00		
Miscellaneous	28.50		
Grants-in-Aid	1,625.00		
Savings & Loan Withdrawal	2,324.40		
Taxes withheld but unremitted	638.93		
Total Income	$6,140.83		6,140.83
			$7,397.72
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund Expense			
Rent	168.00		
Postage	65.00		
Telephone	41.94		
Office Supplies	47.35		
Travel	291.95		
Salaries	1,354.15		
New South	304.00		
Miscellaneous	5.35		
First Quarter Taxes, Federal	365.05		
" " " State	39.18		
Total		$2,681.97	
Field Foundation Expenses			
Salaries	2,604.74		
Meals & Travel	645.76		
Distribution	399.14		
Administration	408.63		
First Quarter Taxes, Federal	439.20		
" " " State	32.54		
Total		4,530.01	
Grand Total Expenses			$7,211.98
BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1964			$ 185.74

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR

March - May, 1964

I. Work with Committees

The Education Committee carried special responsibility for one of the workshops at the Georgia-South Carolina conference in Augusta, March 20-21 on "The Role of the Citizen in Upgrading and Updating the Public Schools." In this workshop leaders in adult education, guidance, and vocational education discussed areas of special need in South Carolina and Georgia. Dr. Lionel Newsom of Morehouse College and Dr. Judith Joyner of the School of Education at the University of South Carolina gave the overview of the present situation, pointing out problems and promise of upgrading.

Discussion focused on the role of the citizen in undergirding programs of adult education. Particular information concerning the STEP program in South Carolina was included in the discussion. It is essential that persons become more politically minded. Until Negro citizens in larger numbers become a political force, Negro representation on school boards which is so greatly needed will not become a reality. "Compensatory discrimination in favor of 'culturally deprived' Negroes and whites is a must to bridge the gap resulting from 346 years of deprived education." [1](Exhibits attached.)

In subsequent meetings of this committee the need and opportunities for tutorial programs were considered. The committee heard a report of the significant work of the student members in the Columbia area who have developed a tutorial program in conjunction with the guidance department at Booker Washington High School. This work will be continued next year and broadened to include other high schools. It was especially noted that in many communities college students and adults may work together through the local CHR in setting up tutorial programs. It was recognized that there was great need for programs designed for the young child, pre-school "readiness" groups, nursery schools for children from low-income, deprived homes. The committee will explore possible resources--private or governmental--for the development of such pre-school programs.

Councils have been urged to work for more representative school boards with the election of qualified Negro members to such boards; to publicize and undergird programs of adult education now in operation; and to develop new programs such as these described above.

The Committee on the Church and Human Relations has attempted to re-examine its role and purpose in two meetings which have been held this quarter. In view of a more permissive and open policy in some church groups, should this committee continue to function?

It was made clear that while this committee bears no "official" relationship to church bodies, it is needed at the state level to serve as a catalyst, to provide a continuing channel of communication for persons in isolated places in the state who have a deep concern to make their faith relevant to all of life, including the area of race. It was suggested that the committee prepare and disseminate of a broad scale relevant materials on religion and

race; and that it call or cooperate with other agencies in calling consultations on specific issues. For example, a consultation on the Church and Civil Rights, may be of great value in the near future. The committee indicated its intention of moving forward in these ways and will meet again during the summer.

Members of this committee were made aware of the necessity for increasing educational efforts on a broad scale after attending a Baptist Conference on the Church and Race. It was designed to discuss complex problems "in a spirit of Christian love and understanding," but became a platform for the most extreme expressions of racism. This made many persons aware of the tremendous job yet to be done if the church is to take even a moderate position. And in this critical period a moderate position is too little and too late!

Members of the staff set up special committee meetings with Mr. Courtney Siceloff who represented the Civil Rights Commission for a consideration of ways in which Columbia might gain voluntary compliance with the civil rights laws. Representatives from Business and Professional Womens Clubs, AAUP, United Church Women as well as from Columbia Council on Human Relations attended. Continuing conversations are taking place in an effort to prepare the community.

II. The Student Program (SCSCHR)

The highlight of the student program for this quarter was the **** spring conference held April 10-12 at Penn Center, Frogmore. This was the largest of the student conference in our history with 135 persons in attendance from 15 colleges in South Carolina and two in North Carolina. The conference program included a consideration of the continuing responsibilities of SCSCHR in its tutorial program, voter registration, church relationships, community and campus projects, and an emphasis on Africa. This was an attempt to broaden horizons; to present facts and to become acquainted with students from Africa who are now in attendance at our colleges. Seven African students from Kenya, Ghana, and Nigeria were special conference guests. They participated fully in the conference and shared in the program through leadership in a panel discussion. Dr. William Zartman of the University of South Carolina Department of International Studies was the lecturer on Africa. A unique feature of this conference was the coverage accorded it by the Africa division of the United States Information Agency. As indicated in a letter from the director of this division, "this was a worthwhile effort." Brief tape recordings were released for immediate broadcast by African radio stations; a longer newstory was sent to the African press and pictures were to be used later. These releases of course featured the African students, and also cited this student conference as an example of a positive approach in race relations and of free and genuine bi-racial communication in the deep south. Perhaps in a small way this was a contribution toward improving the American image abroad. [2](Exhibits attached.)

Campus visits were made in April and May to Lander, Erskine, Claflin, S. C. State and Morris colleges. In each of these places conferences were held with students and faculty. At Lander College in Greenwood, firm contacts for SCSCHR were established for the first time and it

was learned that the college, which is largely supported by county funds, had already acted officially to open its doors to all qualified students. This was confirmed some weeks later by a press release which also indicated that a highly qualified Negro student had made application.

Erskine College at Due West is very conservative and isolated. Through the determined efforts of one of the faculty members in the Department of Religion, contact has been maintained with students there. This year a small nucleus of about 15 students with a few other faculty members have been meeting once a week in the home of the faculty members mentioned above. It was encouraging to meet with this group, some members of which seem determined to break through some of the complacency and "consiracy of silence" which generally prevails at the college. Since this visit, five students and one additional faculty member from Erskine have attended state-wide student meetings.

The visits in Orangeburg (Claflin and S. C. State) and Sumter(Morris) included conferences with community leaders and prospective students for the desegregated colleges as well as students and faculty at the colleges. General dissatisfaction with the Orangeburg Movement was expressed by some of the students who have been closely involved in the work of the Movement there. A divided leadership was noted. This indicates so they felt the need for projects in the field of community action of a different nature--job opportunity surveys, cooperation with voter registration efforts, etc. Local student councils in Orangeburg it was suggested might move in such direction.

The Student Council has now come of age, rounding out a full college generation, four years. This spring has been a time for reevaluation and planning for new ways of work. The Prosepectus for 1964-65 indicates the areas of work which were discussed at the meeting of the Student Steering Committee on May 9. Some specific planning was crystalized and will be continued in the fall. [3](Exhibit attached)

It should be noted, with justifiable pride, that one of South Carolina student leaders who helped mold the program of SCSCHR for three years, is now in a crucial position of leadership in the field of human relations in the entire south, Mt. Hays Mizell, who has recently become the director of the Southern Human Relations Project of the National Student Association. He is working out of an Atlanta office. It is interesting to note that one of the goals in his approach to his new work is that of setting up Student Councils on Human Relations in other states of the south, similar to that which has been established in South Carolina.

✓LWD
VJ✓
PW✓
ES✓
BP
MM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

March 1964 - May 1964

Explorations with Foundations

The first week in March was spent by the SCCHR executive director in New York exploring with the few foundations contacted on a previous visit in March 1962 mutuality of interests. Interviews were held also with a few foundations not previously contacted.

The Doris Duke Foundation and The Edgar Stern Family Fund seemed to be receptive to needs which SCCHR would like to meet by providing expanded services. However no requests have been presented yet by SCCHR for grants.

At that time the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund was in the process of study and of interacting with such foundations as Field, Ford, Carnegie, Rockerfeller, et al as to unmet needs in the broad area of civil rights and needs of minorities around which it might effectively expand beyond its initial interne program.

Brief contacts were made with each of the above-named groups and cordial responses were experienced. It was sensed that rethinking of goals and functions is taking place and that there would be receptivity to requests for grants. However it was indicated that a regional approach and broadly based and conceived proposals would be favored.

American Assembly at Duke University

Upon the invitation of Dr. Douglas M. Knight, president of Duke University, the SCCHR executive director attended the southeastern meeting. Valuable contacts were made with leaders and participants. The experience was beneficial also because of the range of viewpoints represented and consensus reached. (Will gladly share findings upon request)

Georgia and South Carolina Councils Meet

See attached copies of March and April SCCHR Review for announcement and report of the conference in Augusta, Georgia held jointly on March 20-21 by these two state councils on human relations. Excellent programs, participation, and responses.

Discussions with SRC and VEP Staff

On March 23, the SCCHR executive director reported to the SRC director and field representative concerning reactions to her explorations with New York foundations for possible grants. Dr. Dunbar authorized her to make a written proposal to the Field Foundation. This was done about mid-April and two copies provided SRC.

Mr. Randolph Blackwell of the Voter Education Project discussed with Mrs. Spearman progress of the project in South Carolina and accepted an invitation to present on April 11, at the spring conference of SCSCHR, a film on activities of a political coalition in Texas.

Student Work-Study Program

Arrangements were made with Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan by the SCCHR executive director for Miss Ginnie Good, a sophmore, to work with SCCHR from March 26 until June 15. In addition to her activities in connection with the SCSCHR which will be reported by Mrs. Ledeen, advisor, she made an informal study to learn what is being done through the South Carolina Public Welfare Department to use U. S. Department of H. E. W. funds to develop a program of day care centers for children of needy families.

She set up a schedule of contacts for Dr. and Mrs. Hendrik J. Van Zyl of South Africa whose visit to Columbia on June 11 and 12 had been planned with Dr. Frank Loescher.

In addition, Miss Good made field trips with the executive director to Rock Hill, Inman, Spartanburg and Newberry. In Rock Hill both students from Winthrop and Friendship Junior College met with members of The Rock Hill Council on Human Relations and decided for the first time to form a local bi-racial student council. She assisted also with general office work.

On evaluating her work, we have rated her contribution as exceptional and consider the arrangement one well worth repeating.

Local Councils

In an effort to lanch a new council on human relations in Cheraw, the executive director met with SCCHR members and friends there early in May. Interest and enthusiasm ran high and communication seemed honest and free. Mr. A. M. Secrest, publisher and editor of The Cheraw Chronicle participated and reported the meeting quite casually and naturally in the next issue of his weekly newspaper.

A few days later, twenty-five Negro children applied for admission to the all-white public schools. Immediately, it was assumed that the exploratory meeting had planned and plotted the integration of schools. Mr. Secrest and other white persons have said that they were definitely "on the spot" but have continued to meet at intevals of about every two weeks.

Although the number of Negroes to attend has continued to grow, it has become difficult for local leaders to secure the participation of additional white persons.

It continues to be a problem to find enough staff time to give the intensive services needed at the local level to get local councils off to a good start and to keep them active and vital.

Persistent requests for a Spartanburg county council have been met by staff visits to Inman and to Spartanburg by Mrs. Spearman, Mr. James and Miss Good. There have been return visits to Columbia and hopefully a council may be formed in Spartanburg before the end of the year - again, intensive work in needed to profit from spade work which is being done.

A concerted effort is being made by the SCCHR chairman, the executive committee, and the staff to strengthen and enlarge programs of the local councils on human relations.

The SCCHR executive committee has scheduled for the first time regular monthly meetings and thus hopes to get under and stay with the jobs to which each member is committed individually and those they are undertaking jointly.

An all-day working session was held at a Columbia Motel on Saturday, May 16 which was attended by representatives from local councils. Local council chairmen worked with Mr. Reese - program chairmen worked with Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, SCCHR vice chairman and Dr. Robert J. Moore, member-at-large of the executive committee. Plans for the 1964 annual meeting program were projected, and program ideas and information shared. Those concerned with membership policies and enlargement were led by a co-chairman of the SCCHR membership committee, Mr. Austin V. Edwards. The SCCHR chairman of finance and the treasurer directed the workshop on finance in which Dr. J. M. Dabbs participated.

The workshops on May 16 followed-up on beginnings made at an enlarged meeting of the board of directors held at the Wade Hampton Hotel on February 2, 1964.

It is proposed to set in motion continual interchange which will require periodic joint meetings of this kind.

1964 Membership Efforts to Focus on Columbia

On May 28, Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC director of field services, assisted in planning an extensive membership drive to begin in Columbia in late August and terminate September 30. A mass mailing to approximately 2,000 persons, a large number of small coffee or coke parties to interpret SCCHR, a large banquet and systematic visitation by teams will be carried out.

SCCHR Promotional Piece

Mrs. Florence Robin, SRC consultant, has drawn from the request and the program prospectus sent to the Field Foundation, and from issues of SCCHR Review appropriate information about SCCHR which she has put together both artistically and skillfully in a brochure, Reach for Tomorrow, which will be available for distribution by July 15. Mrs. Robin spent a day in Columbia conferring with the executive director on April 29. Further collaboration to follow.

Staff Participation in Washington Meetings

Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman attended public hearings on Farm Labor conducted by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor held in Washington, D. C., May 18 and 19.

While in Washington, Mrs. Spearman held a conference with Mr. Lawrence Houstoun, director of special programs, Office of Manpower Automation and Training (OMAT) re SCCHR's trainee recruitment for South Carolina's Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP) program. Mr. Houstoun is currently serving with a task force set up by Mr. Sargent Shriver who will direct the Office of Economic Opportunity. (OEO)

Plans were made to have Mr. Houstoun visit South Carolina early in June in line with the two important interests he represents.

Miss Good, Miss Mary Harrison, (office stenographer) and Mrs. Spearman participated in the special services held in Washington on the morning of May 18 which were set up by the Commission on The Church and Race of The National Council of Churches. Invitation had been extended to Mrs. Spearman by telephone the previous Friday.

SCCHR Continues to Assist "STEP"

The Aiken, Rock Hill and Sumter councils on human relations have been active in clarifying policies and in informational and recruitment programs for the STEP program. Numerous SCCHR members-at-large have also played varied and valuable "enabling" roles.

Outstanding has been the skill and efficiency with which Mr. James has worked with the government agencies conducting the STEP program. Also, he has established excellent rapport with rural leaders in the 24 South Carolina counties eligible for the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) programs. His report which is attached will outline the leadership training and other activities in which he has engaged this quarter.

For Quick Consumption: Tiny Tid-bits

On April 30, the S. C. State Baptist Convention held a conference on The Church and Race. Called to exchange viewpoints concerning proposed integration at Furman University, it provided a forum for Biblical segregationists and white supremacists - a traumatic experience for the SCCHR executive director, a few Christian Baptist ministers and laymen known by her, and a few young leaders whom she met for the first time.

On May 12, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce (C.of C) after 15 months of study proposed a Citizens Design for Progress which was adopted. Fifteen bi-racial committees will be set up; two of these, Community Relations and Attitudes and The Human Element, will deal with facets of human relations. SCCHR will participate.

SCCHR is cooperating with the S. C. Association of Senior Citizens which held its 1964 annual meeting in West Columbia on May 13.

On April 16, Mr. Reese was speaker at the monthly meeting of the Sumter Council on Human Relations.

Mr. Ira Kaye, attorney and valued SCCHR member phoned Mrs. Spearman to report his appointment as director of the Peace Corps in Iran for the next two years.

Negroes have entered the Democratic primaries in several South Carolina cities and counties this year. Candidates for the House of Representatives of the S. C. General Assembly and for the school board in district I, Columbia, have sought advise and information from SCCHR.

On May 27 at the fifty-third annual commencement, Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina conferred upon Mrs. Alice N. Spearman the degree of Doctor of Humanities.

SCCHR has called together several times this quarter small groups to work with Courtney Siceloff in assessing the situation in Columbia for orderly compliance with civil rights legislation, when enacted. The executive director has interviewed a sampling of the managers of restaurants in Columbia and has found negative response from only one source, restrained acquiescence in the majority of cases, and a few quite positively oriented persons.

Checks have been made directly or indirectly in the larger towns; reports are encouraging.

At the request of Mrs. Septima Clark, Mrs. Spearman participated in a panel and discussion presented in Charleston in cooperation with a national committee of The Congregational - Christian Church in April.

In addition to field trips referred to above, the executive director visited Newberry twice this quarter; once to establish needed contacts with two key faculty members and those responsible for the STEP program and the second time to participate in a presentation by the Columbia student council on human relations to the human relations section of the Newberry College, Student Christian Association.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF
S. C. C. H. R. DURING THE MONTHS
MARCH, APRIL AND MAY
1964

The field activities of the Field Representative during this period has been based largely on the following four projects:

1. Cooperation with Employment Security Commission for Job Training.
2. Special Conferences and Neighborhood County Meetings.
3. Cooperation with Visitor from Unites States Commission on Civil Rights.
4. Present status of ARA and STEP programs of South Carolina.
5. Study of Poverty in S. C. and Cooperation with voter registration.

Cooperation for Job Training

The Executive Director of the Employment Security Commission got Mr. James through request to visit with Mr. Phenizee F. Ramson, Regional Representative of the Employment Bureau Security of the United States Department of Labor, while he was in South Carolina on a routine State visit to some Employment Service Offices.

Mr. Ramson was also interested in seeing not only activities of the Employment Service Offices of the State, but to see the organized STEP training schools. Mr. James spent the entire week of March 16-20, 1964, traveling with Mr. Ramson at the expense of the Employment Security Office. We visited four Employment Service Offices and two STEP schools. At that time, only two STEP schools were open; one in Camden and one at Coosawhatchie, Jasper County, near Ridgeland. This gave Mr. James a chance to meet officially managers of Employment Service Offices in the following cities: Camden, Charleston, Columbia, and Beaufort. All the managers impressed us with their efforts to serve the public without any evidence of discrimination. We are equally pleased with the integration; in one school the faculty was integrated, too. We reported our finding to Mr. Keith Aull, Executive Director of the South Carolina State Employment Commission. (See copy of Mr. Aull's letter attached).

Special Conference and Neighborhood County Meetings

For the first time in the history of the SCCHR, the Georgia and South Carolina Councils on Human Relations held a joint conference in Augusta. This meeting was held at the Augusta Townhouse Motor Inn March 20-21, 1964. Mr. James was responsible for organizing materials, selecting speakers and acting as chairman of the workshop based on the topic, "The Role of Citizens in Implementing State and Federal Training and Retraining Programs." A summary of the discussion, together with a list of some of the people who attended the workshop and the program are attached to the report.

Mr. James has held four neighborhood county group meetings during this period. The group counties included Chester, Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, Lancaster, and Marlboro met April 3rd in Camden, South Carolina. It was fortunate to get the principal of the pilot STEP school in Camden, South Carolina, in the person of Colonel Elder to speak at this meeting. Two county agricultural agents attended this meeting. Colonel Elder emphasized the fact that integration of the school was accepted without complaint by the faculty, students and community. This meeting encouraged four new important ministers of large churches to promise cooperation in helping to spread information about the STEP schools and opportunities available for training of functional illiterates along with other trainees for jobs available in their communities.

The county group meeting on April 17th was held in Barnwell, South Carolina with the following counties participating: Aiken, Bamberg, Allendale, and Barnwell. The chief problem discussed at this meeting was the eligibility of trainees of new STEP schools. The problem of getting underemployed farm workers to receive $15 per week released for training was also discussed.

The April 24th meeting at Kingstree included representatives from four counties: Lee, Sumter, Clarendon and Williamsburg. The chief problem discussed at this meeting was how to get Negro farmers to participate in local elections of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Community Committee election. It was reported that an official report of an election was not given after Negroes participated in the community election. This problem was investigated at the State Office of ASCS. We are still trying to get a Negro County Agricultural Agent for Lee County.

At St. George, May 8th, 1964, the county group meeting included reports from the following counties: Berkeley, Orangeburg, Dorchester, Colleton, Beaufort and Jasper. Mr. James secured the services of Mr. Jacob R. Henderson, Field Coordinator of ARA to speak for this meeting. He described the kind of projects which the ARA would like to support and indicated that there are no projects in South Carolina or Georgia that meet the democratic requirements of ARA policies.

Cooperation with Visitors from United States Commission on Civil Rights

Mr. James was asked to help, in anyway possible, two representatives from the United States Commission on Civil Rights. These two gentlemen were in South Carolina from April 13-17, 1964 investigating the possibility of discrimination on the part of the Farmers Home Administration and the Extension Service. Mr. James was able to give them a list of persons to contact and furnish them information from his files. They took all of the case studies, correspondence and other written information which Mr. James had in his files relative to appeals from local decisions of FHA committees on applications for helping our low-income farmers.

They were also interested in information in Mr. James' files, relative to letters which showed that one Negro lady applicant, who had qualified on a recent register for clerk-stenographer on the level of Grade 4 with an average rating of 87, was refused a job as secretary in the State FHA Director's Office, even after he promised to hire her if she qualified on the register. Mr. James permitted the representatives from the United States Commission on Civil Rights to take all information mentioned above to their office in Washington for a study. Since their visit, the State Director of FHA has appointed for the first time a Negro Assistant Supervisor in the local office of the FHA Supervisor of Clarendon County. He has also appointed a Negro to membership of the local three-man committee of the FHA in the same county. During this same week, Mr. James sent, on April 13th, a low-income farmer named Willie P. Canty from this same County to testify before the United States House Committee on Education and Labor in favor of the Anti-Poverty Bill. His report was well received and our daily paper called "STATE" carried an article (short write-up) on his appearance before the House Committee on Education and Labor. A copy of this article and Mr. Canty's written testimony is attached.

Status of ARA and STEP Programs of South Carolina

In the last report mention was made of the efforts of Mr. James to get an ARA project started in Colleton County. The leaders in the county organized what is called a Colleton County Garment Corporation which really developed out of their Development Corporation in the same county. They have in the treasury more than $7,000.00 already deposited in one of the leading banks in Walterboro. Since ARA is not inclined to help garment industries anymore, this corporation has decided to work independently without aid from the ARA. The president of the bank in which the money is deposited has promised to co-sign with them for a loan from the Small Business Administration to finance their garment industry project and they have already gotten the STEP school at Coosawhatchie to train 40 power sewing machine operators to do their sewing. This training was done for them free of charge with the help of a large garment factory which is already established in Walterboro.

They are planning to start production at once. All that they produce in garments will be taken by this large garment industry and sold for them. The Chesterfield County Garment Corporation at Pageland has finally gotten started. They are employing 25 persons with a weekly payroll of $1400.00. They are small beginning, but we hope will grow and develop into a large industry in the State.

The Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP) is constantly setting up additional courses in schools throughout the State. Mr. James is still helping to recruit trainees for these schools throughout the State. At present 22 schools have been started with an enrollment of 1380 trainees. So far, 39 counties out of a total of 46 counties have asked for STEP schools. These schools are beginning to turn out people who have completed courses and are now ready for employment.

Mr. James spent the week of May 25-29 visiting various "pockets of poverty" with Mr. Philip Stern and Mr. de Vincent from Washington, D. C. Mr. Stern is a writer and Mr. de Vincent is a photographer. We covered the lower section of the state and spent the day with the migrants in Charleston county. All pictures taken by Mr. de Vincent were to be shown to the Committee on Labor of the U. S. Senate. (see letter from Mr. Stern attached)

Mr. James made special efforts to cooperate with voter registration in all neighborhood county meetings. He prepared a list of the names of the members of all registration boards in all counties in South Carolina and sent them to leaders in each county with a letter suggesting that they contact the registration boards for names of Negroes who have registered.(see copy of letter and list attached.)

The News and Courier

South Carolina's Most Outspoken Newspaper

FOUNDED JAN. 10, 1803

Thomas R. Waring, Editor — Arthur M. Wilcox, Assistant Editor — Anthony Harrigan, Associate Editor

10-A CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1964

The Cost Of Militancy

Decision by the Brooklyn chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality to engineer a gigantic traffic jam at the approaches to The New York World's Fair April 22 is another example of irresponsible behavior that is shocking moderate citizens throughout the nation.

The New York Times, which has encouraged sit - ins, lie-ins and kneel-ins down South, is horrified at the idea of New York's huge fair being paralyzed by militant Negro extremists, engaged in an automobile stall-in. The Times refers to the stall-in as "the mischievous scheme hatched by the Brooklyn chapter of CORE."

John S. Knight, head of the Knight chain of newspapers, another advocate of federal force legislation in the past, has warned in his Sunday column that "the militancy of the Negro struggle for civil rights legislation is alienating many normally fair-minded people who have always been sympathetic to the Negro cause".

We hope that South Carolina will be spared the ugly militancy that is being displayed elsewhere in the nation. Those in the Palmetto State who fan the embers of discontent are ill-serving the public.

In this connection, the public should be forewarned about nice-sounding organizations that increase tensions. The Southern Regional Council is such an organization. Supplied with funds from outside the South, the SRC seems dedicated to promoting discord.

We note that Randolph A. Blackwell, voter education representative of the SRC, was at Frogmore in Beaufort County last weekend to attend a conference of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations.

Others taking part in the conference were Matthew Perry, one of the NAACP's top lawyers in South Carolina, and Prof. I. William Zartman, of the Department of International Studies at the University of South Carolina.

We trust that university authorities took note of Prof. Zartman's participation in the Council on Human Relations program. We can't believe that Prof. Zartman's appearance with Matthew Perry and other spokesmen for the integration movement did any good for the university as a whole or for the department of which Prof. Zartman is a member. Academic freedom can be stretched beyond the limits of the public interest.

We hope that the troubles afflicting communities from Cleveland, Ohio, to Los Angeles, will make individuals realize the danger of proposing social changes that the country is not prepared to accept. Social irresponsibility this summer could exact a frightful price from all Americans.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

national board

FRANK P. GRAHAM
chairman

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman

ELIOT D. PRATT
secretary-treasurer

ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

FAY BENNETT
executive secretary

JAC WASSERMAN
project director

OCIE LEE SMITH
Louisiana-Arkansas representative

L. S. JAMES
South Carolina representative

ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

TESTIMONY OF FAY BENNETT
PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
ON H.R. 10440, THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964
April 13, 1964

My name is Fay Bennett. I am Executive Secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund, an organization which has been working for more than a quarter of a century to bring economic and social justice to sharecroppers, tenants, small farmers, and farm workers. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee to testify to the necessity for a broad federal program to end rural poverty. We support H.R. 10440 as an important step in that direction. We are particularly interested in Title III of the Bill, in the section to help young people through the work-study, work-training, and job corps programs, and in the rural community action programs.

There is much talk about the exodus from the land. We all know that in the last few decades millions of Americans have left the farm and have gone to the city. We know that American research and know-how have made possible the production of a super-abundance of food and fiber, with fewer and fewer people. Just the other day, the financial pages of the New York Times (April 10) told of new developments to harvest prunes and lettuce mechanically. Machines are replacing men on the farm as they are in the factories.

It almost seems as though people are becoming obsolete. When machinery becomes obsolete, we scrap it. Are we also to put our jobless people on the scrap heap? It seems that this is what happens when we offer the jobless the alternative of starving or seeking relief checks.

A nation's human resources are its most important component. This is why the Economic Opportunity Bill is such a necessary and hopeful first step in the war on poverty. It offers hope that a civilized nation with a highly developed technology, educational system, and culture can do the necessary providing and planning to rescue its poor, its unemployed, and its underemployed from despair.

How will it do this?

Here is how the bill will work to help the rural poor. Title III provides for grants of up to $1,500 and loans of up to $2,500 to low-income rural families who have a reasonable possibility of bringing about a permanent increase in their income. They could do this by improving their land or acquiring more land, improving their operations, participating in cooperative associations, paying off debts, and generally "getting on their feet." They would also get technical assistance and help in planning for a better income-producing operation. Those who do not own any land of their own could buy a family-size farm from a nonprofit corporation which, under the Bill, could acquire available land and develop it for resale to low-income farm families. Its cost is slight and can mark the difference between remaining independent and being reduced to relief. This is the realistic help that many of these persons need to gain self-sufficiency.

By now this Committee is well aware of the fact that one out of three rural families (over 15 million in all) has a cash income of less than $3,000 a year. Yet $3,000 would seem like great wealth to the more than five million farm families (some of whom are hired farm workers) whose yearly income may be a few hundred dollars, or perhaps $1,000, but less than $2,000. These are the people who do not have enough to eat, whose children go to bed hungry and often do not have a pair of shoes. Their houses are unsafe, and the wind and rain blow through. They sleep four and five to a bed. They are in despair. They must have help.

Many people in these situations write to our office and ask what they can do to help themselves. Here is one such case: Mrs. C. is a sharecropper in north

Leflore County in the Mississippi Delta. She has eleven children. Her two oldest sons, aged 15 and 17, help her work the farm. They raised 24 bales of cotton last year, but all she got in the settlement was $500, on which all twelve are barely surviving. "In severe need of clothes and food," the report to our office says.

What will happen if Mrs. C. finally gives up this seemingly hopeless struggle to survive on the land? Or, what is more likely, if she is forced off by her landlord's decision to fully mechanize his cotton crop? She will probably not find work to feed, clothe, and house her family of twelve in the country or in the city. They most probably will all be reduced to complete dependence upon welfare, at a tremendous cost to her dignity, her children's future, and the economy of the community. If they come to New York City, they will join the 470,000 persons who were on the Department of Welfare's rolls in January, 1964--six per cent of the population. This welfare cost $34,668,000 for the month, for an average of $180.62 for each of the over 190,000 family cases on the rolls. If Mrs. C.'s family were paid only the average, it would come to $2,167.44 for the year.

Will the Economic Opportunity Bill help Mrs. C.? Probably not directly, and not much. But it could give her children a chance to break out of this pattern, through the work-study, work-training, and job corps programs. And it could and will help many rural families whose situation is not so extreme.

Here is the case of Mrs. D., a South Carolina widow: She and her sons, aged 27, 18, and 14, work her 109-acre farm, 70 acres of which are cleared. She raises cotton, soybeans, and tobacco. Her debts amount to $2,500, and her income is insufficient to warrant a Farmers Home Administration loan to help her improve her situation. Under Title III of this Bill, she might be eligible for a grant or a loan from FHA, along with help in planning for a more efficient and profitable farming operation. Other provisions of the Bill would help her sons prepare for a better future.

Another story comes from Mr. W. P. Canty, who is here today. He writes as follows:

"I am Willie Preston Canty. I live in Pinewood, Clarendon County, South Carolina. I have lived and worked on a farm all my life. I am still anxious to stay on a farm. I am now 56 years of age. I have a wife and three children to support. I have been operating a farm for 36 years. I raise four crops in addition to raising hogs and vegetables for my family as well as for sale.

"Last year, I was able to raise 20 bales of cotton which grossed $3,000, $400 worth of tobacco with an allotment of one acre, and $100 for soybeans. I also raise some corn. My gross income from the farm was $3,500. After paying all expenses, I had about $1,200 left. There has been a gradual decrease in the tobacco allotment which has helped to decrease my income. I was forced to mortgage my farm, which is composed of 112 acres with 55 acres clear land. My total debt including the mortgage and cost of machines is $9,887.

"Many of my relatives and friends have left the farm because of heavy indebtedness and poor crop yield plus inability to get credit. I have found it very difficult to get proper credit from agencies which lend to other farmers. My friends who have gone to cities bring back some disturbing stories about the conditions in which they have to live in some areas. I should like to stay on my farm and raise my children in the country where I feel it is best for all of us; in fact, at my age changing from the farm would <u>not</u> be <u>easy</u> nor <u>helpful</u>."

Mr. Canty will gladly answer any questions the Committee may wish to ask him.

I think that legislators from the urban areas should be deeply interested in supporting the part of Title II of the Bill which calls for community action programs in the rural as well as the urban areas. Our cities are already overcrowded and staggering under the almost crushing burden of trying to meet the needs of millions of uneducated, poorly educated, and untrained people who have already

been cast off the land. We dare not add to this intolerable burden. Many of our urban centers are potentially explosive because of the unmet needs of the millions of rural cast-offs.

The community action programs could spark the efforts needed to improve rural health and social services, education, job training and counseling, economic development, and housing. Other programs already authorized will gain greater impetus through a joint community effort aided by federal financing. All of this could bring about a rebirth in our rural areas, relieve the overcrowding in our cities, and help the nation along the road to economic prosperity and social health.

The Bill's loan program to local cooperatives to help low-income farmers would provide essential production, processing, purchasing, marketing, and other services and facilities which may make the difference between survival and going under. This is not a new idea. This kind of program literally saved thousands of small farmers during the thirties. Many of these small and struggling farmers of the thirties have become big and prosperous through their cooperatives. They aren't interested in the little fellow who today is struggling to survive as they struggled to survive thirty years ago. The government of the people in a democracy <u>must</u> care. It must now offer the seed money, along with the technical assistance needed, the guidance, and the intelligent planning to reawaken and renew rural communities.

Of course I am not suggesting that this Bill will bring about the millennium. Lots more is needed in the way of public works programs, extending the minimum wage and unemployment insurance to farm workers, etc.

The provisions of H.R. 10440 will help to make a family self-sufficient, able to provide its members with adequate food, clothing, and shelter. It will bring new dignity and new hope to the mothers and fathers of these families. It will save the taxpayers millions of dollars in relief and welfare payments, which

often perpetuate poverty because they do not give a family the basic help needed for a new start.

In addition, it will give local leadership the opportunity to work hand in hand with local government, state government, and federal government to take advantage of the many programs available for education, vocational training, health, and welfare. It will spur cultural development and spiritual growth.

Who can say what kind of new awakening can come from giving those now left out a chance to be included in the promise of the American dream? Who can say what new musicians will develop, new writers and composers, new orchestras and choral and theater groups, and new strength for Americans to think and work and plan together for a better country for all?

See p 2

DID YOU KNOW THAT WE'VE BEEN IN THE NEWS? HERE'S HOW IT ALL STARTED!
(These are all quotes)

APRIL 12, 1964
Radio Editorial WDIX, Orangeburg (reprinted in The News and Courier)

PROF. ZARTMAN'S VIEWS

We respectfully refer to the Columbia Record's editorial page feature written by the professors of the Department of International Studies at the University of South Carolina. These gentlemen are authorities on the United States and World Affairs.

Prof. I. William Zartman writes that, "It's Time to Reassess Our Aid to Ghana". Prof. Zartman writes of his disillusionment with the Nkrumah government of Ghana, the recent riots against American professors at the University of Ghana, the controlled press, the government pressure on native Ghanaians to conform to Nkrumah's politics--all this in spite of U.S. foreign aid which includes $195 million for the Volta river dam and an additional $175 million for an aluminum smelting plant to be operated by power produced at the dam. Prof. Zartman suggests that, if Nkrumah continues to do these bad things, the United States might complete the dam and aluminum plant--but that the United States refuse to build a $40 million steel plant.

Those are Prof. Zartman's views. First, we would ask, why would Prof. Zartman and the university professors wait seven long years to say what kind of man is Nkrumah? In the last seven years, the United States government has created a powerful ally of Moscow in Nkrumah. Now, Prof. Zartman says we might look closer at Nkrumah and his tataliitarian government of Ghana. Now, Prof. Zartman says the United States government may have made a mistake. Isn't this how the United States keeps on losing? Isn't this how we deposed Batista and put Castro in power in Cuba? Isn't this how we deposed Chiang and gave the Reds all of China?

Prof. Zartman and the university professors will recall that Nkrumah has never been anything but a Marxist-Socialist. United Press International reported two years ago, "Nkrumah has declared himself a Marxist-Socialist". But that was not news. Prof. Zartman and the university professors will recall the news photographs of Nikita Khrushchev and Nkrumah giving each other the bear-hug when Nkrumah was made president of Ghana? Khrushchev flew from Moscow to the capital of Ghana to celebrate Nkrumah's becoming President of Ghana.

That was seven years ago. This is not hindsight. Nor is it second-guessing. This is Nkrumah's record. This is the record of the United States defeat in Ghana. It is the continued record of defeat of our country under the guidance of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association and the United Nations, which the university professors in the Department of International Studies foster as the "cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy".

Prof. I. William Zartman, one of the professors in the university's Department of International Studies, will lecture at the University of Atlanta April 21, where two identified communists have been leading the Negro revolution. (News and Courier 2-23-64). The professors in the university's Department of International Studies are authorities on the United States and World Affairs. They teach your children what they believe this to be.

APRIL 12, 1964
The News and Courier, Charleston

STUDENT ORGANIZATION MEETS AT FROGMORE

FROGMORE (AP)---Members of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations are conducting their annual spring conference this weekend at Frogmore with the theme: "New Directions and Continuing Responsibilities."

Emphasis is on Africa. Several African students are attending.

Conference leaders are Dr. I. William Zartman, International Studies Department professor of the University of South Carolina, who lectured Saturday on "Africa Today and Tomorrow;" Richard Ramsey, college director of the American Friends Service Committee; and Randolph A. Blackwell, voter education project representative of the Southern Regional Council.

Also, Matthew Perry, Columbia attorney; the Rev. Howard G. McClain; executive director of the Christian Action Council; and the Rev. Matthew D. McCollom, district superintendent of the Methodist Church's central jurisdiction.

The conference was to end Sunday with discussion groups.

APRIL 14, 1964
The News and Courier, Charleston

THE COST OF MILITANCY

Decision by the Brooklyn chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality to engineer a gigantic traffic jam at the approaches to The New York World's Fair April 22 is another example of irresponsible behavior that is shocking moderate citizens throughout the nation.

The New York Times, which has encouraged sit-ins, lie-ins, and kneel-ins down South, is horrified at the idea of New York's hugh fair being paralyzed by militant Negro extremists, engaged in an automobile stall-in as "the mischievous scheme hatched by the Brooklyn chapter of CORE."

John S. Knight, head of the Knight chain of newspapers, another advocate of federal force legislation in the past, has warned in his Sunday column that "the militancy of the Negro struggle for civil right legislation is alienating many normally fair-minded people who have always been sympathetic to the Negro cause".

We hope that South Carolina will be spared the ugly militancy that is being displayed elsewhere in the nation. Those in the Palmetto state who fan the embers of discontent are ill-serving the public.

In this connection, the public should be forewarned about nice-sounding organizations that increase tensions. The Southern Regional Council is such an organization. Supplied with funds from outside the South, the SRCseems dedicated to promoting discord.

We note that Randolph A. Blackeill, voter education representative of the SRC, was at Frogmore in Beaufort County last weekend to attend a conference of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations.

Others taking part in the conference were Matthew Perry, one of the NAACP's top lawyers in South Carolina, and Prof. I. William Zartman, of the Department of International Studies at the University of South Carolina.

We trust that university authorities took note of Prof. Zartman's participation in the Council on Human Relations program. We can't believe that Prof. Zartman's appearance with Matthew Perry and other spokesmen for the integration movement did any good for the university as a whole or for the department of which Prof. Zartman is a member. Academic freedom can be stretched beyond the limits of the public interest.

We hope that the trouble afflicting communities from Cleveland, Ohio, to Los Angeles, will make individuals realize the danger of proposing social changes that the country is not prepared to accept. Social irresponsibility this summer could exact a frightful price from all Americans.

APRIL 16, 1964
The Columbia Record, Columbia

MODERATION IN OUR STATE

South Carolina has been spared, for the large part, the emotional excesses of the Negro Passion simply because a genuinely moderate majority has prevailed in the past. Our state will avoid nasty militancy in the future only if extremism, white or Negro, does not prevail.

If moderation means anything in the Palmetto State, it surely means that free and open discussion will continue, that white Carolinians will talk earnestly and honestly with Negro Carolinians, that responsibility of word and action will be rewarded and that irresponsibility will be condemned.

It means that white Carolinians must recognize intellectual integrity and responsibility in individuals and groups whose judgments they might not accept. It means that Negro Carolinians must temper their impatience and forthrightly confess the honesty and good faith of portions of the white community. It means that both should work energetically to discourage growth of radicalism, white and Negro.

"Moderation" in South Carolina has never meant, nor will it ever mean, an absolute adherence to a vanished segregation or a disquieting demand for impossible, immediate, complete integration. "Moderation" does mean a realistic recognition of an altered system of social relations, likely to change even more in the future.

To be specific, white Carolinians who may be fundamentally segregationists, cannot don a mask of false "moderation" and condemn responsible organizations and individuals as undesirable "militants."

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, for example, does

not merit any coupling with extremist elements in the nation, such as the Brooklyn chapter of CORE. Although we have disagreed with the S.C. Council in the past and likely shall in the future, it provides a valuable discussion table for Negroes and whites.

This past weekend at Frogmore Plantation in Beaufort County, the Student Council held a conference, addressed by Randolph A. Blackwell, voter education representative of the Southern Regional Council; Matthew Perry, an NAACP lawyer from Columbia; and Prof. I. William Zartman of the University of South Carolina.

One of Carolina's most intelligent young Negro attorneys, Mr. Perry has earned the acclaim of his fellow barristers--many of whom fundamentally disagree with him on racial issues. He is a valuable citizen of the state and a distinguished representative of his point of view.

The young people gathered at Beaufort, including African students from Kenya, Nigeria, and Ghana, wanted to expand their knowledge of the African continent beyond that of Black Africa. They wisely called on Professor Zartman, an internationally recognized authority on Northern Africa, to help them. The University professor gave them a talk similar to that which he had delivered earlier to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base.

One newspaper in the state, commenting on the conference, wrote: "We trust that university authorities took note of Prof. Zartman's participation in the Council on Human Relations program. We can't believe that Prof. Zartman's appearance with Matthew Perry and other spokesmen for the integration movement did any good for the university as a whole or for the department of which Prof. Zartman is a member. Academic freedom can be stretched beyond the limits of the public interest."

We, too, hope that the University authorities took note of the professor's participation--for a different reason. We hope that not only the University, but the state and its people, will commend Dr. Zartman for sharing his knowledge of Africa with the inquiring students. They now have a better understanding of the continent as a whole, as do the officers of the U.S. Air Force.

The remedy for South Carolina's continuing confrontation over the racial issue cannot be found in the suppression of disagreeable ideas. It can be found (as it always has) in realistic compromise and concession.

Neither inflexible principles of white nor unattainable ideals of Negroes will serve South Carolina in these days. Compromise between the desires of each individual and group and those around them is the way of moderation.

With a firm devotion to law and order, Carolinians will discover the way--somewhere between "Now" and "Never."

APRIL 27, 1964
The Columbia Record, Columbia

HIGH TIME THAT S.C. LEADERS FACE UP TO RACIAL REALITY

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the excellent and very appropriate editorial in last night's (April 16) Record, "Moderation in Our State." I think it is high time that the leaders of this state start facing up to the realities of life and attempt to work things out on a sane and sensible basis.

Under very adverse conditions our school board has made progress on a very limited basis of integration but editorials such as you quoted have continuously placed many of us in my community in a precarious position. However, we have done the best we could and I am hoping that the light will dawn on all parties concerned in the very near future.

I have heard many comments about this editorial and everyone has been most favorable. Keep up the good work!

T. ALLEN LEGARE, JR.
SENATOR, CHARLESTON COUNTY

APRIL 30, 1964
The News and Courier, Charleston

WHAT IS MODERATION?

In a letter to the editor of The Columbia Record, State Sen. T. Allen Legare Jr. of Charleston County has stated:

"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the excellent and very appropriate editorial in last night's (April 16) Record, 'Moderation In Our State,'"

We were struck by the senator's praise, for we recalled the editorial as a rather remarkable departure from the generally prudent position of the Columbia newspapers.

The Record said that the "South Carolina Council on Human Relations, for example, does not merit any coupling with extremist elements in the nation, such as the Brooklyn chapter of CORE." The editorial went out of its way to lavish praise on Matthew Perry of the NAACP as "one of Carolina's most intelligent young Negro attorneys," describing him as a "valuable citizen of the state and distinguished representative of his point of view."

Presumably, Sen. Legare shares this view, since he commends The Record's editorial.

It was a member of the South Carolina Human Relations Council who plunged the 1964 State Democratic convention into an uproar when she voiced a demand for more Negro participation in the party's affairs. There's no record of Sen. Legare backing up the Council member. We wonder why he has not been as candid in public statements in Charleston County as he is in a letter to The Columbia Record.

In that letter Sen. Legare also stated:

"Under very adverse conditions our school board has made progress on a very limited basis of integration but editorials such as you have quoted (a News and Courier editorial citing the character of an interracial group at Frogmore in Beaufort County) have continuously placed many of us in my community in a precarious position."

The News and Courier does not believe that white residents of Charleston County equate integration in the the city schools with "progress". We were not aware that Sen. Legare has felt himself placed in a precarious position because of our advocacy of maximum local control over public schools of Charleston.

Elsewhere on this page today appear excerpts from a Greenville News editorial on school integration under court order in Greenville County. The position of the Greenville News is virtually identical to The News and Courier's position, which Sen. Legare says has put him in a precarious position. Perhaps the Senator ought to feel precarious where he is, but we do not accept responsibility for putting him there.

As for the wider question of "moderation" in South Carolina, we don't believe that responsible, conservative citizens have to praise NAACP lawye or the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in order to be moderate.

Mr. Perry has had good words to say in direct action and street demonstrations. We cannot regard a defender of street demonstrations as a moderate.

The Record says that the answer to problems in South Carolina is to be found in "realistic compromise and concession."

Obviously, we do not rule out compromise, but it should be a two way street. Nor do we shrink from interracial communication.

Our objection to the Frogmore type of operation is domination by professional, militant forces. These people are committed to a cause. We do not approve of radical organizations and their agents, dedicated to imposing their will on the public. They do not represent the community as a whole.

We deplore the prospect that future (conditions) in Charleston, Columbia, or Greenville may be planned over a conference table by academic and doctrinaire standards.

Frogmore has become a symbol for this sort of conference, which we view as a form of plotting against the laws and customs of the region. Martin Luther King--whose communist affiliations are just now coming out in public--was there only last month. Respectable, sober citizens of both races do not wish to be swept away by the professional organizers who are turning the country into a land of turmoil.

Internationally, the United States is in serious trouble because it has followed the course of appeasement.

In South Carolina, the abandonment of a firm, principled stand could result in social and economic disaster.

Northern communities suddenly are discovering that firmness is necessary and that the spirit of compromise can be overdone. It would be tragic if the leadership of communities in the state decided to capitulate to pressure group tactics at the moment when the North and West are waking up to the evil of dictation by organized agitators.

We believe that Sen. Legare should explain himself to the people of Charleston County.

P.S. The Columbia Record is expected to answer this very shortly. Be looking for it. Be aware of the forces at work in S.C.!

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW

April, 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

SENSE OF MOVEMENT AND DIRECTION

The first meeting to be held jointly by the Georgia and South Carolina Councils on Human Relations, March 20-21, at Augusta produced a sense of movement when approximately 400 persons from the two states packed meeting and eating rooms for an exchange of ideas and information, and for fellowship.

SCCHR members were present from twenty-two towns. Program leaders came from four other states, and there was an international visitor! Georgians too were out in strength and with vigor.

Mr. Otis Finley, associate director of the National Urban League, who spoke at the Friday evening meeting shared facts and feelings which forcefully emphasized the necessity of closing the gap between education provided the youth of the United States, urban and rural, Negro and white. A Marshall plan is needed for minority groups, and for the underdeveloped sections of this country, he said.

The federal government has been interested in providing training opportunities for its citizens ever since the New Deal of the Roosevelt Administration, according to Mr. George Butler of The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. Later, both Republican and Democratic administrations have operated programs to set up equal employment opportunities. At present, both training and fair placement is being provided, he said in urging that full use of the programs be made.

Mr. John Wheeler, President of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., who gives distinguished service to state, regional and national citizens efforts, urged concerned persons to help to inform those who need them most of the job training programs available to them. He emphasized that government employees alone cannot possibly do the job of recruiting, training, and retraining the unemployed and underemployed of the respective states and of the Southern region.

The State of North Carolina has employed Mrs. Sarah Herbin, former director of the merit employment program of the American Friends Service Committee in its new program to make full and fair use of its manpower potential. Mrs. Herbin reported briefly also on Governor Terry's program to eradicate poverty for which the Ford Foundation, several foundations in North Carolina, and the State itself have put up large sums of money.

An encouraging report of South Carolin's Special Training for Economic Progress program (STEP) was made by Mr. Phenizee Ransom, Jr., representative of the Regional Employment Service in Atlanta. Mr. Ransom had just visited Camden and Coosawhatchie where the first training classes have opened.

Persons who want more information about workshop discussions may write the SCCHR office in Columbia.

REBIRTH OF DEMOCRACY

Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, and a native Southerner was given a stirring ovation after he shared his belief that there will come a rebirth of Democracy and new life for Judeo-Christian teachings when men and women of goodwill in the South work together in freedom for the common good of all. It will be through the efforts of such organizations as the Human Relations Councils that the New South will be born, he said. Dr. Pitts' luncheon address closed the Augusta conference.

STUDENT COUNCIL SPRING CONFERENCE

About 135 persons were at Frogmore on April 10-12 for a program on the theme "New Directions and Continuing Responsibilities." Among speakers and resource persons present were: Mr. Matthew Perry, Attorney of Columbia; Dr. I. W. Zartman, University of South Carolina Department of International Studies; Mr. Randolph A. Black-

well, Southern Regional Council; Rev. H. G. McClain, South Carolina Christian Action Council; and Rev. M. D. McCollum, Methodist District Superintendent.

Guests present included students from Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana, who are attending colleges in North and South Carolina.

The United States Information Agency covered the Conference and taped proceedings for use in broadcasts overseas.

Mr. L. S. James and Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Council staff, were also present. Mrs. Elizabeth Ledeen, Program Director of SCCHR, is advisor to the SCSCHR.

"STEP" PROGRAM LAUNCHED

When Governor Russell announced in January of this year that over 5½ million dollars in federal grants had been received for new MDTA programs, SCCHR Field Representative L. S. James went to work publicizing the program.

Geared to fight the state's twin enemies of ignorance and unemployment, the program is called STEP (Special Training for Economic Progress). It affords a real and effective way for citizens who so desire to be upgraded in education and employment.

Mr. James has been asked to assist the State Employment Service Coordinator of MDTA in recruiting trainees throughout the state. With 5,000 trainees expected each year of the STEP program, it is likely that the SCCHR recruiting effort will be a major factor in promoting the interest of many citizens, white and Negro, in this program.

In addition to his work in the STEP program, Mr. James has been working effectively in helping to implement programs for the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA), a federal program for which 24 South Carolina counties are eligible.

LOCAL COUNCIL NEWS

The Sumter Council heard SCCHR President Fred M. Reese, Jr., at its April meeting. Mr. Reese spoke of the need to motivate students to apply for TEC and other programs now open to qualified persons. Discussion was held on employment opportunity and needs in the community.

The Columbia Council heard Bethlehem Center Director, Miss Thelma Heath and Case Worker Herbert Dodd at their April meeting. Mr. Dodd related his experiences in working with street gangs and current efforts underway to meet needs of Negro youth in the Columbia Area.

The Rock Hill Council had a member of the Governor's Committee of 100 as their guest speaker in April. Present also were Rock Hill representatives of the State Employment Security Commission. The meeting was held in a government building and lively discussion followed the presentations. Visitors were present from York and Chester, and SCCHR staff from Columbia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

SCCHR Executive Committee members met at the Council office on April 21 to hear of the recent foundation exploration trip of the Executive Director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman.

A workshop for local council officers and key committee chairmen was set for May 16.

The Executive Committee expressed determination to work toward effecting closer coordination and sharing of resources with the nine local groups strategically located across the state.

Persons attending the Executive Committee meeting, in addition to the officers, were Mr. Austin V. Edwards, State Farmers Home Administration official; Dr. R. J. Moore, a local college professor, and Dr. Durham Counts, Columbia pharmacist.

I

CITIZENS CONSULTATION on the PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Sponsored by the Georgia and South Carolina Councils on Human Relations

March 20 - 21, 1964 Augusta Town House Motor Inn Augusta, Ga.

Community leaders, parents, educators are invited to consider together the role of the citizen in upgrading education at all levels for all the people through the public schools.

Two workshops in the field of Education are scheduled to be held from 9:00 - 12:30 Saturday morning.

1. The Role of the Citizen in Updating and Upgrading the Public Schools

2. The Role of the Citizen in the Desegregation of Schools

Where do we rank now in education? in Georgia? in South Carolina?

Are we willing to pay the price to give the best possible education to the people of the state?

How may more adequate financial support be secured? from local sources? through state aid? through federal aid?

What can be done about drop-outs? illiterates?

What voluntary services are citizens prepared to give?

How may concerned citizens act effectively, unitedly to improve education?

What are effective ways for a local community to prepare for desegregation of schools?

What has been the experience of communities in which voluntary desegregation of schools has taken place?

You are invited to join with other concerned citizens in discussing these and other important problems confronting us in the field of education.

More detailed information concerning the entire program will come to you in the next issue of the SCCHR Review.

CITIZENS CONSULTATION ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mrs. Edmund Yeghjian, Presiding

INTRODUCTORY PANEL DISCUSSION

"Public School Education - Problems and Promise"

1. Dr. Judith Joyner, Professor of Education, University of South Carolina

2. Dr. William H. Knight, Psychologist, SC Vocational Rehabilitation Department

3. Mrs. Francena Robinson, Guidance Counselor and director Distributive Education, C.A. Johnson High School, Columbia, S.C.

4. Dr. Lionel Newsom, Professor Sociology, Morehouse College

5. Mrs. C. E. Anderson, Supervisor Adult Education, SC State Department of Education

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

1. Voluntary Services to Assist the Schools
   Resource Leader: Dr. Newsom

2. Drop-Outs and Rejectees
   Dr. Joyner

3. Adequate Progress of Adult Education
   Mrs. Anderson

4. Guidance to Meet Today's Needs
   Mrs. Robinson

5. Vocational Education and Curriculum Enrichment
   Dr. Knight

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C.

This is the final call for the SPRING CONFERENCE!! You are especially invited and are urged to bring a group of interested, mature students from your campus. Please remember to include freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and, as our very special guests, international students from your college.

The Dates: April 10-12, 1964

The Place: Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C.
Those of us who have been again and again to SCSCHR conferences want to go back, for in the beautiful, relaxed atmosphere of Penn there is inspiration.

The Program: "New Directions and Continuing Responsibilities"
will include

Emphasis: Africa — Recreation and folk sing
Discussion in Depth — Brainstorming sessions
Challenging Films

The Leaders: Dr. I. William Zartman, Professor in the Department of International Studies, University of South Carolina
Mr. Richard Ramsey, College Director, American Friends Service Committee
Mr. Randolph A. Blackwell, Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council
Mr. Matthew J. Perry, attorney and legal counsel in many civil rights cases in S. C.
The Rev. Howard G. McClain, Executive Director, Christian Action Council
The Rev. Matthew D. McCollom, District Superintendent, Methodist Church (Central Jurisdiction), Walterboro
Faculty members, chaplains, students and members of the SCCHR staff.

The Cost: Board and Room costs will be $6.00 per person. A limited number of scholarships to cover all or part of this amount are available. Please apply for these, if needed, in advance. The Southern Human Relations Project will reimburse for car travel on a minimal basis.

The Directions: Penn is reached via Beaufort, S. C. If driving, continue on U.S. 21 across bridge to Frogmore, S.C. (7 miles). Turn right just beyond the Frogmore Post Office, drive one-half mile to ground of Penn.

The Luggage: Bring informal camp clothes (bedding and towels are furnished), musical instruments, books to share.

The Deadline: URGENT. Return the enclosed card immediately with names and addresses of those planning to attend. Reservations must be in Columbia office by Wednesday, April 8.

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Spring Conference

Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C. April 10-12, 1964

NEW DIRECTIONS and CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITIES

Features:

Film: "The Negro and the American Promise," interviews with three leaders with different approaches to racial situation: Dr. Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and James Baldwin.

"Emphasis: Africa" Dr. I. William Zartman, leader
Panel of African students

Panel of South Carolina Leaders in the realm of higher education, civil rights, church and religious life. "New Directions for South Carolina."

HOW TO discussion groups
How to:
- Cope with Feelings and Fears
- Develop a Tutorial Program
- Plan and Carry Out a Voter Registration Drive
- Strengthen the Role of the Church
- Understand and Work With the Power Structure
- Achieve Greater Academic Freedom in the Colleges of South Carolina.

Recreation par excellence with a folk music festival (hootenanny) Saturday night. Everybody bring your instruments and your best singing voice.

Worship Service on Sunday

Time: Friday Evening to Sunday Morning, April 10-12, 1964

Cost: $6.00 for board and room.

Bring a carload. Invite as guests of the conference international students from your campus.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

S. C. Student Council on Human Relations

Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C. April 10 - 12, 1964

Friday, April 10

4:30 - 6:30	Registration
6:30	Dinner
7:30	Introductions - Get Acquainted
8:00 - 9:00	Film: "The Negro and the American Promise"
9:00 - 10:00	Discussion of Film (small groups)
10:00 - 11:00	Recreation

Saturday, April 11

8:00	Breakfast
9:00 - 9:45	Film and discussion with Mr. Blackwell Voter Education Project
9:45 - 11:15	"How to" Discussion Groups Cope with Feelings and Fears Develop a Tutorial Program Plan and Carry Out a Voter Registration Drive Strengthen the Role of the Church Undergird Programs of Basic Education and Job Training Build an open, inclusive society at all levels Achieve Greater Academic Freedom in the Colleges of South Carolina
11:30 - 12:30	Lecture: "Africa Today and Tomorrow" Dr. I. William Zartman, Department of International Studies, University of South Carolina
12:45	Lunch
2:00 - 3:30	Panel Presentation - Dr. Zartman and African Student Guests
3:30 - 5:30	Planned Recreation
5:30	Picnic Supper
7:30 - 9:00	Panel Discussion, "New Directions for South Carolina" Mr. Matthew J. Perry Rev. M. D. McCollom Rev. Howard G. McClain, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman Mr. L. S. James
9:00 - 11:00	Folk Sing and Recreation

Sunday, April 12

8:30	Breakfast
9:15 - 10:00	Second session of Discussion Groups (Summarize and prepare brief reports)
10:00 - 11:15	Reports and Business meeting
11:30 - 12:15	Closing Service of Worship - Rev. Howard G. McClain, Minister

PROSPECTUS 1964-1965

Suggested Program Development and Outreach for

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations

A. Expansion of the Tutorial Program in Communities in Which Colleges are Located. It is suggested that members of SCSCHR with an adult adviser attempt to work out a cooperative arrangement with the schools for a tutorial program. If this is not feasible, it is urged that students attempt to set up such a service in cooperation with church or community groups for an after school program.

It is also suggested that work may be undertaken with three different types of groups. (1) College preparatory, which would work with students who have the potential for successful college work, who need to upgrade themselves in some academic field and who should be given emotional and psychological under-girding. These groups, hopefully, would correlate with the recruiting program of SCSCHR. (2) The under-achiever and potential dropout who needs friendly interest, encouragement and help in order to complete high school work. (3) A readiness program for young children whose home background or emotional problems have made it difficult for them to adjust to school. This group is very important since statistics in South Carolina are still showing a very large dropout rate between the first and second grades. No compulsory school attendance law requires them to stay in school!

B. Into the Mainstream of Campus Life. The time has come for SCSCHR to move beyond a small committed fellowship of the concerned among students, to confront and challenge the campus in vigorous ways, it was suggested by many students at the recent conference of the Student Council. This may be done by attempting to involve key student leaders such as Student Government officers, Editors of Student newspapers, presidents of organizations, in some phase of the program of SCSCHR. These may be sympathetic or hostile, but should be invited. Furthermore, the Council should lead the way in creating an atmosphere on the campus in which dissent is possible and varying points of view may be heard. This means a willingness to listen to those who disagree with us. Interpretation of the program of SCSCHR and publicity are needed.

Wide distribution of materials to a broad cross-section of student leadership is suggested. For instance, the compilation of the best of student thinking which shows generally an open-minded attitude or progressive approach to social issues, might be published as a service of SCSCHR. This is especially needed because of the limitations and bias of news media in South Carolina.

Providing and scheduling in the colleges of South Carolina outstanding lecturers who will deal with public affairs or human relations in broad aspects. It is to be hoped that in the lectureships Negro speakers might be brought to the white or predominantly white colleges, a practice common in the outstanding southern colleges and universities for decades. This has never, to our knowledge, been done in a single white college in South Carolina.

C. "Operation Search" should be continued with intensified efforts at recruiting qualified Negro students to enter the recently integrated colleges of South Carolina or to apply to colleges not yet opened to Negroes. The group con-

ferences held during the past year with high school students by members of the Public Relations Committee of SCSCHR, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Harvey Gantt, should be continued on a wide scale and should be implemented by college preparatory tutorial programs in various communities. This must be conceived as a long range program of utmost importance, for fears and feelings of inferiority, bred of generations of segregation, must be overcome. Psychological support and undergirding as well as academic preparation of students are needed. In addition, Negro community leaders, teachers, and parents must be involved in conferences concerning an increase in number of Negro applicants. For the full development of the state and its future leadership, it is essential to move "beyond tokenism" at the college level.

D. Christian Citizenship Seminar, sponsored in cooperation with the Christian Action Council, bringing together a group of mature students from all of the colleges, for an intensive study of state government and of public issues facing the state, has been suggested. This seminar would include conferences with state officials, interviews with home county legislators, visits to committee hearings or to sessions of the legislature. A primary emphasis in the discussion program would be that of the role of the Christian in politics. A successful bi-racial seminar of this nature for adults was sponsored last year by the Christian Action Council and could be a very illuminating and meaningful experience for students.

E. Panels of Student Speakers, bi-racial student teams to be made available to church, civic or college groups. These teams would be trained by capable faculty or staff persons for able presentation of public issues of primary concern. Skill in leading discussions would also be stressed. These panels would demonstrate to the larger public the ways in which members of both races may work together. The Columbia Intercollegiate group has already sent out teams to high schools on the general subject of preparation for college. The proposal is that this type of community service be broadened to include other areas and that both adult and youth groups be reached.

(1964) LWD VJ PW ES BP MM

QUARTERLY REPORT TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
March, April, May

MEMBERSHIP INCREASE - We have 93 new members this quarter, Atlanta had 36 of these whose names were reported without dues refund 32 members are from our new chapter in Athens. This group is well organized. It has persuaded the Mayor to appoint a real bi-racial committee. It is working on a program to persuade Negro teachers and students to attend the University. Jack May, a professor at the University is chairman. The group is a good cross section; town and gown; Jewish, Catholic, Protestant; good representation from Negro factions, the new more belligerant leadership, the old more conservation.

We have made our first organizational efforts in Jesup, Georgia and believe we have enough support to move ahead with a council in the fall.

We have worked with a group in Statesboro who are struggling to do something constructive in this fiels. We may have a council here by Christmas.

The following is a comparison of membership fees collected over the last three years. This is the amount we had collected each year by the end of June. It is the net amount after refunds to locals: October 1 to July 1, 1962 - $1359; October 1 to July 1, 1963 - $1436; October 1 to July 1, 1964 - $1230 + 902 = $2132 (902 is the amount Atlanta owes us, not having paid any dues for 6 Months).

FINANCES - We received a $3000 grant from Anna Lord Strauss during this period plus a $100 donation from another out of state contact.

FUND RAISING IN GEORGIA - As a result of the mailing of the Albany pamphlet to members, we received $796.50 to date. As a result of mailing the Albany pamphlet to non-members, we received $107.00. As a result of mailing "To Secure These Rights" to non-members, we received $228.00.

We are planning to approach Georgia big givers with a folder (grey enclosed). Although these mailings were an appeal for funds, we wished particularly to get the materials distributed and read.

The Albany pamphlet has caused one derogatory phone call and one letter of disapproval. Both were Albany ministers. The general acceptance has been good.

MAILINGS - We have mailed the Albany pamphlet to one official in each town in Georgia over 1000 population.

We have also mailed the "Questions and Answers" pamphlet on the Civil Rights Bill to 400 officials in Georgia towns. 10,000 of "To Secure These Rights" have been distributed. Twenty community leaders distributed 5000, 2229 have been mailed to individuals the remainder have been sent on request.

One other letter to church people enclosing a reprint from Readers Digest "I Wonder Why" is being mailed asking for memberships.

We have distributed to our chapters various materials concerning the Civil Rights Bill; as many copies as we could get of the SRC folder (1500) and the Potomac Institute folder, plus several reprints from editorials and magazines.

We have attempted to organize local efforts in Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus to work for peaceful compliance and for preparation for desegregation of schools this fall. Particular emphasis was placed on Savannah where we worked with a community group rather than the council. The councils generally have done a good job in working for compliance. For instance, when a local lawyer (not sympathetic) talked to the Brunswick Council, and asked in a rather pompous way "Have any of you really read the bill?" Over half of the 75 people present calmly raised their hands.

CONFERENCES - We held our Spring Conference at Augusta in March, in cooperation with South Carolina. This was well attended. In fact, far beyond our expectations.

We also cooperated with the National Sharecroppers Fund in a conference at Fort Valley, which was successful and led to our agreeing to house Jac Wasserman while he works in Georgia and other southern states with problems of rural people.

The Director traveled her usual 4000 miles, with many stops at filling stations, truck stops, restaurants, each place trying to encourage people to comply with the law when it passed. The general feeling was still that "it will not pass", "Russell will look after us".

We have continued to work quietly behind the scenes to help Partners for Progress do a useful job. The quarter has been filled primarily with efforts toward securing compliance for the bill.

FROM THE DESK OF

Frances Pauley

Paul & Les

Please excuse this being in a not to fine shape! -

The time runs out!

We will have a complete report for you Tuesday - which seemed more important at the moment -

Thanks for every thing

F. P.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

March 1964 - May 1964

Explorations with Foundations

The first week in March was spent by the SCCHR executive director in New York exploring with the few foundations contacted on a previous visit in March 1962 mutuality of interests. Interviews were held also with a few foundations not previously contacted.

The Doris Duke Foundation and The Edgar Stern Family Fund seemed to be receptive to needs which SCCHR would like to meet by providing expanded services. However no requests have been presented yet by SCCHR for grants.

At that time the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund was in the process of study and of interacting with such foundations as Field, Ford, Carnegie, Rockerfeller, et al as to unmet needs in the broad area of civil rights and needs of minorities around which it might effectively expand beyond its initial interne program.

Brief contacts were made with each of the above-named groups and cordial responses were experienced. It was sensed that rethinking of goals and functions is taking place and that there would be receptivity to requests for grants. However it was indicated that a regional approach and broadly based and conceived proposals would be favored.

American Assembly at Duke University

Upon the invitation of Dr. Douglas M. Knight, president of Duke University, the SCCHR executive director attended the southeastern meeting. Valuable contacts were made with leaders and participants. The experience was beneficial also because of the range of viewpoints represented and consensus reached. (Will gladly share findings upon request)

Georgia and South Carolina Councils Meet

See attached copies of March and April SCCHR Review for announcement and report of the conference in Augusta, Georgia held jointly on March 20-21 by these two state councils on human relations. Excellent programs, participation, and responses.

Discussions with SRC and VEP Staff

On March 23, the SCCHR executive director reported to the SRC director and field representative concerning reactions to her explorations with New York foundations for possible grants. Dr. Dunbar authorized her to make a written proposal to the Field Foundation. This was done about mid-April and two copies provided SRC.

Mr. Randolph Blackwell of the Voter Education Project discussed with Mrs. Spearman progress of the project in South Carolina and accepted an invitation to present on April 11, at the spring conference of SCSCHR, a film on activities of a political coalition in Texas.

Student Work-Study Program

Arrangements were made with Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan by the SCCHR executive director for Miss Ginnie Good, a sophmore, to work with SCCHR from March 26 until June 15. In addition to her activities in connection with the SCSCHR which will be reported by Mrs. Ledeen, advisor, she made an informal study to learn what is being done through the South Carolina Public Welfare Department to use U. S. Department of H. E. W. funds to develop a program of day care centers for children of needy families.

She set up a schedule of contacts for Dr. and Mrs. Hendrik J. Van Zyl of South Africa whose visit to Columbia on June 11 and 12 had been planned with Dr. Frank Loescher.

In addition, Miss Good made field trips with the executive director to Rock Hill, Inman, Spartanburg and Newberry. In Rock Hill both students from Winthrop and Friendship Junior College met with members of The Rock Hill Council on Human Relations and decided for the first time to form a local bi-racial student council. She assisted also with general office work.

On evaluating her work, we have rated her contribution as exceptional and consider the arrangement one well worth repeating.

Local Councils

In an effort to lanch a new council on human relations in Cheraw, the executive director met with SCCHR members and friends there early in May. Interest and enthusiasm ran high and communication seemed honest and free. Mr. A. M. Secrest, publisher and editor of The Cheraw Chronicle participated and reported the meeting quite casually and naturally in the next issue of his weekly newspaper.

A few days later, twenty-five Negro children applied for admission to the all-white public schools. Immediately, it was assumed that the exploratory meeting had planned and plotted the integration of schools. Mr. Secrest and other white persons have said that they were definitely "on the spot" but have continued to meet at intevals of about every two weeks.

Although the number of Negroes to attend has continued to grow, it has become difficult for lucal leaders to secure the participation of additional white persons.

It continues to be a problem to find enough staff time to give the intensive services needed at the local level to get local councils off to a good start and to keep them active and vital.

Persistent requests for a Spartanburg county council have been met by staff visits to Inman and to Spartanburg by Mrs. Spearman, Mr. James and Miss Good. There have been return visits to Columbia and hopefully a council may be formed in Spartanburg before the end of the year - again, intensive work in needed to profit from spade work which is being done.

A concerted effort is being made by the SCCHR chairman, the executive committee, and the staff to strengthen and enlarge programs of the local councils on human relations.

The SCCHR executive committee has scheduled for the first time regular monthly meetings and thus hopes to get under and stay with the jobs to which each member is committed individually and those they are undertaking jointly.

An all-day working session was held at a Columbia Motel on Saturday, May 16 which was attended by representatives from local councils. Local council chairmen worked with Mr. Reese - program chairmen worked with Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, SCCHR vice chairman and Dr. Robert J. Moore, member-at-large of the executive committee. Plans for the 1964 annual meeting program were projected, and program ideas and information shared. Those concerned with membership policies and enlargement were led by a co-chairman of the SCCHR membership committee, Mr. Austin V. Edwards. The SCCHR chairman of finance and the treasurer directed the workshop on finance in which Dr. J.M. Dabbs participated.

The workshops on May 16 followed-up on beginnings made at an enlarged meeting of the board of directors held at the Wade Hampton Hotel on February 2, 1964.

It is proposed to set in motion continual interchange which will require periodic joint meetings of this kind.

1964 Membership Efforts to Focus on Columbia

On May 28, Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC director of field services, assisted in planning an extensive membership drive to begin in Columbia in late August and terminate September 30. A mass mailing to approximately 2,000 persons, a large number of small coffee or coke parties to interpret SCCHR, a large banquet and systematic visitation by teams will be carried out.

SCCHR Promotional Piece

Mrs. Florence Robin, SRC consultant, has drawn from the request and the program prospectus sent to the Field Foundation, and from issues of SCCHR Review appropriate information about SCCHR which she has put together both artistically and skillfully in a brochure, Reach for Tomorrow, which will be available for distribution by July 15. Mrs. Robin spent a day in Columbia conferring with the executive director on April 29. Further collaboration to follow.

Staff Participation in Washington Meetings

Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman attended public hearings on Farm Labor conducted by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor held in Washington, D. C., May 18 and 19.

While in Washington, Mrs. Spearman held a conference with Mr. Lawrence Houstoun, director of special programs, Office of Manpower Automation and Training (OMAT) re SCCHR's trainee recruitment for South Carolina's Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP) program. Mr. Houstoun is currently serving with a task force set up by Mr. Sargent Shriver who will direct the Office of Economic Opportunity. (OEO)

Plans were made to have Mr. Houstoun visit South Carolina early in June in line with the two important interests he represents.

Miss Good, Miss Mary Harrison, (office stenographer) and Mrs. Spearman participated in the special services held in Washington on the morning of May 18 which were set up by the Commission on The Church and Race of The National Council of Churches. Invitation had been extended to Mrs. Spearman by telephone the previous Friday.

SCCHR Continues to Assist "STEP"

The Aiken, Rock Hill and Sumter councils on human relations have been active in clarifying policies and in informational and recruitment programs for the STEP program. Numerous SCCHR members-at-large have also played varied and valuable "enabling" roles.

Outstanding has been the skill and efficiency with which Mr. James has worked with the government agencies conducting the STEP program. Also, he has established excellent rapport with rural leaders in the 24 South Carolina counties eligible for the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) programs. His report which is attached will outline the leadership training and other activities in which he has engaged this quarter.

For Quick Consumption: Tiny Tid-bits

On April 30, the S. C. State Baptist Convention held a conference on The Church and Race. Called to exchange viewpoints concerning proposed integration at Furman University, it provided a forum for Biblical segregationists and white supremacists - a traumatic experience for the SCCHR executive director, a few Christian Baptist ministers and laymen known by her, and a few young leaders whom she met for the first time.

On May 12, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce (C.of C) after 15 months of study proposed a Citizens Design for Progress which was adopted. Fifteen bi-racial committees will be set up; two of these, Community Relations and Attitudes and The Human Element, will deal with facets of human relations. SCCHR will participate.

SCCHR is cooperating with the S. C. Association of Senior Citizens which held its 1964 annual meeting in West Columbia on May 13.

On April 16, Mr. Reese was speaker at the monthly meeting of the Sumter Council on Human Relations.

Mr. Ira Kaye, attorney and valued SCCHR member phoned Mrs. Spearman to report his appointment as director of the Peace Corps in Iran for the next two years.

Negroes have entered the Democratic primaries in several South Carolina cities and counties this year. Candidates for the House of Representatives of the S. C. General Assembly and for the school board in district 1, Columbia, have sought advise and information from SCCHR.

On May 27 at the fifty-third annual commencement, Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina conferred upon Mrs. Alice N. Spearman the degree of Doctor of Humanities.

SCCHR has called together several times this quarter small groups to work with Courtney Siceloff in assessing the situation in Columbia for orderly compliance with civil rights legislation, when enacted. The executive director has interviewed a sampling of the managers of restaurants in Columbia and has found negative response from only one source, restrained acquiescence in the majority of cases, and a few quite positively oriented persons.

Checks have been made directly or indirectly in the larger towns; reports are encouraging.

At the request of Mrs. Septima Clark, Mrs. Spearman participated in a panel and discussion presented in Charleston in cooperation with a national committee of The Congregational - Christian Church in April.

In addition to field trips referred to above, the executive director visited Newberry twice this quarter; once to establish needed contacts with two key faculty members and those responsible for the STEP program and the second time to participate in a presentation by the Columbia student council on human relations to the human relations section of the Newberry College, Student Christian Association.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

LWD
VJ
PW
ES
BP
MM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones

QUARTERLY REPORT: March, April, May, 1964

THE STATE:

This quarter has seen the emergence of politics as the primary interest of the state, and of a number of the leaders of the Council. George Grider, president of the Memphis Chapter, has announced for Congress from the Ninth District which is Memphis, and no successor has been found by the Council there. The former president, Hunter Lane, Jr. was so involved in politics, first as chairman of Ross Prichard's unsuccessful candidacy for Congress in 1962 and then in his own successful race for City Commissioner that he literally did not have time to lead the Memphis Chapter. Now Mr. Grider's candidacy has resulted in his withdrawal from the Chapter presidency. Both of these men have profited from their exposure to this inter-racial grouping, but the Chapter has suffered.

In Knoxville, Mayor Duncan has announced for Congress, and will undoubtedly be the Republican candidate. Nashville is mired in politics. Bill Willis, our state president is managing Ross Bass's campaign for the Senate. Bass is being opposed by Governor Clement, and an East Tennessee businessman M. M. Bullard. The race is between Clement and Bass. Organized labor has endorsed Bass, which means a departure from the recent leadership of organized labor; Matt Lynch has been a public supporter of Clement. The Tennessee Voters Council will meet in Nashville on June 27, and it is unknown what their decision will be. It would appear impossible for them to support Clement with his outright statement that he would not have voted for the Civil Rights bill and his refusal to sign the Code presented to him by the Governor's Commission on Human Relations which he appointed in January.

Now before the Metropolitan Council of Nashville and Davidson County (our combined city-council government) is a public accommodations ordinance. A special committee has been appointed to consider it, with the vice-mayor as its chairman. The proposed ordinance (see enclosed) is almost a direct copy of the St. Louis ordinance, but the weaknesses show up in the attempt to apply it too strictly to the Nashville scene. The Mayor's Committee which has operated during the past year is clearly only a Chamber of Commerce Committee of bankers and confines its concerns to the direct interests of merchants. Its goal, as clearly stated by its chairman, is to keep the "cash registers ringing on Church Street." It has refused to consider schools, parks, etc., as within its province.

The smaller communities of the state seem just as deeply immersed in politics. There are a number of Republicans announcing for state and Federal offices, and they are young, energetic and hardworking; they are also Goldwater supporters. They will undoubtedly make some headway in the state. It is to be recalled that Tennessee has gone Republican in the last two presidential elections.

Two of our 9 Congressmen voted for the Civil Rights bill. Richard Fulton Congressman from the 5th District(Nashville) will have a tough time, and his liberal record is under constant attack. Bass is a recent convert on the civil rights issue. Captain Anderson, who gave Clement considerable opposition as an independent in the Governor's race, is running for Congress. Along with all of the other nine candidates, he has opposed the Civil Rights bill, but at least says that "one is needed".

The performance of our two state Senators is well known. Since Walters was Governor Clement's appointment to the Kefauver seat, we must credit his negative vote as reflecting Clement's stand as well as his own. Gore's performance leaves us all mystified. The problem here is that his Republican opposition is pure Goldwater, and farther to the right than Gore.

There will be no settling down in Tennessee until after the August primary, and then only to regroup for the November general election.

THE COUNCIL STAFF

Mrs. Dorothy Webster resigned in April, leaving the Council April 15 with a week's notice. The job was reclassified, and a new specifications were written by a special committee of the Board, Miss Ectoria Henry, a 1964 graduate in Business Education of Tenn. A & I State University, came to us on June 1 as a clerk typist. She has set about in an orderly and industrious way to organize the office processes. However, we were without a clerical assistant for six weeks, and this meant that the Executive had to carry on many of the necessary functions. During the 10 day April absence of Kay Jones from the office Mrs. Marian Fuson, president of the Nashville Council carried on full time devoting most of her time to work on the Nashville Council, which needed considerable time, and attention. As a result, there has been some good organizational process, with lists of names of members willing to do certain kinds of work, and the work of committees on program, housing, and membership already underway.

Memphis

Louise Young and some of the Memphis women chapter members tried to visit some of the rural West Tennessee communities to recruit members, or at least arouse interest. They were received with fear and uneasiness, and did not actually recruit members. A few new members have been added from Memphis. The United Church Women have been equally unsuccessful in stimulating UCW groups in West Tenn. outside of Memphis. The enclosed clippings will give you some information about some of the other related matters - the Juvenile Jury, Dr. Price's recognition, and the Memphis tutorial project. Also note the Univ. of Tenn. announcement which appeared in a Negro newspaper.

On the Civil Rights Act, Memphis will move to conform. There will be business leadership for the job, spurred to activity by a large and militant NAACP. There will be grumbling and accusations, but Memphis will have only sporadic resistence, and a large amount of grumbling.

Nashville

Nashville has been in turmoil most of the quarter. Before that started in late April, there was held a one day conference at Vanderbilt Divinity School

in which selected clergy of all faiths were invited from the middle Tenn. area. I believe that about 150 were invited, and 100 attended. Ralph McGill was the morning speaker, and the afternoon was devoted to discussions, and some panel discussion. Out of this has grown the just organized Nashville Council on Religion and Race, headed by an Episcopal clergyman, Father Robert Insko. All of this activity is belated follow-up on the Chicago conference of January 1963. During the afternoon session I sensed considerable frustration, and difference of opinion as to the role of clergymen in the present situation.

The march of 150 clergymen to city hall in early May was impressive, and important. It was the first and only such stand that Nashville had experienced. The great majority were white, and many of them came from the ranks of clergy working for publishing companies, etc. This again was an ecumenical movement, which began with a service at the Catholic catherdral, and wound up in the office of the Mayor.

Also in May, Vanderbilt University had a 2½ day meeting under the title "Impact". It was open to the public but had excellent attendance from students. Ralph McGill and Kirkpatrick of Richmond Virginia were the opening speakers on Friday night, with the introductory statements begin made by Chancellor Heard. The next day there were addresses by businessmen, SNCC, labor leaders, etc. The affair wound up with a jazz session on Saturday night. The whole program had considerable effect on the university area and in the city. While there were supporters of all shades of opinion, the meetings were obviously not "stacked" for any one speaker, and the audience was not rudely partisan.

All of this had been preceded by the formation of the Joint University Council on Human Relations, an outgrowth of the combined efforts of students from Peabody, Vanderbilt and Scarritt to desegregate nearby restaurants. Officers were elected for next year. Our office furnished stenographic service, assisted their organizational efforts and welcomed them to TCHR affiliation. (See enclosed by-laws)

From an initial early April meeting in Nashville, there has come the Southern Student Organizing Committee, also working out of this office. SSOC hopes to enlist the southern moderate on basically white campuses in the south. Among the recent college graduates now working on this project is a realization that there are open-minded white students on southern campuses, who are open to education and persuasion. They cannot be recruited by the more militant Negro-led organizations such as CORE and SNCC. They can be reached by a different approach. The problems confronting this group involve funds to meet the expenses operation and the need for salary of an executive director for full time work next fall. They have the director, Sue Thrasher of Nashville, but no money. Sue is well aware of the problems which will confront such an approach, and the constant pressure on the group both from within and without to adopt a more militant approach. Again, TCHR through the executive, has furnished space supplies and some guidance.

The foregoing grace notes on Nashville were incidental to the uproar in late April caused when both Negro and white students sat in the streets of Nashville to protest segregation at Morrison's and at segregated mid-town restuarants such as Krystal. Although they don't admit it, the goals, and philosophy of the demonstration evolved after they got in the street. There was undoubtedly police brutality, along with general unruliness. SNCC representatives went to the schools and recruited high school and junior high

school students. These youngsters swarmed over local SNCC headquarters for days in a carefree skip-school manner. There was a good deal of learning freedom songs, hand-clapping etc. Eventually, there was some training in non-violence. SNCC representatives poured into Nashville from various parts of the country. Fisk students took up the demonstrations at night, and were orderly. Morrisons had 50 of the demonstrators arrested, and got a temporary injunction which denied the demonstrators the use of the sidewalks. Still they came. The injunction was later made permanent. During this time there were "sip-ins" by whites, and some arrests in these demonstrations. Bouncers at Morrison's were as numerous as customers. Many diners totally unrelated to the demonstration were turned away because the nervous management thought that they looked like students. The demonstrations in front of Morrison's ended soon after the permanent injunction, but really because the college students had to complete exams, and the parents of the younger students were complaining to the schools about their children being tolled away from the schools without permission. Sympathy of the majority of the citizens was not with the students - because of the youth and actions of the demonstrators. The police were called in large numbers each evening to keep order, and haul the demonstrators away. Business leaders protested the actions of the students, and the Mayor made heated and inaccurate accusations. As usual, however, it got the business group into action. They had not met for more than six months. They then began to bring pressure on restaurants to desegregate, and this has continued.

During the uproar, Bill Willis as president of TCHR had a three hour meeting in his office one night with representatives of the student group, ministers, Chamber of Commerce secretary, etc. This was a wide-open discussion, and resulted in helping the business representatives to see that the demands being made were serious. A later session was not as successful as planned because of certain conflicts in time, etc. However, the Chamber of Commerce President was in attendance,(Other business leaders had agreed to come, but the Chamber president undoubtedly discouraged their doing so, agreeing that he would handle it. The Vice Mayor arrived after his earlier appointment was completed. Mr. Cecil Bauer of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Chamber president, could not really take in the demand for a public accommodations ordinance. He kept insisting that a quiet voluntary effort would bring the whole community around in time. Despite his protestations, all in sweet reasonableness, I understand that he was impressed.

Hate groups have not been absent from Nashville. Dr. Carl McIntire of the International Council of Christian Churches was more interested in discrediting the traditional demoninations than in segregation. His meeting was poorly attended, in relation to the size of the auditorium which holds about 2,500, with less than 500 persons there. It was a rather pitiful performance, much like a country church revival of 30 years ago.

The Nashville Community Relations Council held an open meeting on June 18 with 100 in attendance to give information about desegregation, and to discuss what the Civil Rights Act will mean in Nashville. There was no news media coverage although it had been promised. However, the meeting was considered successful, except for the sparcity of Negroes in the audience.

RURAL AREAS

It is in the rural areas that there will be determined non-compliance with the Civil Rights Act. Some of the counties adjacent to major cities will be guided by the way the cities handle the matter. On a recent visit to Franklin, Tennessee (Williamson County) I was told by Negroes that "we can gain more in civil rights by what is done in Nashville than on our own initiative." This came from a group actively working with some success for the desegregation of schools. In the area of public accommodations they are probably right in depending on the initiative of the cities.

Two other visits will point up the variation in the Tennessee situation. Bolivar, the county seat of Hardeman county, is adjacent to Haywood county where there was national coverage of the eviction of sharecroppers in 1960. The situation is still unresolved, although an uneasy truce exists. My visit was in response to requests from Negro citizens in Bolivar who are desperate for jobs. The enclosed letters relating to Bolivar will tell the story there. There is a crass disregard for the welfare of Negro citizens. While I heard no real threats of physical violence, it was apparent that the County Judge and the new industries were not considering any broader employment opportunities for Negroes. New industry, operating on a shoe-string, is anxious to please the officials not to disrupt any community mores by differing with the general employment policies. The County Judge states all of the old bromides about Negroes who don't want to work, the need for Negroes to get together and request an industry solely for Negro employment, etc. All of TCHR communications with Federal Government agencies about employment in government contract firms have been futile. Evidently there is no one source for working on contract agencies. Meantime, there seems little hope for really broader employment for Negroes in counties such as Hardeman which border on Mississippi.

Cleveland, Tennessee is just east of Chattanooga and on the Georgia border. The Negro population makes up about 6 per cent of the county. There are a few militants among the Negroes. The Negro city high school had 8 graduates this year, and there are only 12 in the junior class. This high school serves not only the entire Negro population of the county, but students from an adjacent county. Negroes are employed in mostly menial jobs in the textile and manufacturing plants there. The personnel manager of Burlington Mills told me that Negroes are employed in "all parts of the plant," but insisted that he did not know how many or exactly what positions they held. I am sure that they have employed a few Negroes in positions they have not held before, but only enough to retard any investigation of their contract. The Mayor received me cheerfully, but was frank in his statement of unwillingness to work toward integration of the school, saying that to do so might disrupt the community, and that he felt sure that it was just as good a school as the large ones for whites run by the county and city. If demonstrations came, he is going to see that there was no publicity, and it would all end there as "all they want is publicity". There has been some integration of lunch counters and some restaurants, and there is a beginning United Church Women's group. The Negro population is small and fearful of making demands. The young and ambitious

Negro high school graduates get out. The white community leadership is heavily Republican conservative. The Negroes vote Democratic, and the whole community is now in the throes of the Congressional campaign. There is a large sector of the population which is under-privileged white, employed in the stove factories and textile mills. In addition Cleveland is the national headquarters of the Assembly of God with a publishing Company there, and a sizable operation. This adds to the rigid fundamentalist atmosphere. My guest for white support was not really productive. A long talk with the young Episcopal minister did not raise my hopes much as he is anxious not to be classified with the "trouble makers," and has such personal animosity toward "that whole Kennedy family."

Oak Ridge

The group in Oak Ridge, is off on a guest to integrate the barber shops. They have had no success. They are considering starting a barber shop, and would like to make it a cooperative. I think that Oak Ridge actually will comply with the Civil Rights Act, since so much of their industry depends on government contracts. Housing is still difficult to integrate in Oak Ridge. There is no shortage of housing for sale, but it is more difficult to get integrated housing for rent.

Chattanooga

The Chattanooga Council has had some significant activity this past spring and summer, especially with their attempts at an enrichment program. (See June Newsletter). There has been a change of climate in Chattanooga since the election of Mayor Kelley. He is no great liberal, but has been anxious to gain Negro support. He has appointed a Human Relations Committee, and while they are not generally known, they have been working. As a result, there are Negroes employed in city hall, and in some of the retail firms. The "Regional Conference on Jobs, Freedom and Citizenship Responsibility" held in April had about 400 persons in attendance, with sessions varying from 50 to 200. I am somewhat dubious about the carryover of such meetings, but the sponsoring group felt that it was worthwhile. It had good press coverage in the Chattanooga Times, and there was considerable positive approach to problems, such as employment. As one of the sponsors, I assume that you have a report of the meeting itself. When I called on Mayor Kelley following the meeting I found him approving of the conference, and of the goals of Negro leadership. He told of his refusal to meet Governor Wallace when he visited Chattanooga, and of the white pressure on his stand.

Chattanooga will go along with the Civil Rights Act. There will be some resistence from powerful church and business leadership, but it will come along resentfully. The University of Chattanooga is taking Negroes in summer school at the undergraduate level.

Jackson

Vernon Jordan will give you a report on "Civil Rights Day" on May 2. While this seemed a fairly amateur effort, it probably was important as the first open effort of college students from the area to get together. The Jackson situation has deteriorated severely, with the

Citizens Council being largely in control of the city. White moderates have been driven out of the city, including nearly all of our former supporters. A sustained vilification of white moderates has been sucessful. Political and business leadership has reneged on promises to desegregate certain employment and places of public accommodation under pressure of the Citizen's Council.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

The following Tennessee School Systems are listed as having desegregation grades 1 through 12:

Oak Ridge - but geographic patterns restrict the amount of segregation. They do have at least 1 (and this year 2 I think) teachers in one previously white school - Robertson Junior High School.

Hawkins County - with 108 of a possible 197 Negro students in school with whites.

Humphreys County - 80 Negro children out of 164 Negro students in school with whites.

Montgomery County - officially desegregated but only 2 Negroes out of 831 in school with whites.

Obion County - 120 Negro students out of 400 in school with whites.

Putnam County - Fully integrated including teaching staff; 105 out of 105.

Rutherford County - 27 out of 1,200, and all but 1 of the 27 is in Smyrna where Sewart Air Base is located.

Wilson County - ordered desegregated in 1962, but now before Federal Court again because they have evaded the court order. There are 25 out of 800 Negroes in school with whites, and they have had to overcome severe obstacles.

Knoxville - total desegregation will be in effect in September 1964. Geographic patterns of living will limit the number, but Knoxville will make progress in school desegregation, and will comply with Civil Rights Act without turmoil.

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Since this was under discussion at the June meeting at SRC, it seems worthy of comment. The Commission has limped along here for two years. The chairman, Mr. H. O. Forgy, Jr. of Jackson, may not be the most adroit Chairman, but he has tried, and with very little support from most of the members. Mr. S. Shavin has been a staunch supporter, but that is really the only one who has exhibited his real concern during these two years. George Barrett is secretary, and while his interest and assistance during the first year was high he has not carried out the duties of his office

during the past year. Mr. Forgy has depended on him to fulfill his agreements, and his failure to do so has contributed to the defeat of the chairman's valiant attempts to make the commission into a visable organization. Mrs. Martha Ragland is vice-chairman, but has been occupied with the final illness and death of her mother, and was then in New York for a 7 weeks assignment for United Church Women in 1964. When the public meeting was set up here in April, only Mr. Shavin, Mr. Forgy and Mr. Sugarman from Memphis attended. Sugarman arrived only after personal persuasion from Sam Simmons. George Barrett was not present because his mother was buried that day. Dr. David Rogers, a member of the Commission and the author of the narrative report on hospital care (copy enclosed) was there, but did not participate as one of the Commission. He is head of Internal Medicine at Vanderbilt University Medical School, and since he had criticized the medical school felt he could not be identified as a Committee member. Only about 12 people came to make statements, and publicity was poor.

Our Council paid for all but the final draft of the report. We are still trying to get that cost out of the Commission. They have agreed to pay the bill but after two months we still have not obtained payment from them. We are still trying.

As currently organized the Advisory Committee is not a viable organization. The current membership will not take responsibility, as indicated by their performance during the past year. There has been pressure from some of the white and Negro members to have the chairman replaced because he is a Republican. His political affiliation and his economic conservatism could serve the Commission very well if other members were really willing to support him. All of the work, with the exception of the chairman's largely futile efforts, and the hospital report has been done by our office. We gathered the biographical data for submission of names to the Commission two years ago, but at that time there was a determined attempt not to have women on it. Mrs. Ragland was appointed a member through the pressure of Senator Kefauver. Mrs. Jean Russell was a carry-over from the old Commission, but her mother's long illness meant that she never attended but 1 meeting prior to her resignation. She was not replaced. If the Commission is to function there will have to be consideration given to dedication of potential members and their time and willingness to work on it.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

June 26, 1964

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

6/24/64

Dear Paul,

The reason I need a month off is to decuperate. You know I have 3 foster children. One graduated from high school in May and will be going off to college this fall. Another one had a birthday June 12th. He was 14 & I'm looking into a military school for him this fall. The oldest

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

girl was planning to be married next December and decided on June 26th instead. So you see I have need of relaxation. But will probably get far from it as I plan to take the 2 youngest & make a 3500 to 4000 mile trip to the east.

Write you after my return August 1st

Ethel

Duplicate circulated -

OFFICERS

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
PRESIDENT

*HENRY GROPPE
VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
RECORDING SECRETARY

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
A. D. AZIOS
JOHN N. BARNHART
EVERETT O. BELL
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
THE REV. SAMUEL M. CALDERON
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
WILLIAM F. COMER
MRS. ROBERT W. COSSUM, JR.
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
CHARLES R. GREGG
J. B. GREENFIELD
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
MRS. WALTER R. KAYE
MAX A. KING
THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WILLIAM J. SALMAN
*WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
DR. B. A. TURNER
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

June 24, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

From all indications you had a grand meeting. My only regret is that I was not there.

I'm really going to surprise you this time--getting my quarterly report to you before the quarter is up. Rush! Rush! Rush! I'm leaving on vacation next Tuesday after work and will be gone a month. No, the Council is not giving months vacation with pay. Ha! I'm taking a leave of two weeks so that I'll not be as rushed as I am in the office.

The financial statements for the three months are enclosed. You will note that our balance has gone down some--probably the summer slump. Since the first of last October we have taken in approximately $19,366.47. That seems like a lot of money, but then we have been spending too. If it is time for our next payment from the grant from Southern Regional Council we shall be most happy to receive it.

Three copies of activities are enclosed. As usual I've probably left half of them off.

I think that the Review of Reports as listed on the Agenda that was done for two months after each executive committee meeting in preparation for the Board meeting was a good idea. Somehow we got bogged down and didn't get to the other two months.

Probably one of the biggest incidents was the grant of $15,000 (half payable this year and half next) from the Battaglia Estate through the City Council. Mr. Holt has been employed as summer director and a brochure is enclosed which has been drawn-up.

The first ANTA theatre outside New York was established in Houston. Mr. Armstrong Prescott who produced the HCHR's "Raisin in the Sun" continued his interest in the theatre in Houston to form the ANTA group. The theatre will be completely integrated--all hiring will be done on the basis of talent and ability.

A Negro newspaper reported a cross-burning incident in Houston marring June 19th Rights Bill passage by Senate. We are investigating this incident.

Changes
Surely there must be more than we know about.

1) The only school integrated under Houston Independent School District this summer is a formerly all Negro school with one white pupil. (This is a gimmic.)
2) A second Negro was hired on the faculty of the University of Texas. I'm attaching a write-up about the first.
3) A Negro has been elected to the Board of the Contemporary Arts Museum and to the Board of the Alley Theatre.
4) It is our understanding that the A.A.U. Olympia Senior swim meet will be integrated this summer.

Now, if I've left anything out, please forgive me. I will enclose a folder from the Religion and Race Conference.

Oh, yes, I believe our Civil Rights ad was excellent and a big venture for us. The funds for it had to be raised in addition to our regular operating funds.

Most sincerely,

Ethel (Dumbauld)

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures (many)

Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

June 24, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W. 3
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

From all indications you had a grand meeting. My only regret is that I was not there.

I'm really going to surprise you this time--getting my quarterly report to you before the quarter is up. Rush! Rush! Rush! I'm leaving on vacation next Tuesday after work and will be gone a month. No, the Council is not giving months vacation with pay. Ha! I'm taking a leave of two weeks so that I'll not be as rushed as I am in the office.

The financial statements for the three months are enclosed. You will note that our balance has gone down some--probably the summer slump. Since the first of last October we have taken in approximately $19,366.47. That seems like a lot of money, but then we have been spending too. If it is time for our next payment from the grant from Southern Regional Council we shall be most happy to receive it.

Three copies of activities are enclosed. As usual I've probably left half of them off.

I think that the Review of Reports as listed on the Agenda that was done for two months after each executive committee meeting in preparation for the Board meeting was a good idea. Somehow we got bogged down and didn't get to the other two months.

Probably one of the biggest incidents was the grant of $15,000 (half payable this year and half next) from the Battaglia Estate through the City Council. Mr. Holt has been employed as summer director and a brochure is enclosed which has been drawn-up.

COPY

The first ANTA theatre outside New York was established in Houston. Mr. Armstrong Prescott who produced the HCHR's "Raisin in the Sun" continued his interest in the theatre in Houston to form the ANTA group. The theatre will be completely integrated--all hiring will be done on the basis of talent and ability.

A Negro newspaper reported a cross-burning incident in Houston marring June 19th Rights Bill passage by Senate. We are investigating this incident.

Changes

Surely there must be more than we know about.

1) The only school integrated under Houston Independent School District this summer is a formerly all Negro school with one white pupil. (This is a gimmic.)
2) A second Negro was hired on the faculty of the University of Texas. I'm attahhing a write-up about the first.
3) A Negro has been elected to the Board of the Contemporary Arts Museum and to the Board of the Alley Theatre.
4) It is our understanding that the A.A.U. Olympia Senior swim meet will be integrated this summer.

Now, if I've left anything out, please forgive me. I will enclose a folder from the Religion and Race Conference.

Oh, yes, I believe our Civil Rights ad was excellent and a big venture for us. The funds for it had to be raised in addition to our gegular operating funds.

Most sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures (many)

COPY

ACTIVITIES APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1964
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

April

1	4:00 P.M.	Executive Committee Meeting
2	12:00 Noon	Evaluation for Dr. Bunche meeting
3	12:00 Noon	D. E. Sub-Committee, Rice Hotel
7	12:00 Noon	Appointment with an Industry regarding employment practices
8	12:00 Noon	Mr. Kelly - Red Cross Home Service
	7:00 P.M.	N.A.A.C.P.
9	6:00 P.M.	Senior High Training Session
12	7:00 P.M.	Propaganda Project
14	12:00 Noon	Cultural Committee
15	10:00 A.M.	Informal meeting with AFSC (Merit Employment), Exec. Dir. South Central YMCA, Member of Harris County Council on Organization to discuss Clearing House for Negro employment
	4:00 P.M.	Housing Sub-Committee
16	10:30 A.M.	Annual Meeting Chairman
	12:00 Noon	Mrs. Dumbauld represented the Council at the opening of the Church World Service Center in Houston
16-19		Texas Assn. of Christian Churches Mrs. Dumbauld was a delegate to this assembly
17	12:00 Noon	Houston Retail Personnel Assembly - Mr. Kelly attended
18	10:00-2:00	Intergroup Workshop on Race Relations University of Houston and ADL
20	7:00 P.M.	Bus Tour - Housing Sub-Committee at Hester House
21	12:00 Noon	Executive Committee
22	7:00 P.M.	Tutoring Project (meets weekly)
23	10:30 A.M.	Meeting with Texas Employment Commission
	12:00 Noon	Mr. Kelly and Mrs. Dumbauld met with staff person from City-County Hospital regarding employment problem
	2:30 P.M.	Another meeting of the same group which met April 15th regarding a clearing house for employment
24	11:30 A.M.	Sub-Committee on Housing
	2:00 P.M.	Religion and Race Meeting
	4:00 P.M.	Board of Directors
27	9:30 A.M.	Bus Tour for group from First Methodist Church
28	7:30 P.M.	Evaluation of Senior High Workshop
29	2:00 P.M.	Public Information Chairman met with Mr. Kelly
30	7:30 P.M.	Texas Bill of Rights Meeting (Houston Club)

Omission

18	1:30-4:30	Senior High Workshop

May		
1	12:00 Noon	Program Committee
	2:00 P.M.	Religion and Race Committee
	7:30 P.M.	Law Banquet, Texas Southern University (Mr. Kelly represented the Council)
4	11:45 A.M.	Housing Committee
	7:30 P.M.	Youth Committee
5	9:30-2:00	Cooperated with IIE (Institute of International Education) in entertaining a person from Paris who wanted to visit a Negro and white school
6	12:00 Noon	Meeting to discuss housing for low-income families
	2:00 P.M.	Meeting to discuss plans for luncheon to raise funds
	4:00 P.M.	Battaglia Project Committee
	6:00 P.M.	ARC - Disaster (Mr. Kelly)
7	12:00 Noon	Religion and Race Committee
11	7:00 P.M.	Senior Highs
12	2:00 P.M.	Conference with Housing Chairman
	3:00 P.M.	Conference with Public Information Chairman
13	10:00 A.M.	Further discussion regarding a Clearing House for Employment
	12:00 Noon	Religion and Race Committee
14	7:00 P.M.	Senior Highs
	8:00 P.M.	Mr. Kelly met with the Galveston County Committee for Equal Opportunity
		NAACP "Freedom Spectacular" - Coliseum
		Assembly of Association of Churches
15	12:00 Noon	Interview with Mr. Holt regarding summer employment on the Battaglia Project
16	12:00 Noon	Mr. Kelly had luncheon with U. S. District Attorney to Houston
18	12:00 Noon	Education Committee
	2:30 P.M.	2nd Meeting to discuss housing for low income families
19	12:00 Noon	Executive Committee
	7:30 P.M.	Health and Welfare Committee
	7:30 P.M.	Meadowbrook Civic Club - Mr. Kelly in charge of program on human relations
20	12:00 Noon	Human Relations Luncheon
21	12:00 Noon	Youth Committee
22	12:00 Noon	Cultural Committee
23	2:30-9:00	Board of Directors Barbecue at Flemings, Barker, Texas
25	12:00 Noon	Health Committee
		Youth Committee
	8:00 P.M.	Public Information Committee
		Opening of Religion and Race Relations Workshop
26	9:30-4:00	Religion and Race Relations Workshop
	12:00 Noon	Program Planning
27	2:00 P.M.	Statistical Chairman
31	5:00 P.M.	Dr. Robert Weaver, Texas Southern University

Omission

29-31 Mrs. Dumbauld attended A Campus-Community Dialog in Human Relations in Dallas, Texas, sponsored by the College and University Division of the YWCA

June		
1		Issued Newsletter
		Mr. Holt was employed as staff person with Battaglia Project
	12:00 Noon	Mr. Kelly met with our Welfare Chairman and Exec. Dir. of ADL to discuss a human relations seminar for policemen
	2:00 P.M.	Public Information Chairman
3	10:30 A.M.	Senior High
	2:00 P.M.	Religion and Race Committee
4	12:00 Noon	Cultural Committee
5	12:00 Noon	Battaglia Project Committee
9	11:00 A.M.	Senior Highs to be on youth panel
	11:45 A.M.	Executive Committee
10	7:30 P.M.	Senior High Kick-off Meeting for Summer Activities
	4:05 P.M.	Radio program of Youth Panel
12	10:00 A.M.	Bus Tour Chairman
15	7:00 P.M.	Senior Highs
17-19		Mr. Kelly in attendance at Directors' Meeting Southern Regional Council, Atlanta
	9:30-2:00	Cooperated with IIE in entertaining Mr. Bashir from Malaya brought to our country by U. S. Information Service. Observed integrated schools
	2:30 P.M.	Mrs. Dumbauld met with Director of Religious Education from one of the City churches and young person to plan eight sessions on race relations
18	9:30-1:00	Students in Summer Workshop (under Protestant charities) visiting community organizations, spent half day in Council offices
	3:30 P.M.	Interview with representative from Air Corps out of Dallas discussing employment policies of companies in Houston Area holding government contracts
22	9:00 A.M.	Battaglia Project (Mr. Holt, Mr. Kelly and Dr. Goodman)
	3:00 P.M.	Senior Highs (Employment Group)
23	12:00 Noon	Annual Meeting Committee
		Prayer in the Schools (Meeting)
24	7:30 P.M.	Senior Highs (Housing Group)
25	7:30 P.M.	Senior Highs (Cultural Group)
29	12:00 Noon	Battaglia Project Committee

REVIEW OF REPORTS AS
LISTED ON AGENDA

April 24, 1964

Cultural Committee - Mrs. Gertrude Barnstone, chairman, reported that her committee has been asked by Miss Odessa Sayles, Hester House representative, to assist them in presenting programs for subteens, teens and adults and to help encourage these young people and adults to move into the various community cultural activities. Mrs. Ilma Smith is to serve as the coordinator for the committee.

Dr. Nicholas Gerren brought the facts of the deprivement of musical education for Negroes in the Houston community. Dr. Gerren stated that 60,000 Negro children (¼ of the Houston Independent School District population) are learning art and music in school but have no place to apply their skills. Dr. Gerren's main concern is with the situation faced by young Negroes. The failure of news media to cover cultural activities at TSU and the total closed door in community musical activity were pointed out as irritants and handicaps to Negroes.

Dr. Gerren agreed to serve as a chairman for a Sub-committee to gather facts on this situation and institute corrective measures.

This committee is to study the available resources for Negroes in the field of music in Houston, study needed changes in community life and institute a corrective program. A Co-Chairman is to be found who will be knowledgeable about the musical organizations of the community and have some influence with the leadership of these groups.

Senior High Workshop - Last Saturday, the fourth workshop was held for Senior High School students. There 19 high schools represented. Starting out with a limitation of 75, additional workers were secured and the group expanded to include 104. In addition to the youth, 18 adults were on hand to provide resources in human relations. The excitement of the day was a bomb scare. An anonymous caller warned that a bomb was set to go off in the building. The Police Department was notified--everyone cleared the building and a search was made. As you know by now--no Boom!

One conclusion of this meeting seems to indicate the need for creation of an advanced workshop group for those who have attended one or more previous sessions. The High School kids are ready for more than we are providing. As the man says--if we expect to lead, we will have to catch up.

Housing - A sub-committee has been selected under the chairmanship of Mr. Craig Peper to look into the possible uses of a City Ordinance on Slum Clearance and to assist a group of home owners called the North Side Home Owners Aid Association. This group of home owners is interested in improving their community and have come to the Council for our cooperation. This is a relationship we have hoped for many months and will give the Council an opportunity to experiment in improvement of environment of housing. As an outgrowth of the Housing Conference last February, this project illustrates the lack of communications (NSHOAA has been in existence for 12 years) and value of our conferences in establishing contact and opening lines of communications within our community.

Mass Communications Committee - Mr. Bill Salman, chairman, has done a splendid job in working for wide circulation of copies of the Bill itself. Since it is so lengthy, Bill chose to use the excerpts which appeared in the Houston Chronicle. After talking with our Board Member, Bob Cochran, the articles were reprinted by the Forward Times Publishing Co. and made available to all members of the Council. Last Tuesday, the Editorial in the Chronicle carried an announcement of the "splendid service the Council is doing" and noted that we would provide free copies to anyone calling the office. In two days we have sent out 170 copies.The Committee is submitting to the Board a suggested copy of an ad for newspaper circulation.

Committee on Independent Study - Mrs. Bess Attwell reported that the project is well underway (about six weeks). Thirty-six youngsters have been screened. Three schools are participating: Worthing, Yates and Wheatley. Thirty-six students from Rice University are assisting. They have been oriented by Dr. Woods, Head of the Dept. of Education at Rice.

The tutoring group meets weekly on Wednesdays at St. James Episcopal Church, 3129 Southmore. The tutoring sessions begin from 5 to 5:30 and continue until 8:30 or 8:45.

The exciting thing is that this person to person contact is bringing about outside activities, Examples: A group attended "Taming of the Shrew"; another group are planning to go to the Museum and several are going to attend some of the function of the six day celebration at Rice,

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - May 31, 1964 June 27, 1964

INCOME

From Southern Regional Council	$ 1,500.00
Memberships	1,248.00
TOTAL	$ 2,748.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (net)	1,235.13
Federal Taxes	318.74
Supplies	149.80
Rent	180.00
Telephone	99.50
Postage	46.22
Pamphlets	20.00
Equipment (office)	350.00
New South Subscriptions	200.00
Memphis Chapter	18.00
Nashville Chapter	115.00
Moving Air Conditioner	9.00
TOTAL	$ 2,741.39

Balance on Hand	$ 2,253.17
Income for Quarter	2,748.00
	$ 5,001.17
Expenditures for Quarter	2,741.39
BALANCE	$ 2,259.78

LWD
VJ
PW
ES
BP
MM

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
April, May, June, 1964

INCOME	
Memberships	$ 389.00
Contributions	1,908.07
Literature sold	10.15
Southern Regional Council	1,500.00
Unitarian Universalist Association	1,000.00
Transferred from Savings Account	1,116.90
Refund	120.00
TOTAL INCOME	$ 6,044.12

****

EXPENSES	
Salaries	$ 2,474.59
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	866.26
Travel	618.49
Rent	270.00
Office Supplies	138.45
Telephone	321.28
NEW SOUTH	310.00
Miscellaneous	317.26
	$ 5,766.33

389.
1,908.
10.
2,297

****

Cash on Hand April 1, 1964	$ 1,931.55
Income April, May, June	6,044.12
TOTAL CASH ON HAND	7,975.67
Expenditures during period	5,766.33
Cash July 1, 1964	$ 2,209.34

SOUTH CA ROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

March 1, 1964 through May 31, 1964

Balance brought forward March 1, 1964			$1,256.89
INCOME:			
Memberships	$ 817.00		
New South	190.00		
Contributions	517.00		
Miscellaneous	28.50		
Grants-in-Aid	1,625.00		
Savings & Loan Withdrawal	2,324.40		
Taxes withheld but unremitted	638.93		
Total Income	$6,140.83		6,140.83
			$7,397.72
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund Expense			
Rent	168.00		
Postage	65.00		
Telephone	41.94		
Office Supplies	47.35		
Travel	291.95		
Salaries	1,354.15		
New South	304.00		
Miscellaneous	5.35		
First Quarter Taxes, Federal	365.05		
" " " State	39.18		
Total		$2,681.97	
Field Foundation Expenses			
Salaries	2,604.74		
Meals & Travel	645.76		
Distribution	399.14		
Administration	408.63		
First Quarter Taxes, Federal	439.20		
" " " State	32.54		
Total		4,530.01	
Grand Total Expenses			$7,211.98
BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1964			$ 185.74

2

817
517
28.50
1362

Georgia

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT
to
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
March, April, May

GENERAL FUND

On hand February 29, 1964		$7,850.23
INCOME		
New South	$ 30.00	
Grant SRC	1,500.00	
Donations	4,067.00	
Memberships	393.00	5,990.00
		$13,840.23
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$2,850.00	
Printing	474.92	
Payroll taxes	113.34	
Office supplies	269.60	
Postage	336.15	
Rent	210.00	
Travel	621.55	
Telephone & telegraph	276.07	
Books	41.46	
New South	52.00	
Auditor	60.00	
Bank Charges	.40	
Refunds to locals	253.00	
Meetings	526.45	
Insurance	17.65	
Extra help	25.00	
	$6,127.59	
Field Fund Overhead	- 1,074.50	5,053.09
Invested in equipment	+ 1,356.31	6,409.40
Balance on hand May 30, 1964		$7,430.83

5,990.00
-1,500.00
$4,490.00

FIELD FUND

On hand February 29, 1964		$6,605.28
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$1,500.00	
Travel	390.76	
Payroll taxes	54.39	
% of overhead	1,074.50	$3,019.65
		$3,585.63

Ala., Ga., S.C., Tenn.-

2nd Quarter

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
April, May, June, 1964

April 1. Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, called on members of the Birmingham Council on Human Relations last night to accept responsibility in a change toward human relationships. Mayor Albert Boutwell yesterday declared that the recent report of the Executive Committee of the City's Community Affairs Committee contains "many areas of agreement and disagreement." Mayor Boutwell said the city recognizes the problems pointed out by the Committee, but added that the city has neither the power nor desire to act on some of the recommendations. A Justice Department petition for an injunction banning discrimination by Wilcox County Voter Registrars against Negro applicants was denied by a Federal judge today. Roosevelt Tatum, 39, charged with giving false information to the FBI concerning the bombing last May of the Rev. A. D. King's Ensley residence, has been sentenced to a year and one day imprisonment.

2. The Gadsden School Board yesterday submitted a plan of desegregation to Federal Court here allowing interracial transfers in the 12th grade this Fall and grade a year thereafter.

3. A cross was burned outside a house in Center Point, a suburb of Birmingham, Wednesday night. Sheriff's officers said they received a complaint that the occupants, a white family, had Negro guest.

7. Police Chief William L. Kyler of Hartselle, Alabama said today special precautions are being taken to protect author William Bradford Huie, whose life and home were threatened after he publicly criticized Gov. Wallace.

9. The Alabama Legislature Commission to Preserve the Peace, comparing the pending Civil Rights Bill to the Communist Party Manifesto, has charged no other proposed legislation ever "presented so bold an attempt at creating a Federal dictatorship."

13. NAACP attorneys today raised objections to the Gadsden school board's grade-a-year plan of desegregation.

14. Huntsville City Council tonight voted unanimously to uphold Police Chief Floyd Dyar's firing of two of the Rocket City's three Negro policemen.

16. A Federal judge here today will hold a meeting between Justice Department and state attorneys concerning the May 5th trial of a voter discrimination suit against the Sumter County Board of Registrars.

20. The charred remains of newly integrated Macon County High School were still too hot to permit investigation today, Mayor James Rea said. Fire destroyed the school, which was attended only by six Negroes after a boycott by white pupils, early Saturday. Negroes were back on the Huntsville Police Force today. Two new officers were hired after Negro policemen Carl Bailey and John Christmas were fired by the Huntsville City Council on recommendation of Chief Dyar, and Charles Huggins quit in protest of the action.

22. The Justice Department has revealed that it photographed more than 30,000 voting records in eleven Alabama counties during fiscal 1963, which ended June 30, 1963.

23. In Tuscaloosa local Negroes were denied a parade permit by Police Chief Bill Marable today, but Marable said they would be allowed to demonstrate peacefully. Gadsden city officials must open public facilities to Negro citizens. This was ordered yesterday by Federal Judge H. H. Grooms. Specifically the order applies on a permanent basis to public swimming pools and other recreational facilities, the municipal auditorium, coffee shop of City Hall, and use of transit buses.

24. The Co-ordinating Committee for Freedom Fund has received a $15,000 check by the Alabama Sovereignty Commission to use in a fight against the pending Civil Rights Bill. The Macon County School Board set the stage for another showdown over school desegregation today by reassigning six Negro pupils from the burned out Notasulga High School to an all-Negro school at Tuskegee.

27. Archbishop Thomas J. Toolen today ordered every Roman Catholic school in Alabama and Northwest Florida desegregated in September.

29. A three-judge Federal court late today ordered school authorities to put six Negro pupils back in class at Notasulga where the high school was destroyed by fire 10 days ago. Hartselle author William Bradford Huie last night offered the city of Birmingham his services as a $1 a year man to "change Birmingham's image in 90 days." Speaking to a mixed audience of more than 100 persons at a meeting of the Birmingham Council on Human Relations. Huie challenged city officials to raise the first $80,000 of an education fund. "I'll get the next $170,000 this year," he promised.

30. Mayor Albert Boutwell was sharply criticized by the Community Affairs Committee on Group Relations yesterday for failing to take action on the Committee's recommendations. "Every time we had made a report, we felt like we've had our knuckles rapped," Rabbi Milton L. Grafman, Group Relations Committee member, told the Mayor in a joint meeting with the CAC Executive Committee.

May 1. Six Negro children, armed with a new Federal court order, quietly returned to make shift classes today in an auditorium beside the charred ruins of a desegregated high school they desegregated two months ago at Notasulga.

6. Three of the four Negro candidates seeking sounty office in Macon County appeared tonight to have won Democratic nominations. Wallace's unpledged electors wins overwhelmingly in Alabama. Negro voters today credited a persistent registration drive with permitting them to score their first break through in Alabama politics since Reconstrution days.

7. A spokesman said today the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has representatives in 12 Alabama Cities recruiting a "freedom army" for new assaults on segregation.

15. One of two white Presbyterian ministers who say they were beaten by a white intruder in their Camden, Alabama hotel room said today the assailant will be prosecuted. The ministers said their assailant was armed with a shot-gun and pistol and accused them of being civil rights agitators.

19. A National Guard sergeant was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail Monday after pleading guilty to an attempt to set off dynamite near the University of Alabama last November. A Stillman College English instructor arrested in a racial demonstration April 23 in Tuscaloosa, asked Federal court here yesterday to switch his case from state to Federal jurisdiction.

20. In Selma two police officers were barred from a mass meeting of Negroes here tonight so the rally could be held "unfettered and free from all forms of intimidation." A newly-formed civil rights organization has outlined a seven-point integration program for consideration by Tuscaloosa city officials. The program calls for integrated schools, hospitals, housing, and public accommodations and equal opportunities in employment.

22. Senator Lister Hill (D-Ala.) today told the Senate that civil rights proponents had "seriously misjudged the American people and the real climate of American public opinion" regarding the pending civil rights legislation.

26. A Supreme Court order to Virginia to reopen schools closed to avoid de-segregation yesterday posed new problems to Alabama educators. Alabamians' now "must decide whether they want to have a statewide school system or not," said State Atty. General Richmond Flowers.

27. The Civil Rights Bill now before the Senate will not speed up desegregation of schools, debators both pro and con on the bill said last night at a meeting of the Birmingham Council on Human Relations.

28. Methodists from South and Central Alabama and Northwest Florida rejected today a report urging compliance with a pro-integration stand by the bishops throughout the nation and urged instead that the matter of race relations be left to the individual congregations.

29. Eight Tuscaloosa Negroes yesterday asked Federal court here to order county officials to remove segregations signs in the Tuscaloosa County Courthouse.

June 1, Two Birmingham police officers will be questioned today in connection with the alleged beating of an Eastside Negro a week ago. The Negro was first taken to the emergency room of University Hospital where he was treated for scalp lacerations and a cut over his eye and then was taken to City Jail and charged with reckless driving, resisting arrest, assault and battery, and disorderly conduct. After being released from jail on bond, Steele was taken to Carraway Methodist hospital where he was reported to be in good condition.

2. The Supreme Court told Alabama in firm language today to act promptly in letting the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People operate in the state.

3. A 17-year-old Montgomery Negro girl has accepted an academic scholarship to become the first of her race to attend Sacred Heart College in Cullman Alabama.

5. Members of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church went back to their church home yesterday. For the first time since the September 15th bomb blast that shattered part of the sanctuary and Sunday School rooms and killed four little girls, the congregation worshipped in their rebuilt church.

9. In Tuskegee ten months ago, Sheriff Preston Hornsby hired a Negro deputy. Since then, he says, he has been virtually cut off from radio contact with the Highway Patrol. Hornsby protested in a statement today that patrol radio operators under command of Col. Al. Lingo had been prohibited from handling calls to or from the sheriff or any of his cars. Three Negro students have been admitted to the University of Alabama's main campus for the Summer session.

10. Police jailed 94 anti-segregation demonstrators in Tuscaloosa today after firing volleys of tear gas and bursts from high pressure hoses into a church where some 500 Negroes had congregated. Authorities said they resorted to tear gas only after fire hoses failed to break the back of the outburst, which lasted 45 minutes. At the height of the violence chairs, water pitchers, vases and other objects were hurled from the church, The joint legislative committee to consider abolition of Macon County allegedly reportedly may file a formal report and recommendation by mid-summer. Composed of legislators from Macon and all adjoining counties, the committee is authorized by the Constitution to recommend a final course of action.

11. Tuscaloosa Negroes vowing a no-return to "the shackles of discrimination" made plans late today for renewed demonstrations despite a stern warning from police that they will be arrested. Some 80 Negroes, jailed this week in Tuscaloosa for racial demonstrations, switched their cases from state to Federal jurisdiction late yesterday.

12. A leader of recent anti-segregation demonstrations here said late today that there would be no more marches here until a Federal judge in Birmingham rules on a suit seeking to prevent police interference with demonstrations. In Birmingham members of the North Alabama Methodist Conference last night voted to "invite" delegates - both lay and clerical- of the all Negro Central Alabama Conference to its 1965 session. The action was taken on the recommendation of the conference's Board of Christian Social Concerns.

20. A twenty-year-old Birmingham youth who charged that police severely beat him the night of May 24, was fined a total of $400, assessed $20 in court costs and given a sentences adding up to 360 days in jail in Recorders' Court Monday night, June 15.

23. A 36-year-old Ku Klux Klansman, the last of three men charged with illegal possession of dynamite during an investigation of last year's racial bombings, went free in Circuit Court Monday in Birmingham.

25. Four grades of all-white classrooms in the Madison County school system must open for Negro transfers this Fall. Integration of Negro Presbyteries into white Presbyteries of the Souther Presbyterian Church in Alabama has been approved by commissioners of the Alabama Synod.

LWD, VJ, PW, ES, BP ✓
MM

QUARTERLY REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA TO SRC - April, May, June 1964. (Sent in duplicate)

I. Much time was spent on preparing Virginia for the passage and compliance of the Civil Rights Bill.

A. Spent two days in Atlanta at the close of the previous quarter discussing the methods for this phase of work.

B. Louis Mitchell spent three days with me in Richmond, Danville and Charlottesville. We talked to business leaders, newspaper publishers, City Officials and local council leaders. This was very helpful to me.

C. Questionairres were sent to every Virginia community to determine the community preparation (or lack of it), those most likely to defy and those who would be most helpful in compliance. This information was catalogued and sent to proper authorities as well as kept for our use.

D. Made nine addresses before groups all over Virginia concerning the Civil Rights law. Taped six Television talks concerning compliance with the Bill. Released seven newspaper statements on the Bill, and six Radio talks for compliance.

E. Mailed out 600 copies of "Some questions and Answers on the Civil Rights Bill", 2,000 leaflets on Titles II and III prepared by SRC, and over 4,000 other pieces of mail dealing with both information and instructions concerning compliance with the Bill.

F. Led nine discussion groups in various communities within Virginia concerning the Civil Rights Bill. Answered numerous telephone requests as well as written requests concerning information on the Civil Rights Bill.

G. Spent two days and nights in Washington, D.C. in National meetings concerning the Civil Rights Bill.

II. Organized three new local councils in Covington, Lexington and Mannassas, Virginia. In Lexington, I spoke to the City Council and the Mayor at lunch, to 54 Ministers as well as to a community-wide meeting.

III. Addressed three College groups during the quarter and the following churches: Friends of Richmond; Harmony Grove Baptist of Saluda, Unitarian church of Richmond, and Broadview Baptist Church in Maryland. I also spoke to 200 Catholic women of Richmond on the work of VCHR on June 7, and to a Catholic Men's group in Charlottesville on April 3.

In addition, I spoke to three international student groups travelling through Richmond, addressed an audience made up of College students from 17 Colleges in Virginia and a High School group composed of representitives from most of the High Schools of Richmond.

IV. VCHR's Executive Committee held one meeting on June 13 in the state offices, and I attended three committee meetings of local councils. I also addressed the Fairfax County Council and the Arlington local Councils at their Annual Meetings during the Quarter.

V. Our Director of Development, Henry Caravati, had his ups and downs during the Quarter with some good results and some disappointments. The small group meetings which he had employed during the previous quarter were abandoned since he was not receiving enough financial support from these to warrant continuing these. He has worked out a very attractive plan with the Pentagon whereby VCHR and the Military Installations within Virginia will seek ways and means to work closely together on common problems of discrimination. This project looks promising and more details should be forthcoming shortly. Fort Lee of Petersburg will be the pilot project, and according to the Civil Rights Division of the Pentagon, this project should be tried shortly.

Henry and I have agreed on his developing some 300 names of businessmen who have financial means of substantial amounts, and that he cultivate these men for $1,000 contributions to VCHR. He has begun this project and the results are very encouraging. Only one has turned him down flatly. Three have given $1,000 contributions and several are taking the matter up with partners or Boards. Henry is very energetic, dedicated and is a real asset to our work. The only problem is that he doesn't know how to deal with bigots yet he wants to change Virginia by 1965.

VI. Financial Report:

As I had suspected, once Henry Caravati went to work as a Fund Raiser, our gifts from local councils dropped off. We may have to put our entire fund raising efforts into Henry's hands, and I suppose this is what we should do. However, we are still existing on our regular budget and have Caravati's work under a separate budget for the time being.

INCOME FOR QUARTER:

Cash on hand 4/1/64	1,089.58
Memberships for the Quarter	1,139.43
Contributions for the Quarter	2,259.65
Southern Regional Council's Quarterly Gift	1,800.00
Miscelleaneous receipts	257.47
New South Subscriptions for theQuarter	134.00
TOTAL	6,680.13

EXPENDITURES:

April total expenses	3,010.67
May total expenses	1,894.43
June total expenses	1,644.11
TOTAL	6,549.21

Cash on hand, 7/1/64	130.92

Confidential

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Quarterly Report

April-May-June, 1964

I. Significant Events in the State

A. In the Schools

1. On June 19 the Arkansas Education Association announced the addition of Hal Robbins, former principal at Conway High School, to its staff. He is to direct the cooperative program of the NEA, AEA, ATA. The last is the organization of Negro teachers and administrators in Arkansas.

2. On June 19, President Johnson honored the Presidential Scholars, including Jacquelyn Evans of Hall High, one student from Jacksonville, one from Fort Smith.

3. Eight districts in Arkansas will begin desegregation this fall, making twenty-one districts that have some degree of desegregation.

Up the Arkansas Valley are Ola, Danville, and Havana which will desegregate all grades; Atkins, Dardenelle, and Russellville which will desegregate high schools. All these formerly sent high school students by bus to Morrilton. Action in these districts was stimulated by petitions of parents of Negro children asking for integration.

North Little Rock and Texarkana are the two other districts. North Little Rock has assigned nine Negro children to the first two grades. (A committee of Negro citizens chaired by Dr. H. Solomon Hill of Shorter College threatens a suit if the plan is not extended to high school grades.)

In Little Rock school officials have assigned 105 new Negro students to desegregated schools, rejecting the preference of some 76 Negro parents. This makes a total of 198 Negro students, but does not include 19 Negro students who had been in East Side Junior High, these latter on initial assignment were all put back in all-Negro schools, inexplicably. On June 26 the officials announced they had added by reassignment thirty-one more students including eleven of the East Side students who requested reassignment and had a hearing before the Board and its attorney.

Pine Bluff, which had five Negro children in the first and second grades of three schools last year, has assigned six more. One additional student will be in the first and fourth grades of each of these schools.

Hot Springs, which ended the year with five Negro children in the first and second grade, added one each to the first and second grades next year, seven in all.

4. Negro school patrons by petition asked the Fayetteville school board to eliminate the one remaining all-Negro school, Lincoln, which has an enrollment of 74. Fayetteville has six white elementary schools. The petition came from the Community Concern for Equality, a Negro organization which also asked for full participation of Negro students in school life and for employment of Negro teachers in desegregated schools.

5. May 12, at its final meeting for the year, the Little Rock PTA Council had introduced by a member, Mrs. Philip Greening, a resolution to bar Negro parents from any office in the Council. Action was delayed until fall. National officers of PTA declare the resolution violates national policy.

6. In Hendrix College Newsletter for June 17 President Marshall Steel announced the new policy of the Board of Trustees authorizing "the faculty committee on admissions to admit any worthy student regardless of his race, color, or national origin." The President adds, "It will probably be in the 1965-66 year that Hendrix will have its first Negro student." Could this be one of those self-fulfilling prophesies?

7. The American Association of University Professors voted on April 11 at St. Louis to censure the University of Arkansas because of its handling of the cases under Act 10, 1958. The University refused to reinstate John L. McKenney, assistant professor of philosophy, who left rather than comply with the Act's provisions which since have been declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

8. The Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock, carried an article about how long the policy of segregation in athletics will continue at the University of Arkansas. All other members of the Southwest Conference have desegregated. The article reports on interviews with U. of A. athletes: "The opinion of the Razorbacks themselves is that it (segregation) won't stand long, and furthermore, they don't mind the racial barrier falling."

B. In Organizations and Agencies

1. Whitney Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League, addressed the annual meeting of the Little Rock Urban League on June 16 at the Ballroom of the Marion Hotel. At the annual meeting Ruth Arnold of ACHR staff was given a certificate recognizing her work on behalf of the Urban League.

2. Delegates of forty chapters in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas attended the Southwest Regional Conference of Delta Sigma Theta, a social sorority, June 5-6, at the Hotel Grady Manning. The luncheon speaker, Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, Associate Professor at the Center of Human Relations at New York University, commented on changes in Little Rock since she was here in the crisis year: "When I was here before I was washing dishes in Daisy Bates' kitchen -- I am glad to return to Little Rock six or seven years later and be standing in an integrated facility."

3. On June 2 Solicitor General Archibald Cox advised members of the Arkansas Bar in convention at Hot Springs that they must help prepare the people to comply with the proposed civil rights law. "Massive resistance challenges the law scarcely less when put into a strained constituional argument than when it is outright civil disobedience," he said. "You cannot expect a person to observe an act of Congress the day after it is upheld in the court if he has been told for months that it is unconstitutional." Later he advised, "...there can be no real doubt that in bold outline the proposed civil rights act, and particularly the sections dealing with public accommodations, will be held constitutional by a unanimous court."

4. The Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights held an open hearing May 23 at Ft. Smith and received complaints about school segregation among other matters.

5. A testimonial dinner for former Congressman Brooks Hays was used to raise funds for the local chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews on April 6 at the Marion Hotel, Little Rock. Mitch Miller and Louis Webster Jones, national president of NCCJ were among the notables in attendance.

6. On May 12 the United Automobile workers dedicated their new building which serves as the center for state labor officials. The speaker, the national treasurer, stated persuasively the national policy of labor against all racial discrimination.

7. On May 8 a news item from Forrest City reported the speech of Mr. Haggerty, president of Warwick Electronics, to the Memphis Rotary Club in which he listed the reasons for locating a plant at Forrest City. He emphasized that the company wanted employment on merit regardless of race and that that town's leaders wanted the plant on that basis.

C. In Communities

1. As a climax to the annual Great Decisions sessions in Little Rock Sargent Shriver addressed a large audience on April 9 at Robinson Auditorium. He gave a stirring presentation of the proposed war on poverty as integral to the work of the Peace Corps.

2. For its tenth anniversary of "Black Monday" the White Citizens Council brought back to Little Rock General Edwin A. Walker, who as commander of the Arkansas Military District in 1957 was in command of the 101st Paratroop Division sent to Little Rock to restore order at Central High, on May 18. To 275 persons he spoke for 87 minutes covering the menace of communism, the civil rights bill, and related topics. Editorially, the Gazette on May 20 called the meeting of so few, in so large a space, with such long speeches, a bore, from which many of those present left before conclusion of the meeting.

3. On May 19 Wyatt Tee Walker, assistant to Martin Luther King, spoke to 250 at Watterman Hall at Fayetteville on the invitation of the Student Bar Association at the University. He spoke on the Civil Rights Bill.

4. Swimming pools at Pine Bluff and Little Rock were closed in June after attempted wade-ins. At Pine Bluff representatives of the Movement acted; in Little Rock officials of the NAACP, Mr. L. C. Bates and Dr. Jerry Jewell, escorted a group of young people to the pool. All pools are still closed.

5. In June Little Rock employed a Negro "meter maid", Mrs. Patsy McPeace, making her one of five women meter enforcement officers.

D. In the Courts

Federal Judge John E. Miller told the Fort Smith School Board on June 18 to file a revised plan for integration of that city's schools "within a reasonable time." The Board has been following a grade a year plan beginning in 1957 reaching the seventh grade last year. Only 37 Negro students are in desegregated schools.

E. In Politics

1. One week before the filing deadline closed Governor Faubus filed on April 22 for his sixth term as the Democratic candidate.

On the next day Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller filed as the Republican candidate for Governor.

Mr. Faubus' opponents in the Democratic primary, July 28, are three politically unknowns. One of them, Joe Hubbard, resigned as Captain of the ROTC to enter the race. He is making desegregation and fair play for Negroes the primary plank in his platform, has established acquaintance with Negro leaders and whites working for racial justice.

2. Governor Faubus revealed some current attitudes in speeches in June. At Boys State he reminded the youths that they should remember why Mr. Rockefeller came to Arkansas in the first place, namely to get a divorce from Bobo. (The Gazette refuted this charge with factual data about Bobo getting the divorce.) To a Pine Bluff civic group the Governor berated Secretary Sam Allen of the Arkansas Council of Churches because the latter had issued a criticism of Little Rock officials for closing the swimming pools rather than integrating them: "Let him go swim in the pool with Negroes." To the Association of Peace Officers in Hot Springs he said, "If we had won the Battle of Pea Ridge (Arkansas) we would be members of the United Confederacy of America and not be under the dictation of the U.S. Supreme Court."

3. The proponents of the "Arkansas Amendment for Voter Registration without Poll Tax Payment" filed petitions with almost 60,000 voters' names, almost twice the number required to place it on the ballot in November.

F. Miscellaneous

1. SNCC representatives pushed voter registration in Gould. The response of city officials contrasts with those of some other cities. The mayor: "I told him (SNCC worker) I didn't care how many people he registered and how many he got to vote."

2. Ralph Creger, Chief Dispatcher for the Rock Island Railroad in

Little Rock with Doubleday officials released a new book, A Look Down the Lonesome Road, at an autograph party in Pfeifer's Book Store, June 20. Harry Golden has the introduction and Erwin McDonald, Editor of the Arkansas Baptist, a foreword.

II. Activities of ACHR Related to Events

A. In the Schools

1. When news came that Russellville's (first city up the Arkansas River to desegregate) school officials had been asked by ninety Negro patrons to desegregate the high school, the Director got in touch with persons there. These included the Methodist minister, the Baptist minister through the friendly office of Tom Logue. He also advised with the state office of the NAACP and requested Mr. Brooks Hays to confer with members of the school board. Russellville did announce plans to desegregate and was followed by five other cities nearby. (See above)

2. ACHR learned on National Home Visitors Day that a Little Rock Negro teacher is sister-in-law to Dr. Samuel Shepherd, the distinguished principal at St. Louis who has worked successfully in schools with culturally deprived students. The Associate Director has approached Little Rock School Superintendent and Chairman of the School Board about having Dr. Shepherd at the annual pre-school faculty conferences. He found that Negro principals had made the same suggestion earlier.

3. ACHR reminded the Negro principals of elementary schools in Little Rock that the children's wing of the new public library is open to Negro children and that the Story Hour is Wednesday at 10 a.m.

B. In Organizations

1. The Director of ACHR continued to work with the steering committee of the Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations. Both were on the committee which planned a workshop at Aldersgate Camp all day, May 30. Ninty-one persons registered for the four working groups dealing with problems of Housing, Education, Employment, and Accommodations. (See enclosed for details)

2. Ruth Arnold undertook a number of projects for several organizations:

a. For the Arkansas Advisory Committee she investigated discrimination at the Arkansas schools for the deaf, the blind, and at the Children's Colony for the retarded.

b. Served as resource person at a YWCA Conference for Campus and Community Women at Dallas at the invitation of Mrs. Edna T. Anderson, May 30, 31.

c. As Arkansas correspondent joined in one day regional meeting of ACLU in Atlanta to consider a Southern program.

d. At invitation of Louis Mitchell on June 24 joined in one-day conference of Southern women on compliance with the civil rights bill in Atlanta.

e. On June 26-28 attended in Washington the conference of the chairmen of the advisory committees of the states to the Civil Rights Commission.

f. At the suggestion of Paul Anthony of SRC she serves as Little Rock chairman of the National Council of Youth planning for the August visit of 37 delegates to the World Assembly of Youth.

3. Louis Legum with the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council arrived June 22 to work during the summer doing research on the cases of Pupil Placement Law and housing at the University. He is working under the direction of Attorney Harold Anderson and others.

4. On April 25 Morris Milgram of Modern Community Developers met with a group of Little Rock residents to discuss his program and the possibilities in Little Rock. H. Charles Johnston was the local contact.

5. On June 16 the Director guided ten senior high Presbyterian students from over Arkansas in a tour of the offices of the NAACP, the Urban League and ACHR. This one of the projects of the Presbyterians at Camp Ferncliff.

C. ACHR Programs and Organizational Activities

1. On April 28-29 in cooperation with the three Little Rock colleges - Shorter, Philander Smith, Arkansas Baptist - the Council sponsored a Conference-Workshop for Negro ministers. Fifty-four ministers from twenty-two towns and nineteen counties participated. Leaders included Dr. Thomas H. Henderson of Virginia Union University, Mr. Percy Williams of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell of the Voter Education Project, Atlanta. (A program is attached.)

2. ACHR is cooperating with Fayetteville Council on Community Relations in plans for the latter's annual meeting next October with emphasis on "Residential Problems of Fayetteville Negro Citizens." Miss June Shagaloff has been invited for the keynote speech.

3. On April 10-11 Paul Anthony visited ACHR to counsel on matters organizational.

4. On June 30 Richard Shapiro called from U.S. Civil Rights Commission for persons to see in Pine Bluff in connection with the study he is making there.

5. In late May and June the staff did considerable work toward education for understanding the civil rights bill and law, some of it in preparation for the expected visit of Lou Mitchell May 25-29.

a. In newsletter gave digest of bill.

b. Set stage in Fort Smith, Pine Bluff and Little Rock for Mitchell's visit.

c. Had the accommodation section explained by John Sizemore (new member of ACHR Board) to the workshop of the Conference on Religion and Human Relations.

d. Gave explanatory materials to newsmen.

e. Had Attorney Steele Hays explain to luncheon of ministers in Little Rock. Cleared with him about discussions with Little Rock business men by Berl Bernhart.

f. Called on president of bank at Pine Bluff, President of Chamber of Commerce and publisher of Pine Bluff Commercial to explain the bill and Mitchell's visit.

g. Discussed with Rev. A. M. Roberts of Pine Bluff possible process of testing. He is on Executive Committee of Pine Bluff Movement.

h. Suggested through Harold Fleming names of poweful men in business for the President's Committee for Compliance with the Civil Rights Act.

6. With limited preparation ACHR and Little Rock joined in the National Home Visits Day, April 19. Under ACHR five Negro familes had white guests in their homes. A total of 25 Negroes and 25 whites were involved in this experience with enthusiastic responses.

The Catholic Interracial Council, under Mr. William Kelly, with better preparation observed two days on April 12 and 19. A total of more than 100 participated and held an evaluation session later.

7. In late May and early June Father Walter Clancy, the new Vice President, with Ozell Sutton had cultivation meetings in Little Rock, North Little Rock, Jonesboro, Conway, Pine Bluff. To date 144 new members have been added to the Council this year.

8. Under the leadership of Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, Board Chairman, ACHR took the initiative for getting together representatives of eleven intergroup agencies in Little Rock on May 18. Because of the urgency of the situation on the swimming pools and the Civil Rights Act Mrs. Brewer called these representatives to meet again June 29. Sub-committees are formulating proposed actions for these groups.

9. The Associate Director continued consultant services to employers and employees toward equal opportunity employment policy, adding a number of Negro employees to additional businesses and ironing out complaints.

10. In June the Director and the Associate Director for the Little Rock Office of Social Security visited the directors to discuss employment policies and to ask help in getting Negro applicants for employment.

11. The above may have been related to a visit to ACHR of Dallas officials of the Civil Service Commission investigating discrimination in federal agencies in Little Rock during the first two weeks in June. They reported that of 4000 employees of federal agencies in Little Rock 620 are Negroes. These officials indicated they would use ACHR office to announce openings and examinations for federal employment.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Six Months Financial Report
January-June, 1964

Balance brought forward December 31, 1963		$ 115.23
INCOME		
B-Fund		10,000.00
Quarterly Grant via SRC		4,050.00
Printing Reimbursement (from 1963)		100.00
Local Income		
Interest on Savings	$ 148.81	
Contributions	1,106.96	
Memberships	798.00	
NEW SOUTH	392.00	
Literature	26.00	2,471.77
		$16,737.00
EXPENDITURES		
Transfer to Savings		$ 3,648.81
Salaries		
Executive Director	$ 2,841.17	
Associate Director	3,001.75	
Secretary	1,816.49	
Insurance Benefits	120.28	
FICA & WH Taxes	1,396.07	9,175.76
Program		
Printing	281.33	
Travel	680.19	
Literature	103.32	
NEW SOUTH	392.00	
Activities	330.76	1,787.60
Office		
Rent	420.00	
Supplies	307.97	
Postage	283.87	
Telephone	246.00	
Bank charges	5.67	
Audit	125.00	
Mailing permit deposit	45.00	1,433.51
		$16,045.68
Checkbook Balance June 30, 1964		$ 691.32
Savings Account Balance June 30, 1964		5,403.48
Total Cash on Hand June 30, 1964		$ 6,094.80

$1,500.00

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly grant-in-aid

~~Field/Activities/~~

State Assistance

July 20 64

Paul Anthony

$1,500.00

The Alabama Council on Human Relations

2121 Building, Room 101

Birmingham 3, Alabama

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

July 20 64

Paul Anthony

ARCHIVES OF ALABAMA

$1,800.00

Virginia Council on Human Relations

V

17 East Cary Street

Richmond 19, Virginia

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

July 20 64

Paul Anthony

R-P COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER
July, 1964

ANNUAL

Family Outing

WHEN??? FRIDAY, JULY 31 . . . .FROM 4'til 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

WHERE?? HANOVER WAYSIDE . . . ON ROUTE 301, About 6 miles north of Richmond city limits, on right (same place as family outing last year). Shelter is in from the highway several hundred yards.

FOR WHOM??? ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS, FRIENDS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The COST: A Box Lunch (served around 6:30) for $1.25
Children under 10 years, $.75.

There are facilities for baseball, volley ball and fishing (bring own fishing equipment). Come as early as you can and join in the fun. Group singing will follow the supper hour. If 6:30 is too early for you and you have reserved a box, it will be waiting at whatever hour you can come.

Make reservations by July 27, by sending the reservation form below, or phoning either Mrs. Nancy Boney, 2923 Seminary Ave., Richmond (355-5808), or the Council office (648-4445).

Mrs. Nancy Boney, Reservations
2923 Seminary Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Please make _____reservations in my name for the Family Outing on July 31. _____ Adults; _____ Children.

Check enclosed _____(Payable to VCHR).

I will pay at the picnic _____)

Name_____Address_____

N E W S

Report on June 30 Meeting.... It was a warm night, but it did not hinder the dedication of over one hundred people who came to hear Mr. Walter Dotts speak on the "Historic Origins of Prejudice". His emphasis was on children and their realization of their own human worth and dignity. The Ebenezer Baptist Church surpassed the Country Club of Virginia and the Commonwealth Club in the quality of refreshments.

BAD NEWS . . . The Richmond-Petersburg Chapter's Treasury is very, very ill. We need MORE members! Mr. Joseph Bright has done an excellent job, but our committees have been active and activity calls for money. Our state assessment is also higher this year and we are way BEHIND.

IT IS UP TO YOU . . . The Civil Rights Law will not solve all the problems of good human relations. It is, what we might say, our CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY to join, renew or persuade another to join in the work of VCHR. We have much to do, but it takes hands and hearts and money to do it. Send your $5.00 membership NOW (additional contribution if possible) to 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia - 23219.

BEGIN NOW . . . Talk up our September 30th Program. John Howard Griffin, author of BLACK LIKE ME and many magazine articles, will be the speaker. We want every seat at the Mosque comfortably filled. Tickets will soon go on sale for $1.00 each. If Harrisonburg can get 2,000 people, Richmond can get 5,000. Goldwater fans, and members of the John Birch Society are welcome - we are not prejudice and could do them a favor. Already the president has been asked for tickets from Norfolk, Powhatan and Goochland County. The president promises to sell at least 200 tickets - how many will you sell?

We have some lovely ladies who attend our meetings from The Hermitage, 1600 Westwood Avenue. They must come and go by cab. Could we have volunteers to drive them? Call El 5-5721 and offer your services to Mrs Williams.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT . . .Karl Marx said that "religion was the opiate of the people". Many rural and middle class people in his day professed religion, attended services, Bible lessons, prayer meetings, novenas and other forms of public and private worship. In Marx's eye these people were drugged by religion as they had no time to notice the dire need existing in the masses of tenant farmers and factory laborers. Because these "religious" people ignored or didn't notice their neighbor, Herr Marx and his followers have cost this world thousands of lives and billions of dollars. He did not solve the problem. In the United States one fourth of our country is below normal standards. Men, women and children are cold, hungry, lonely and haven't the bare necessities. Through religion and Human Relations we must work for the betterment of our people. Civil Rights and the Negro are only a part, an integral part however, of the vast problem confronting Human Relations Councils. Will your conscience allow you to be drugged beyond the recognition of the condition of your neighbor? What are you - Priest, Levite or Samaritan?

REMEMBER . . .(1)Family Outing - July 31. . .(2)Plan now to hear John Howard Griffin - Mosque - September 30. . .(3)Your membership dues and contributions are vitally needed.

PA Reid 7/16/64

QUARTERLY REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA TO SRC - April, May, June 1964. (Sent in duplicate)

I. Much time was spent on preparing Virginia for the passage and compliance of the Civil Rights Bill.

A. Spent two days in Atlanta at the close of the previous quarter discussing the methods for this phase of work.

B. Louis Mitchell spent three days with me in Richmond, Danville and Charlottesville. We talked to business leaders, newspaper publishers, City Officials and local council leaders. This was very helpful to me.

C. Questionairres were sent to every Virginia community to determine the community preparation (or lack of it), those most likely to defy and those who would be most helpful in compliance. This information was catalogued and sent to proper authorities as well as kept for our use.

D. Made nine addresses before groups all over Virginia concerning the Civil Rights law. Taped six Television talks concerning compliance with the Bill. Released seven newspaper statements on the Bill, and six Radio talks for compliance.

E. Mailed out 600 copies of "Some questions and Answers on the Civil Rights Bill", 2,000 leaflets on Titles II and III prepared by SRC, and over 4,000 other pieces of mail dealing with both information and instructions concerning compliance with the Bill.

F. Led nine discussion groups in various communities within Virginia concerning the Civil Rights Bill. Answered numerous telephone requests as well as written requests concerning information on the Civil Rights Bill.

G. Spent two days and nights in Washington, D.C. in National meetings concerning the Civil Rights Bill.

II. Organized three new local councils in Covington, Lexington and Mannassas, Virginia. In Lexington, I spoke to the City Council and the Mayor at lunch, to 54 Ministers as well as to a community-wide meeting.

III. Addressed three College groups during the quarter and the following churches: Friends of Richmond; Harmony Grove Baptist of Saluda, Unitarian church of Richmond, and Broadview Baptist Church in Maryland. I also spoke to 200 Catholic women of Richmond on the work of VCHR on June 7, and to a Catholic Men's group in Charlottesville on April 3.

In addition, I spoke to three international student groups travelling through Richmond, addressed an audience made up of College students from 17 Colleges in Virginia and a High School group composed of representtitives from most of the High Schools of Richmond.

IV. VCHR's Executive Committee held one meeting on June 13 in the state offices, and I attended three committee meetings of local councils. I also addressed the Fairfax County Council and the Arlington local Councils at their Annual Meetings during the Quarter.

V. Our Director of Development, Henry Caravati, had his ups and downs during the Quarter with some good results and some disappointments. The small group meetings which he had employed during the previous quarter were abandoned since he was not receiving enough financial support from these to warrant continuing these. He has worked out a very attractive plan with the Pentagon whereby VCHR and the Military Installations within Virginia will seek ways and means to work closely together on common problems of discrimination. This project looks promising and more details should be forthcoming shortly. Fort Lee of Petersburg will be the pilot project, and according to the Civil Rights Division of the Pentagon, this project should be tried shortly.

Henry and I have agreed on his developing some 300 names of businessmen who have financial means of substantial amounts, and that he cultivate these men for $1,000 contributions to VCHR. He has begun this project and the results are very encouraging. Only one has turned him down flatly. Three have given $1,000 contributions and several are taking the matter up with partners or Boards. Henry is very energetic, dedicated and is a real asset to our work. The only problem is that he doesn't know how to deal with bigots yet he wants to change Virginia by 1965.

VI. Financial Report:

As I had suspected, once Henry Caravati went to work as a Fund Raiser, our gifts from local councils dropped off. We may have to put our entire fund raising efforts into Henry's hands, and I suppose this is what we should do. However, we are still existing on our regular budget and have Caravati's work under a separate budget for the time being.

INCOME FOR QUARTER:

Cash on hand 4/1/64	1,089.58
Memberships for the Quarter	1,139.43
Contributions for the Quarter	2,259.65
Southern Regional Council's Quarterly Gift	1,800.00
Miscelleaneous receipts	257.47
New South Subscriptions for theQuarter	134.00
TOTAL	6,680.13

EXPENDITURES:

April total expenses	3,010.67
May total expenses	1,894.43
June total expenses	1,644.11
TOTAL	6,549.21

Cash on hand, 7/1/64	130.92

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

June, 1964

M E M O

TO: VIRGINIA LAWYERS

FROM: HESLIP M. LEE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, VCHR

A Consultation of Virginia Lawyers was held in Richmond on January 11, 1964, sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations. We felt this to have been an outstanding occasion in the development of better understanding between men of the legal profession who were in attendance.

Some of the addresses made by well known men in the field of Law, as well as comments from others in attendance, were made available for reproduction. Literature and helpful materials were distributed at the meeting.

We have prepared about one hundred packets, which we can now offer you, a Virginia Lawyer, at only the expense of reproducing and mailing.

The price for each packet is $1.00 and includes approx. fifteen pieces of the material mentioned above. To obtain yours, please send $1.00 (if check, make payable to the Virginia Council on Human Relations) in the enclosed envelope.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

YOUTH COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Very 1st Meeting: Thur., June 11th, 1964

Where: First Unitarian Church
Floyd and Harrison Sts., Richmond, Va.

When: 7:30 P.M.

Initial Advisors: Mrs. Babara Glenn, Miss Beth Bennett, Mrs. Catherine Gresham, Father Stein, Mrs. Hilda Warden, and Mrs. Mona Cascino.

This Space is given FREE for
NOTES, NAMES, and NUMBERS

Acknowledgements
Y.W.C.A.
Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Richmond, Virginia
Va. Council on Human Relations
and
all those wonderful people and/or parents who have worked so hard

YOUTH SEMINAR on HUMAN RELATIONS

"MY PHONEY PHOBIAS"

Saturday,
May 2nd, 1964

Sponsored by
The Richmond - Petersburg
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
at the
Y.W.C.A.
6 N. Fifth St., Richmond, Virginia

PROGRAM. . .

Morning:

10:00 - REGISTRATION and
OPENING ICE CRUNCHER

10:25 - SONG "Go Tell It On The Mountain"
(while being seated in the Auditorium, please)

10:30 - PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

WELCOME: Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations

INTROUCTION: Mr. Glenn Lee, just another Teen-Ager

10:45 - "MY PHONEY PHOBIAS"
Mr. Henry Marsh,
A pretty good lawyer

11:15 - EXPLANATION OF MECHANICS . . .
Miss Beth Bennett and Mrs. Catherine Gresham, Teen-Age Program Directors of the Y.W.C.A.

11:30 - LUNCH (not much, but it's cheap)

●

Afternoon:

12:10 - BELL to remind us all to go to our 1st Discussion Group Location. Check for your location on your name tag, and please do stay with your Group for all four sessions!

12:15 - SESSION I

1:00 - SESSION II

1:45 - SESSION III

2:30 - SESSION IV

3:15 - PANEL for open discussion
(Back to the auditorium, please)

3:45 - COKES, COOKIES and a CLSOING HOOTENANNY

4:00 - THE LAST WORD
SONG "We Shall Overcome"

***

NOW. . .MEET OUR LEADERS. . .

CLAUSTROPHOBIA

Mrs. Robert A. Turpin
Somebody's Mother
Mr. Rondal Edwards
Guidance Councilor at East End High School

COMMUNIPHOBIA

Lt. Col. Al Ledebuhr
A Chaplain at Fort Lee
Mrs. Geneva Edwards Walker
She's very warm and friendly

SOCIOPHOBIA

Dr. Donald Reed
A Phobophobe
Mr. Bob Telford
A very nice guy

WHAT I CAN DO

Mrs. Ramona Craighead
A teacher, but nice
Father Stein
Boy, does he have ideas!

WE SHALL OVERCOME

We shall overcome, We shall overcome
We shall overcome someday
Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe
We shall overcome someday.

Truth will make us free. . . . . .

We'll walk hand in hand. . . . . .

We are not afraid. . . . . .

The Lord will see us through. .

We Shall Overcome. . .

***

YOUTH COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Suggested Aim - To widen our experiences; to meet kids other than those in our own crowd; to be able to talk together freely about many of our common problems; and to sample the new world.

Organizational Meeting . . . . . Thursday, June 11th, 1964

Place . . . . . First Unitarian Church, Floyd and Harrison Sts.

Time . . . . . 7:30 P.M.

Initial Advisors: Mrs. Babara Glenn, Father Stein, Mrs. Hilda Warden, Miss Beth Bennett, Mrs. Catherine Gresham, and Mrs. Mona Cascino.

Those eligible to join? Any interested Richmond, Henrico. or Chesterfield High School Student.

YOUTH COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Very 1st Meeting: Thur., June 11th, 1964

Where: First Unitarian Church
Floyd and Harrison Sts., Richmond, Va.

When: 7:30 P.M.

Initial Advisors: Mrs. Babara Glenn, Miss Beth Bennett, Mrs. Catherine Gresham, Father Stein, Mrs. Hilda Warden, and Mrs. Mona Cascino.

This Space is given FREE for
NOTES, NAMES, and NUMBERS

Acknowledgements

Y.W.C.A.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Richmond, Virginia

Va. Council on Human Relations

and

all those wonderful people and/or parents who have worked so hard

Please Tear This Off and Drop In "The Bucket"

I know a Youth Council on Human Relations is anxious to be formed, launched, and successful.

- Sure, I'm interested ..... ☐
- Certainly, I'll be there ..... ☐
- I'm truly sorry, but I can't make that particular night ..... ☐
- Yes, I'll be glad to help with some 'phoning ..... ☐
- I know some adults who might help us ..... ☐
- No, thank you. ..... ☐

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SCHOOL: _____ GRADE: _____

My parents are ☐ are not ☐ members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

NEWS from

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

MAY 1964

LOCAL COUNCILS CAN SERVE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

All local councils are asked to serve their local communities in preparation for and compliance with the anticipated passage of the Civil Rights Bill now before the U. S. Senate. Some of the ways by which local councils can be of invaluable service are:

1. Open lines of communication and discussion among community leaders concerning the TRUTH of the Bill itself. Distribute the brochures entitled, "Some Questions and answers on the Civil Rights Bill". This brochure can be obtained by writing: Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Room 314-704-17th St. N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006, or calling Area Code 202, 783-8032, Washington.

2. Point out to community leaders that Title II (Public Accomodations Section) is law the next day after the President signs the Bill. This section of the Bill prohibits dis - crimination in hotels, theatres, motion picture houses, sports arenas, gas stations, specialty shops, etc.

3. A section of the Bill prohibits anyone from assisting in the denial of services in the above places and this could mean that police departments would be enjoined for making arrests under the trespass law of Virginia based on race, color, or religion.

4. Seek to determine which places within your community, if any will be most likely to deny services and cause problems and create suits. Seek to work with such places prior to, and immediately following, the passage of the Bill, pointing out that compliance to the law is in the true Virginia tradition.

5. Report to the VCHR office in Richmond, names of any places where defiance is likely to take place before the passage, and be CERTAIN to report any defiance to the state office as soon as it takes place after the passage of the Bill.

6. Keep all community leaders within your local councils alert to the constructive role local councils can play during the transition period of adjustments to the law.

VCHR'S STAFF KEPT BUSY THESE DAYS

Since the last newsletter went out in March, the Staff of VCHR has been very busy all over the state.

The Executive Director appeared as a panelist on the Richmond Forum; attended meetings in Atlanta, Georgia, with thirty other organizational leaders discussing the Civil Rights Bill; addressed meetings in Fairfax County, Charlottesville, Danville, Arlington, Front Royal, Richmond, Covington and Lexington.

Henry Caravati has been in Fairfax County, Arlington, Alexandria, Danville, Fort Lee, Charlottesville, Petersburg, Franklin, and Richmond as well as Washington, D. C.

Mary Finch has visited in Tappahannock, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Hampton, Newport News, Prince Edward County, Petersburg, Ashland, and Winchester. In addition, Miss Finch was chosen as one of 150 to represent Protestants, Catholics and Jews in visit to President Johnson in Washington, D. C.,when she had a chance to shake hands and chat with the Chief Executive.

Even the secretaries have been kept busy acting as hostesses for formal and informal discussion groups and even speaking to church groups on occasion on the work of VCHR.

IMPORTANT STUDENT MEETINGS HELD IN MAY

The newly formed High School Council of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council held a Youth Seminar on Human Relations at the YWCA in Richmond, on Saturday, May 2. The theme was "My Phoney Phobias", and some seventy-five students attended, indicating their desires to join the local High School Council.

About one hundred students from several colleges met in Farmville - Prince Edward County, on May 8-9. Mr. Bill Delano, Associate-Director of the Peace Corps, Washington, D. C., was the keynote speaker. Heslip Lee moderated a panel on Saturday, May 9, and group discussions were held on Saturday afternoon. The results of the Conference were most gratifying and a word of congratulations are in order for the effectiveness of this inter-racial meeting in Farmville.

The Richmond Area College Council sponsored a state-wide meeting for college students at the First Baptist Church in Richmond, on Sunday, May 17. Aprox. one hundred students from thirteen colleges across Virginia were in attendance. Speakers were Mr. Henry Marsh, III, NAACP Lawyer from Richmond, and Heslip Lee. Questionnaires were filled out which indicated the desire for more college councils in Virginia with more state-wide college meetings next year.

THIRTY AFFILIATED LOCAL COUNCILS AND/OR CO-OPERATING GROUPS THROUGHOUT STATE

Lest anyone feel that they are operating in isolation, may we remind you that VCHR has councils or co-operating groups in the following areas of Virginia:

Alexandria, Arlington, Ashland, Charlottesville-Albermarle (and High school Council), Covington, Danville, Fairfax County (and High School Council), Franklin, Fredericksburg, Hopewell, Jefferson (Univ. of Va.), Lancaster Co., Lexington, Loudon County, Lynchburg, Mercer-Tazewell (Bluefield), Montgomery County (Blacksburg), Norfolk, Peninsula (Hampton -Newport News area), Petersburg, Prince William County, Radford, Richmond (plus area college and high school councils), Roanoke, Rockingham County (Harrisonburg), Warrenton and Williamsburg.

We ask each council to: 1. Furnish VCHR office with names and addresses of any change in officers; 2. Furnish VCHR office with minutes of meetings and notices of any developments within your communities; 3. Ask for brochures, membership forms and finance forms as needed, plus any other materials which you may desire.

VEJOB DIRECTOR LEAVES VCHR FOR POSITION IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Gregory E. Shinert, Director of the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau, for VCHR, leaves his position effective May 31. Mr. Shinert has accepted the position as Executive Director of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations in Lexington, Ky., and will assume his duties there on June 1. We wish to express our appreciation to "Greg" for the services rendered VCHR and wish him success in his new position.

The Employment Committee of VCHR met recently with top industrial leaders of the state in the William Byrd Hotel, Richmond. The purpose of this meeting was to re-evaluate VCHR's services, which were begun under VEJOB, to the business and industrial firms of Virginia. The industrial leaders present at the meeting were very helpful in advising the Committee, and this item will be discussed very thoroughly at the next meeting of VCHR's Executive Committee scheduled to be held in Richmond on Saturday, June 13.

LOCAL COUNCILS HAVE PAID 50.2% of 1964 QUOTA

$16,750.00 of VCHR's 1964 Budget was subscribed by local councils. As of this date, $8,407.35 has been paid by local councils - or 50.2% of the total. This is a rather good record; however, many local councils have a long way to go in order to meet their quotas.

Please remember that the work of VCHR has become more and more demanding, and we are dependent upon those within Virginia for the support of our basic financial needs. Foundation grants meet the needs for special projects, but the basic operation of the salaries of the Executive Director and his secretary, plus office expenses, must come from Virginians.

Make an all-out effort now to meet your quotas before the summer vacation and slack in financial giving hit us.

The following local councils need honorable mention: Alexandria leads all local councils with 90.7% of its quota paid and more than enough pledged to meet the total. Fairfax County has paid 79%; Williamsburg - 57%; Radford - 50%; Charlottesville - 51%; Fredericksburg - 72%. All others are below the 50% mark.

We realize that money matters are not the most pleasant of subjects. However, we ask you to consider Alexandria Council with a quota of $2,000.00 and already they have paid $1,930.00. Mrs. George A. Eddy can testify to the fact that raising money is not as bad a job as most believe. She would be happy to share with you her simple but effective ways of receiving responses from the Alexandria membership toward the work of VCHR.

ITEMS WORTHY OF NOTE

Henry Caravati, Director of Development for VCHR, has developed some plans for VCHR to work more closely and constructively with all Military personnel within Virginia. More details will be forthcoming as plans are made final.

Also, Mr. Caravati is working with the Presidents of four Negro Colleges, plus several Negro Educators within Virginia, in preparation of a proposal for funds to employ a full time staff member to work exclusively in the field of developing information on, and the implementation of securing job opportunities for college graduates and to study opportunities for scholarships for deserving high school graduates.

The Alexandria Council has made public a "Progress Report on Desegregation in Alexandria 1958-1964". This report includes education, employment, public facilities, housing and Professional Associations. Mrs. George A. Eddy, President of the Council, said, "Most of the obvious barriers are down now, but much remains to be done before we Americans will really be practicing what we preach about democracy, justice and equality of opportunity". For a copy of this report, write Mrs. Eddy, 5235 Polk Ave., Alexandria.

Warrenton Council is sponsoring AMERICA TODAY, a Spring Sememster of Seminars on Contemporary Issues, at Airlie House, for the teachers of Fauquier and adjacent counties in Virginia. The Seminars are conducted by the College of General Studies of George Washington University. For further information about this exciting project write: Mr. J.H. Berne, Associate Director, Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia.

FOR HUMAN BEINGS ONLY, Sarah Patton Boyles' latest book, will be published June 4, by Seabury Press. Phamplet enclosed.

A L L G I F T S T O V C H R A R E T A X E X E M P T

human highlights

Race Issue Presented To Students

The executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, told approximately 75 college students yesterday that they must help bring the race issue out in the open.

"I challenge each of you in your homes, in your schools and in your total community activities to help the people of Virginia get the race issue out from under the rugs and out of the closets and on top of the table, where it can be dealt with fairly and objectively without emotion," he said.

The meeting was sponsored by the Richmond-Petersburg Area College Council on Human Relations. Students from 13 colleges throughout the state attended the meeting at First Baptist Church.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Mr. Lee, was "to explore ways and means for college students to work together for improved human relations."

The area college council and a compus council at the University of Virginia are affiliated with the Virginia Council. Officials hope to establsh councils on additional campuses.

Lesson For Mother On Integration

A story told by Boston's Cardinal Cushing tells of how children adjust to each other in newly integrated schools. When a little white girl returned home from her first day in an integrated school her somewhat anxious mother began to question her. The child said, "I sat with a little colored girl." The mother continued her query, "Well, what did you talk about? What did she say? What did you say?" The daughter answered, "We didn't say a word. We were both so scared we just sat there and held hands all day."

Darrell E. Davis, comparing public apathy on civil rights issues to the outcry at the President's tugging at ears of a dog: *"Only in America can we be so small minded as to be more aroused over a dog being pulled by his ears than we are by a human being pulled by a dog."*

"I will say this—I repeat it, I have said it again and again: wherever Federal funds are expended for anything, I do not see how any American can justify—legally, or logically, or morally—a discrimination in the expenditure of those funds as among our citizens. All are taxed to provide those funds. If there is any benefit to be derived from them, I think they must all share, regardless of such inconsequential factors as race and religion."

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, press conference, March 19, 1953.

Race Action By Churches Advocated

Missionaries and churches have been urged in a formal statement by a group of 35 Christian missionaries to become more involved in current developments in race relations.

At a Richmond meeting called by the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the missionaries stressed their views that experiences and insights from living in multi-racial societies should be shared with fellow-Christians.

The missionaries declared that: "The effectiveness of Christian witness abroad is curtailed by racial strife and discrimination in America."

The statement stressed the importance of finding "ways to encourage and participate in the social changes that are taking place."

Missionaries signing the statement represented six denominations — Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Mennonite, Presbyterian, U.S., and the Lutheran Church in America. They have served in 11 foreign countries.

GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

When a matronly lady was accused of being Communist before a Senate Committee, alleges the Metal Polisher, Buffer and Plater, she hit the ceiling. "You call me a Communist because I once lived in Russia," she cried, "but I'm not! I once lived in Germany, too, but that didn't make me a Nazi."

Then, as an afterthought, she added, "In fact, I've even lived in the Virgin Islands."

A VIEW FROM ABROAD

A cartoon in an Italian magazine depicts an African native woman telling two little boys about the world. "On the banks of the Mississippi," she says, "there still live ferocious tribes of white men."

"Civil Rights" horse race line-up:

Catholic jumped the gun and off at fast clip.

Episcopal off and running in hot pursuit.

Presbyterian foaming at the mouth and with 55 Richmonders laying on the whip is determined to place or show.

Methodist off to slow start, but with some coaxing from jockey is picking up speed and hopes to finish fourth—four years.

Baptist? Perhaps didn't hear the starting gun and still at the post. Maybe has decided to wait for next race. Tsk tsk.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

YES, I will be one of a concerned company of people in Virginia to contribute ___$10; ___ $5; or, $ _____ per month to the important work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the next twelve (12) months.

NAME (print) _____

Address _____ Date _____

City _____ Zone ___ State _____

Please return promptly to:

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Va.

While most of the obvious barriers are down, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE TO REMOVE barriers to practicing what we Americans preach about

democracy

the dignity of the individual

equality of opportunity

Jobs: Active recruitment and on-the-job training by both public and private employers is needed to balance past years of absence of opportunity.

Merit employment has yet to be really applied in city hall. There are no Negro policemen, firemen or clerical employees and very few professional employees.

Negro youth particularly need: acquaintance with the world of work; higher yet realistic job aspirations so that educational preparation is motivated.

Homes: It is an Alexandria tradition that white and Negro neighbors live side by side. Recognition is needed that race does not determine property values. Knowledge is needed that panic-selling by white owners, which is often encouraged by unscrupulous real estate agents, can affect property values. The principle of open occupancy should be applied so that all Americans can rent or buy on the same basis i.e. the ability to pay.

Government action for parks, schools, highways is reducing land formerly lived on by Negroes. Rezoning plans for high-income apartments and commercial-industrial use will further reduce Negro residential areas.

Other: Many professional, civic and service groups still practice racial discrimination. The Nursing School has yet to accept a Negro candidate. No Negro has ever been appointed to a major city board or commission or as an election official. The Police Boys' Camp includes only white boys.

* * *

OPERATION MAINSTREAM IS CALLED FOR. The mere opening of doors and removal of obvious barriers is not enough to bring a long-segregated group into the mainstream of community life. We must not be content with tokenism. All of us can remember that our American and religious goal is to release and fulfill human potential. Opportunity should be open to all so that each individual may become a self-reliant and full citizen of our society.

* * *

WON'T YOU JOIN US? By so doing you can witness to your general support of our purpose or help with one of our committees:

<u>Job Committee</u>: is working with the staff of Parker-Gray High School to help students raise their sights for job preparation by talks, visits to places of business, opening jobs. Continues to press for Negro police and other city employees.

<u>Housing Committee</u>: is working to find and create open occupancy areas. Follows Mudtown and Jefferson Village development. Does research on housing facts and seeks ways to prevent rental and sale exploitation.

<u>School Committee</u>: is starting an after-school program of study hall, tutoring, and trips for culturally deprived children

<u>Membership Committee</u>: is working to inform people of the opportunity the Council offers to support fair play and civil rights

OFFICERS

Mrs. George A. Eddy, president

Lt. Col. Marion I. Johnson, vice president

Mrs. John G. Mackinney, treasurer

Mrs. W. Markham Ball, secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John W. Anderson, assistant secretary

Mrs. Howe Bancroft

Mr. Edward U. Bell

Rev. John C. Davis

Mr. Lawrence D. Day

Mrs. Helen M. Gagon

Mr. Wilbert P. Harris

Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, housing committee

Mr. Burton B. Moyer, Jr., job committee

Mrs. Stella Omohundro

Mrs. Colgate S. Prentice, school committee

Mrs. Thomas W. Thompson, membership committee

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VIRGINIA COUNCIL

Rev. W. Russell Bowie,

Rabbi Emmet A. Frank

Mr. Nelson E. Greene

* *

ALEXANDRIA

COUNCIL on

HUMAN RELATIONS

WHY? to provide a meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to racial problems now confronting our society

WHAT? integrated, non-partisan, non-profit

HOW? by factfinding, persuasion, confrontation, education, publicity, working with other concerned groups

*

nine general meetings during the year held in various places of worship

*

a Newsletter with special news and reports

Founded in 1958, we are affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations (which now includes twenty local Councils) and the Southern Regional Council.

April 1964

* *

MEMBERSHIP FORM of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

SEND TO: Mrs. John G. Mackinney, treasurer, 2819 Mosby Place, Alexandria

Enclosed are dues for the calendar year 1964

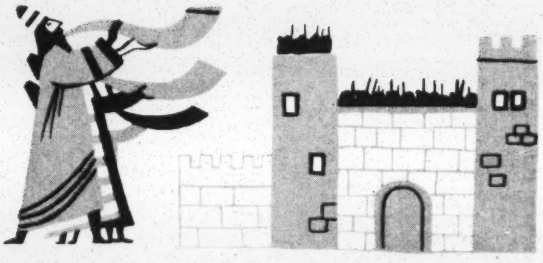
Member $5.00 ____ (single or couple)
(Includes $2.50 for Virginia Council dues)

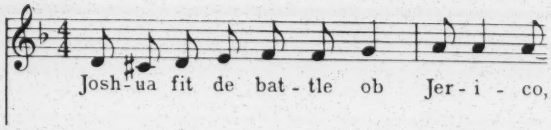
Member $7.00 ____ with New South, monthly publication of Southern Regional Council

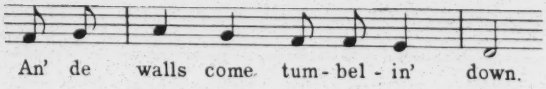
Interests: JOBS ___ HOMES ___ SCHOOLS ___ MEMBERSHIP___ OTHER _____

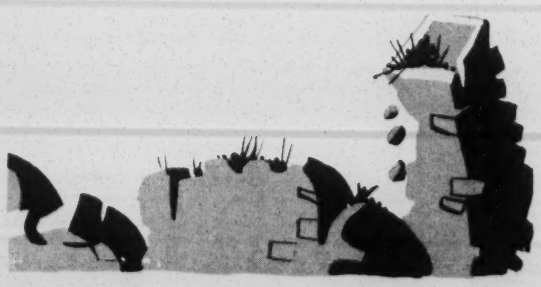
Name:_____
(Mr. and Mrs. please, if possible, because every name helps show support)

Address:_____ Telephone:_____









FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

P. O. Box 194
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19

The Council draws its membership from Fairfax County and the cities of Fairfax and Falls Church. It works through committee programs, membership meetings, public statements, and other means to support a desegregated community life and to improve intergroup relations. Residents and also non-residents with interests in the community are invited to join. The larger the membership, the more effective will be the Council's influence toward democracy.

From the
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
adopted March 4, 1957

We believe that every individual possesses the inalienable God-given right, as confirmed by the Virginia Bill of Rights and our American Constitution, to equal opportunity for the fullest development and use of his capacities. We recognize that legislation to safeguard this right can be fully effective only in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust, and respect.

Each member of our community shares the responsibility of bringing constructive abilities to bear for the welfare of our country, state, and county. We believe these attitudes can develop fully only as people of different groups work together.

We cordially invite all those who recognize the need for improving human relations within our community to join and actively participate in the work of the Council.

See inside for program of meetings and committee work. To join, fill out tear sheet and send to membership chairman.

The Fairfax County Council on Human Relations was organized in March 1957 and incorporated in November 1958. Membership currently runs to about 700.

Authority for directing the Council program is vested by the membership in the board, which is chosen at the annual meeting in March. A full board numbers thirty, who serve for a two-year term and may be re-elected; fifteen are elected annually. Officers are appointed by the board.

The Council publishes a newsletter which reviews meeting programs, reports committee activities, and covers local items of human relations interest. This is free to members and is also sent to county officials and civic and church leaders.

As an affiliate of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the local group shares in the work of the state organization. With twenty-six Councils already established and others always organizing, the VCHR is actively encouraging good will in communities throughout the state. In addition, its executive director, "Happy" Lee, helps with problems like those in Prince Edward County and Danville, and promotes Council purposes by working with political and business leaders and with newspapers, radio, and television. The Fairfax Council meets an annual quota toward the support of the VCHR.

FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Officers, 1964-65

President: J. Sidney Holland
Vice-Presidents: David H. Scull, Rev. Wallace E. Costner, Carl Auvil, Mrs. Jacob Fisher
Secretary: Mrs. Lewis Timberlake
Treasurer: Mrs. Max Libman

Board of Directors
(Terms end March 1965)

Kenneth Birkhead, Falls Church
Louis Boone, Chesterbrook
Allison Brown, Mt. Vernon
Rev. Earl Christman, Annandale
Mrs. Bernard Goodkind, Vienna
Mrs. Albert Kassabian, Oakton
Frank Laubinger, McLean
Mrs. Solomon Lee, Lincolnia
Mrs. Max Libman, Vienna
Vic Reinemer, Falls Church
Mrs. Charles Rock, Falls Church
Rev. John Schramm, Annandale
W. Alvord Sherman, McLean
John C. Webb, Fairfax
Taylor Williams, Merrifield

(Terms end March 1966)

Carl Auvil, Falls Church
Mrs. Ray Bronez, Mt. Vernon
Rev. Wallace E. Costner, Falls Church
Mrs. Jacob Fisher, Fairfax
Rev. Robert Gloisten, Falls Church
Dr. E. B. Henderson, Falls Church
J. Sidney Holland, Annandale
Mrs. Augustus Johnson, Springfield
Mrs. Harry Newman, Mt. Vernon
Rev. Thomas Scannell, Annandale
Mrs. Walter Schirmer, Springfield
David H. Scull, Annandale
Stanley Smith, Fairfax
Mrs. Charles Thornton, Annandale
Mrs. Lewis Timberlake, Annandale

PROGRAM OF MEETINGS, 1964-1965
(By Committees Responsible)

May 28. Youth Work
Aldersgate Methodist Ch., Mt. Vernon
June 25. Housing
Cong.-Christian Church, Annandale
July 25. Picnic
Great Falls Park, Old Dominion Drive
August 22. Picnic
Burgundy Farm School, Mt. Vernon
September 24. Schools, Tutoring
Vienna Presb. Church, Vienna
October 22. Employment
Trinity Methodist Church, McLean
November 18. War on Poverty
John Calvin Presb. Church, Annandale
Dr. Patricia Harris, Howard University
Joint meeting, Arlington, Alexandria

December 17. Music. Christmas, Hannukah
Calvary Baptist Church, Fairfax
Bruce Netschert, Guy Collins
January 28. Welfare
St. James Church, Falls Church
February 25. Library. Negro History
Lillian Carey School, Bailey's X-Roads
March 25. Annual Meeting. Dinner
St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Springfield
Heslip Lee, VCHR Director
April 22. Recreation
Fairfax Unitarian Church, Oakton

May Workshop. Public Affairs
To be announced

Meetings start with coffee at 7:45, program at 8:15. Additional topics will be considered when timely. Newsletter or other notice will be sent, and neighborhood carpools arranged. Picnics are from 1:00 to 6:00, with potluck dinner at 2:00.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, 1964-1965

Day Care Center
Mrs. Albert Kassabian 385-8924
Employment
Elliott Perrett 256-9547
Home Visits
Mrs. Modestino Criscitiello ....DU 5-5164
Hospitality
Mrs. Solomon Lee ..... CL 6-1138
Housing
Don Patch..... JE 4-2712
Library
Mrs. Lewis Timberlake..... 256-8263
Literacy
Mrs. Ward Allen 765-9510

Membership
Mrs. James Neal 280-2644
202 Chapel Drive, Annandale

Neighborhood Groups
Mrs. William Wrench 321-7044
Newsletter
Editor, Carl Auvil..... JE 4-4085
Mail list, Mrs. Wm. Torrey .... FL 4-9334

Program
Dr. E. B. Henderson ..... JE 2-6030
Mrs. Albert Hussey..... SO 5-6150
Public Accommodations
Noel Hemmendinger ..... SO 5-5825
Public Affairs
Mrs. Morris Fisher 481-7875
Publicity
Mrs. Nicholas Gregory ..... SO 5-4788
Recreation
David Theall ..... EL 6-7837
Refreshments
Mrs. Charles Thornton 560-1691
Mrs. Jacob Seidenberg ..... CL 6-4467
Saunders Moon Community Center
Alan McSurely..... 591-5679
Schools
Allison Brown ..... SO 5-7496
Tutoring
Mrs. Jacob Fisher ..... CR 3-0044
Welfare
Mrs. Ray Bronez ..... SO 5-2346
Youth Groups
Mrs. Malcolm Morrow ..... JE 2-7605

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Please enroll me as a Council member. ☐ New ☐ Renewal

Name.....

(Give names of both husband and wife if both are joining; one fee covers both.)

Address .....Phone .....

Amount enclosed $..... Dues per calendar year: $5 state and local
$3 local only
$7 state and local plus **New South**

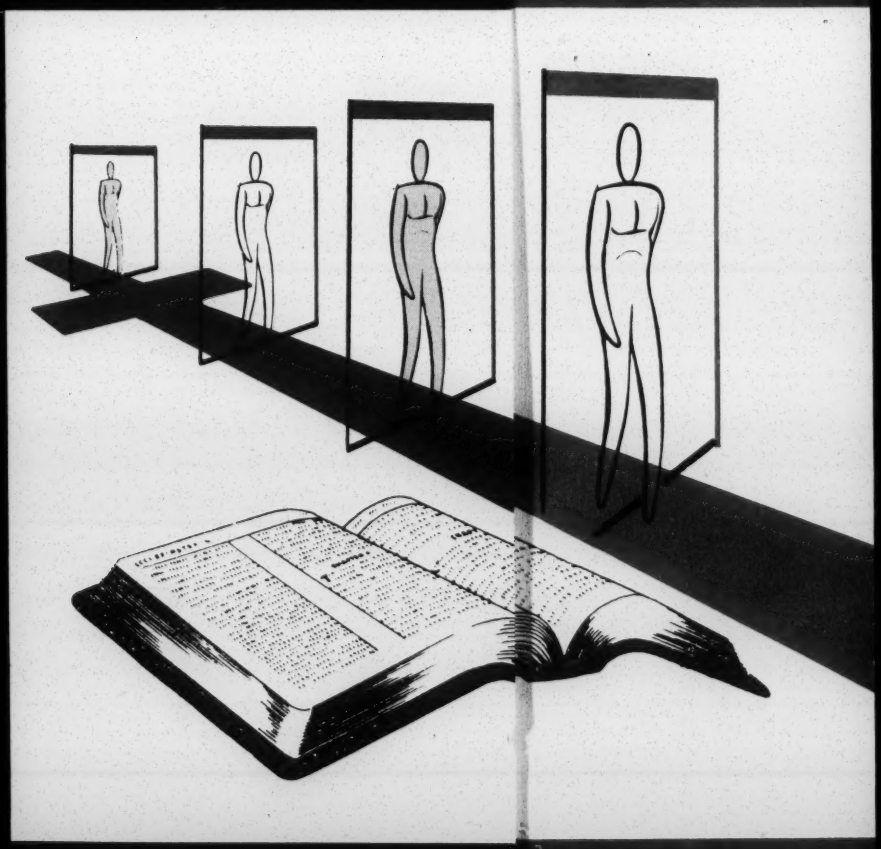
I volunteer to work with .....committee(s).

I suggest you send brochures to the following:

Name.....Address .....Phone .....

Name.....Address .....Phone .....

Detach and send to membership chairman (see committee list).



CHRISTIANITY AND RACE RELATIONS

CHRISTIAN LIFE CONFERENCES

CHRISTIANITY AND RACE RELATIONS

RIDGECREST

AUGUST 20-26,1964

CRYSTAL SPRINGS ANNEX, ROOMS 201-206

"For he is our peace, who has made us both one, and has broken down the dividing wall of hostility . . ."

Ephesians 2:14 (RSV)

Friday, August 21

8:30 a.m.-9:45 a.m.	"Evangelism, Missions, and Race: A Study of Relationships," Dr. C. E. Autrey
7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.	"The Word of God and the Races of Mankind," Dr. T. B. Maston

Saturday, August 22

8:30 a.m.-9:45 a.m.	"The Christian Ethic and Segregation," Dr. T. B. Maston
7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.	"The Nature of Prejudice," Dr. S. H. Frazier

Monday, August 24

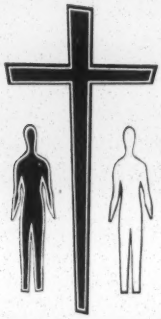
8:30 a.m.-9:45 a.m.	"What the Negro Wants Now," Dr. Samuel Proctor
7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.	"A Christian Evaluation of the Non-Violent Movement," Dr. Jimmy Allen

Tuesday, August 25

8:30 a.m.-9:45 a.m.	"The Role of Christian Leaders in Racial Crises," Rev. Will Campbell
7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.	"Race and the Renewal of the Church," Rev. Will Campbell

Wednesday, August 26

8:30 a.m.-9:45 a.m.	"A Strategy for Southern Baptists," Rev. Ross Coggins, Rev. W. R. Grigg

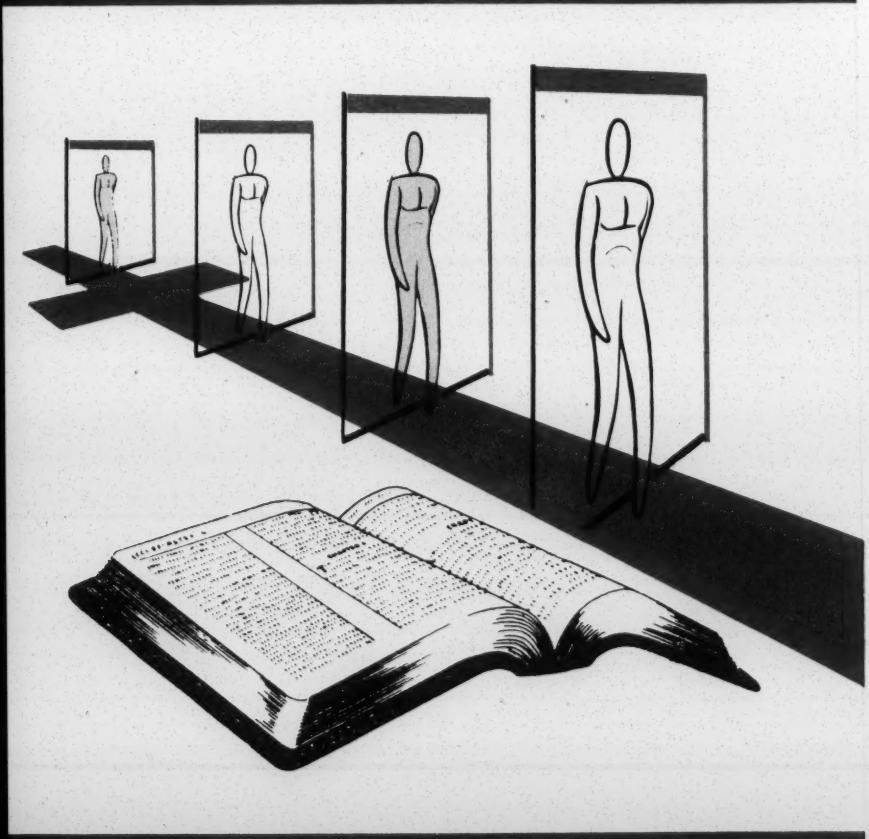


These conferences are sponsored by THE CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION, 460 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

FOY VALENTINE
Executive Secretary

WILLIAM M. DYAL, JR.
Director of Organization

ROSS COGGINS
Director of Communications



CHRISTIAN LIFE CONFERENCES

PROGRAM PERSONALITIES

DR. C. E. AUTREY
Director
Division of Evangelism
Home Mission Board

DR. T. B. MASTON
Author
Lecturer
Professor of Christian Ethics
(retired)
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary

SHERVERT H. FRAZIER, M.D.
Chairman
Department of Psychiatry
Baylor University College of Medicine

DR. SAMUEL PROCTOR
Associate Director,
Peace Corps

DR. JIMMY ALLEN
Executive Secretary
Christian Life Commission
Baptist General Convention of Texas

REV. WILL CAMPBELL
Director
Committee of Southern Churchmen

REV. W. R. GRIGG
Secretary
Department of Interracial Cooperation
North Carolina Baptist Convention

FOR ACTION
WHERE TROUBLE
FESTERS

PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

DR. JAMES MOODY GUSTAFSON

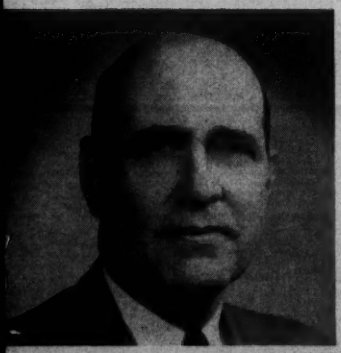
Associate Professor of Social Ethics, Yale Divinity School. He is a graduate of Chicago Theological Seminary and received his Ph.D. from Yale. He is the author of the book entitled **Treasure in Earthen Vessels: The Church as a Human Community.**

MR. SAMUEL GANZ

Assistant Director, Manpower and Automation Research, Office of Manpower, Automation and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. As such, Mr. Ganz keeps abreast of the many problems relating to employment. His office maintains fourteen field locations throughout the nation.

MR. PHILIP G. HAMMER

Director of Hammer and Company Associates, Washington, D. C. (which deals with economic research). For several years Mr. Hammer was the executive officer of the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association. He is an expert in the area of housing. He graduated from the University of North Carolina.



JUDGE E. S. HEEFNER, JR.

Judge of the Domestic Relations Court, Forsyth County, North Carolina. He has done constructive work in dealing with juvenile delinquency. He is a graduate of Davidson College and received his LL.D. from Duke Law School. He is a ruling elder of First Presbyterian Church in Winston-Salem.

SCHEDULE

Friday, August 21

2:00– 6:00 P.M. Registration, Assembly Inn
6:15– 7:15 P.M. Dinner
7:30– 8:45 P.M. Opening Session, Gaither Chapel
Keynote Address—Dr. James M. Gustafson
9:00 P.M. Coffee and Cake, Assembly Inn
9:45 P.M. Audio-Visuals, Green Room, Assembly Inn; Christian Education Building

Saturday, August 22

7:30– 8:30 A.M. Breakfast
9:00– 9:15 A.M. Morning Prayer, Gaither Chapel, The Rev. George B. Telford, Jr.
9:15–10:15 A.M. Address: Mr. Samuel Ganz, "The Church and Unemployment"
10:15–11:00 A.M. Dialogue with Mr. Ganz
11:00–11:15 A.M. Break
11:15–12:15 P.M. Address: Mr. Philip G. Hammer, "The Church and Housing"
12:30– 1:30 P.M. Lunch
2:30– 3:15 P.M. Break
3:00– 4:00 P.M. Address: Judge E. S. Heefner, Jr., "The Church and Juvenile Delinquency"
4:00– 4:45 P.M. Dialogue with Judge Heefner
4:45– 5:30 P.M. Informal Group Discussions
6:15– 7:15 P.M. Dinner
7:30– 8:45 P.M. Panel and Summary of Day
9:00 P.M. Audio-Visuals, Green Room, Assembly Inn; Christian Education Building

Sunday, August 23

7:30– 8:30 A.M. Breakfast
9:00– 9:15 A.M. Morning Prayer
9:15–10:15 A.M. Presentation, "Getting Started in Christian Action," Mr. E. A. Andrews, Jr.
11:00–12:00 A.M. Morning Worship—Sermon, Anderson Auditorium, Dr. James McDowell Richards
12:30– 1:30 P.M. Lunch and Adjournment

REGISTRATION

Fill in the blank and send before August 1 to the Division of Christian Action, Box 1176, Richmond, Virginia 23209. Enclose $6 per person registration fee or $10 for a married couple.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

OCCUPATION _____

PRESBYTERY _____

CHURCH _____

ACCOMMODATIONS

If you wish to reserve a room or rooms in Montreat hotels, write to:

Mr. C. A. Stubbs, Manager
Montreat Hotels
Montreat, North Carolina

Rates are as follows:

Assembly Inn (room and meals), $7 to $13

Howerton Cafeteria, operated by Morrison Cafeterias, Inc., provides meals for guests housed in the following:

College Hall (room only), $3.50 to $4.50 per person, per day

Fellowship Hall (room only), $2 to $3.50 per person, per day

Howerton Hall (room only), $2.50 to $5 per person, per day

New Hall (room only), $3 to $4 per person, per day

Accommodations also available in the Montreat Guest Homes.

Depressed areas, slum areas, areas of white-collar prejudice—these are the places where trouble festers. To ignore modern problems by hiding in a kind of archaic sanctimoniousness is to "pass by on the other side" with the priest and the Levite.* Church people must be informed and inspired to give leadership in working for a society that inhales and exhales the dignity of all human beings.

This year's Christian Action Conference will deal with three major problems in the area of human relations:

Housing
Unemployment
Juvenile delinquency

Totalitarian countries tell men where they shall live and where they shall not. In our free society a man ought to be able to live in a decent house in a community of his own choosing. He should have the privilege of employment according to his talent and skill. Idle hands and idle minds must be pried loose from atmospheres that reek with "rumbles" and vandalism. To help yourself and your neighbors take action "where trouble festers," we urge you to attend.

*See Luke 10:25–37

CHRISTIAN ACTION CONFERENCE

August 21-23, 1964

Montreat, North Carolina

OTHER LEADERSHIP

Dr. James McDowell Richards—President, Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia.

The Rev. George B. Telford, Jr.—Pastor, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charlottesville, Virginia.

The Rev. George A. Chauncey—Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Danville, Kentucky.

Mr. E. A. Andrews, Jr.—Secretary, Division of Men's Work, Board of Christian Education.

Mr. Paul O. Hudson—Director of Officer Training, Division of Men's Work, Board of Christian Education.

Dr. Malcolm P. Calhoun—Secretary, Division of Christian Action, Board of Christian Education.

Division of Christian Action
Board of Christian Education
Presbyterian Church in the United States
Box 1176, Richmond, Virginia 23209

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

June 1964 - August 1964

Summer Activities

This report will cover activities classified as follows:

I Strengthening SCCHR

II Staff Training

III Moving in New Directions

IV Local Efforts Focused in Columbia

V Field Trips

VI Gratifying Small Steps

I. Strengthening SCCHR

A generous grant made by The Field Foundation, the certification of SCCHR for participation in The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund internship program, the organization of a President's Council, and the increased involvement of SCCHR officers in budgeting, evaluating needs for staff enlargement and in summer planning all served to strengthen the Council.

1. Financial Support Enlarged.

Announcement was received from The Field Foundation, Inc., of a two-year grant of $34,000 to be paid in annual installments of $17,000. This represented an increase of $9,200 over the previous two-year grant of $24,800.

2. SCCHR Eligible for Intern Program

An application was submitted to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund requesting certification for its internship program and matching funds needed. SCCHR was one of twenty-five agencies in the country approved and a matching grant of $2,500 was awarded.

SCCHR recruited two young Negro men, one of whom was approved for training.

Unfortunately, there have been delays in receiving anticipated funds promised by the National Sharecroppers Fund. Also amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 make it less likely that funds will be available to SCCHR from that source. Consequently, SCCHR has been unable to engage an intern for this year. Hopefully services of Al Ulmer, an intern being paid by the Southern Regional Council may be available on a temporary or occasional basis.

3. Presidents Council

In June, presidents of local councils on human relations met at SCCHR headquarters, decided to organize and to meet quarterly. They hope to profit from closer cooperation and inter-action, and to assist newly elected presidents get off to a good start.

4. Dr. George Bowdler Employed

The SCCHR budget has made possible the employment of Dr. Bowdler for three months, beginning in September. He is being employed primarily to do spade work for organizing new local councils on human relations.

Dr. Bowdler's primary interest is in developing a Fellowship House in Columbia. However, through his ten-year service as chaplain at the Baptist Hospital, Columbia, and as director of pastoral counselling he has numerous contacts throughout South Carolina. Also, Dr. Bowdler is skilled in working with small groups.

II. Staff Training

The 1964 state-staff conference at SRC headquarters in June was rated by Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman as "the best ever." Especially valuable was the orientation to governmental and private agencies which provide important, related services.

Attendance over a long week-end by the executive director of a writers conference provided guidelines for expanding the public relations features of SCCHR's program. This conference was sandwiched between the state-staff conference in Atlanta and a south-wide meeting in Atlanta, in which the SCCHR executive director had been asked to play a leadership role.

At her own expense, Mrs. Spearman attended the annual Southeastern Institute on World Affairs at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 24-26. Of greatest value was contact with conference participants -- a number from South Carolina, updating on human relations in world-wide perspective, and identifying speakers whom we may be able to bring to South Carolina at a future date. Of outstanding value were discussions of non-lethal uses of federal taxes.

For comments concerning the annual conferences of the Southern Baptist Convention Christian Life Commission on Christianity and Race Relations at Ridgecrest, and The Southern Presbyterian Christian Action conference at Montreat, see attached Report of Program Director and copies of programs.

III. Moving In New Directions

SCCHR realized the importance of new federal programs for expanding the scope and effectiveness of its work as early as the spring of 1962 when it sent Attorney Ira Kaye to Washington, D. C., to attend briefings on Rural Areas Development, Area Redevelopment, etc.

Mr. L. S. James, whose work is focused in the 24 rural counties designated by the Area Redevelopment Administration, continues to adapt his efforts

to meet emerging needs and opportunities. See attached Report of Activities of Field Representative of SCCHR for details.

1. Groundwork for "Anti-Poverty" Programs

A visit early in June from Mr. Lawrence Houstoun, director of special programs, office of Manpower Automation and Training (OMAT), U.S. Department of Labor, who also serves on the President's Task Force on Poverty, was a forecast of the new kinds of activities in which SCCHR was to engage during the summer of 1964 in response to action on many levels by the Federal Government.

SCCHR actually has assisted in the following important areas:

1) Discussions on establishing community action programs in South Carolina under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) of 1964 and of training directors for same.

2) Planning recruitment on a non-discriminatory basis for the Job Corps (Title I a, EOA of 1964).

3) Alerting former members of SCSCHR and others of examinations for leadership positions in resident centers to be set up under the EOA.

2. Civil Rights Act: Preparation and Follow-up

1) Work with the S.C. Advisory Committee in setting up frequent meetings in Columbia of leaders who were keeping in touch with developments.

2) Continuing outreach to urban and rural centers for mutual strengthening and exchanges.

3) Providing information and insights to U.S. Civil Rights Commission employee who surveyed situation in Columbia as a part of a check made on readiness for compliance in 26 cities across the nation.

4) Participation in a minor leadership role in a south-side preparation of leaders from 5 national women's organizations held in Atlanta.

5) Assistance to A. M. Secrest in preparation of lists of South Carolina leaders -- names, addresses, occupations and spheres of influence to be used in building Community Relations Service committees.

6) Local program in Columbia in which District Attorney Terrell Glenn explained to fine audience provisions of the Act.

7) Continuing promotion and use of desegregated public facilities by bi-racial groups -- needed to establish new patterns and to offset cultural lag and inertia.

3. Special OMAT Project

The special project of the Office of Manpower, Automation and

Training of the U.S. Department of Labor set up with the National Sharecroppers Fund has hit snags in South Carolina. SCCHR staff have participated in joint conferences with the special project OMAT staff and had numerous interviews with the South Carolina resident staff member. Confidentially, we've been told that high government officials in South Carolina oppose the program under its N.S.F. auspices.

4. Equal Employment Opportunity

Due to complaints charging non-compliance by a company which has contracts with the U.S. Navy, officers were sent into South Carolina to investigate. Because the situation was considered potentially dangerous both the regional office and the Washington office responded. Later, the two officers involved visited SCCHR separately to request that continuing assistance be given. SCCHR was designated by the complaintants for this service, they said.

IV. Local Efforts Focused in Columbia

For details see Report of the Program Director II, pages 2 and 3.

The SCCHR executive director has kept in close touch with developments which have resulted in the establishment of the first official bi-racial Community Relations Committee in the history of Columbia.

Because of tensions involved, it was agreed to postpone holding a public meeting with Mr. Phillip Hammer as speaker, as previously proposed. Mr. Hammer has been employed by the Columbia City Planning Commission to make a study. Tentative plans are to set up a meeting when Mr. Hammer is ready to make a public report of his findings.

V. Field Trips

Dr. George Bowdler and Mrs. Spearman met with members of the Rock Hill Council in a planning session in June and later participated in the monthly meeting of the Council.

Three important visits were made to Greenville during the summer by the executive director; first, to visit the school set up to assist Negro pupils planning to enter previously all-white schools; next, to speak at the closing meeting with parents and friends of these students; and lastly, to assist with the stubborn problem of securing a nominee for president of the Greenville Council.

Sumter Council members are discouraged by the continuing adamantine position of community segregationists. No Negroes have been admitted to the recently opened Technical Education Center.

Efforts of a committee to interest the county delegation in allowing distribution of surplus foods have failed.

No STEP programs have been started.

To help cope with these problems, the executive director has made two trips to Sumter during the summer.

Dalzell in Sumter county was the location of a tri-state conference called by the Town and Country Church division of The Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., at which Dr. Schubert Frye of the New York office and Mrs. Spearman were speakers. Considerable frustration was expressed by conferees as to producing changes in patterns in small towns, in spite of the opening of public facilities to all by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

VI. Gratifying Small Steps

SCCHR was the only non-governmental state-wide agency invited to participate in a meeting in July in which state and federal agencies conferred on the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Chairman of the United Fund committee on implementation of Title II (Community Action) of the E.O.A. used SCCHR to enlarge and integrate its committee.

SCCHR staff members have been appointed on five of the committees of the Columbia Citizens Design for Progress.

The SCCHR executive director was offered a part scholarship to the Laboratory in Community Leadership Training of the National Training Laboratories, National Education Association, at Bethel, Maine, July 5-17 but was unable to accept due to the uncertainties surrounding enactment of federal legislation, especially the Civil Rights Act and the Economic Opportunity Act.

At the request of Mr. Frank S. Loescher, general secretary, United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc., SCCHR set up appointments for two guests from South Africa who visited Columbia during this quarter.

Four states with large populations---California, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania---have been joined by South Carolina and the five together account for one-third of all trainees in the employment training aspect of the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Alice D. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

June 1, 1964, through August 31, 1964

Balance brought forward June 1, 1964			$ 185.74
INCOME:			
Memberships	$1,113.00		
New South	234.00		
Contributions	221.00		
Miscellaneous	85.50		
Field Foundation Grant * *	1,500.00		
Bldg. & Loan withdrawal	1,836.07		
Travel Refund	49.83		
Grants-in-Aid (SRC)	1,500.00		
Taxes withheld but unremitted	803.80		
Total Income			$7,343.20
			$7,528.94
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 168.00		
Postage	99.00		
Telephone	27.96		
Office Supplies	100.42		
Travel	419.73		
Salaries	2,145.81		
New South	238.00		
Miscellaneous	137.42		
Second Quarter Taxes, Federal	325.32		
" " " State	39.18		
Total		$3,700.84	
Field Foundation			
Salaries	$2,451.25		
Travel	168.56		
Distribution	27.00		
Administration	31.45		
Second Quarter Taxes, Federal	434.30		
" " " State	34.34		
Total		3,146.90	
Grand Total Expenses			$6,847.74
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1964			$ 681.20

* * Retained in bank account. $15,500.00 of a $17,000.00 annual grant from the Field Foundation made to SCCHR June 9, 1964, has been deposited in a building and loan association to draw interest but to be withdrawn as needed to cover expenses budgeted under the grant.

Report of Activities of Field Representative of SCCHR

During the Months of June, July and August 1964

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have been based largely on the following four projects:

1. Holding special Neighborhood County Group Conferences.

2. Visiting personnel managers of manufacturing plants to check employment policies.

3. Checking needs for sur-lus food and clothing among needy families.

4. Aid to some low-income rural families finally received.

5. Giving special assistance requested in recruitment of trainees for our STEP program.

Special Meetings

It was necessary to get a large group of our people together for a special meeting which was called to hear Mr. Lawrence Houstoun of the President's Task Force, for the anti-poverty project. This meeting included representatives from eight different counties. A copy of the minutes of this meeting is attached.

Mr. Houstoun came to us to explain the proposed Economic Opportunity Bill. He spent most of the day in a special conference with representatives from various parts of our State.

Mr. James took the group of visiting students from various states, east, south and mid-west, under the supervision of The American Friends Service Committee to visit various field projects, including STEP schools. He also took the group to the neighborhood county meeting at Barnwell, S. C. A copy of the agenda of this meeting is attached. The meeting ended with refreshments and a brief social.

Mr. James held a mass meeting in Abbeville. This marked the beginning of monthly meetings with the people from Abbeville County. He explained the meaning and policies of the STEP school. He also told the people how to prepare for participation in the Anti-Poverty Program.

CHECKING EMPLOYMENT POLICIES OF MANUFACTURERS

Our Field Representative visitdd the following manufacturing plants:

Elgin, at Elgin, S. C.; Allied Chemical and General Electric in Irmo, S. C., and Dictaphone Plant at Pontiac, S. C. Each of these plants indicated through their personnel officer that they were practicing "Equal Employment" on a basis of merit. Negroes are employed in considerable numbers at each plant.

Our Representative got a chance to see employees at work. All of the personnel officers were very anxious to explain all of the policies of their plants related to hiring and non-discriminatory treatment of all employees.

The General Electric plants employs graduates from our Technical Education

Centers for all levels of positions without discrimination. The personnel officer of this plant indicated that Negro as well as white students were doing their summer interne practice work there. These were students who are to graduate next year. They will receive permanent jobs as soon as they complete their training at the Technical Center.

CHECKING NEEDS FOR SURPLUS FOOD AND SUPPLYING NEEDS FOR CLOTHING

South Carolina does not distribute surplus food to needy families. Mr. James was informed by the State Director of Welfare that if he could establish the need for surplus food by counties, he could ask for help from the county delegation of each county. If the county delegation would accept the responsibility for receiving and distributing the surplus food it would be shipped to them direct.

Our Representative has informed all counties eligible under ARA about this opportunity. Ten counties have asked for blanks to collect information about the real conditions about the low-income families who might be eligible for surplus food. Each of the counties has been furnished an outline blank form to use for getting the information necessary about the families. Several of the counties are beginning to contact their county delegations. A copy of the form mentioned above is attached.

Mr. James has secured the cooperation of the National Sharecroppers Fund to get used clothing and shoes for children of needy families in our State. He has seven distributing centers throughout the State in the 24 counties eligible under ARA. More than 6 tons of clothing have been distributed during the summer. More than 300 children have been helped with donations of clothing and shoes.

This clothing comes as donations from the regular contributors to the National Sharecroppers Fund. Contributions of clothing are still coming from the North, East, Mid-West, West and Southwest and two southern states. Many persons send small cash contributions which we use to purchase shoes.

AID TO SOME LOW-INCOME RURAL FAMILIES FINALLY RECEIVED

, Mr. James has been working a long time to get financial assistance for several rural families. Aid for these families has been finally received. Mr. Columbus Cooper of Sumter County received a loan from the Farmers Home Administration for the operation of his farm this year and a loan to repair his home. Mr. John Wheeler of Clarendon County saved his farm from loss by foreclosure of his mortgage with a long term loan from an unknown friend.

Our Field Representative also has been able to get help for two very low income families in Richland County. He explained to them how to request small loans to get wells, running water and home repairs. The F.H.A. made the following loans recently: Mr. Arthur Mills, Rt. 1, Irmo, S. C., received a $500 loan to drill a well and put running water in his home. Mrs. Lula Grant, Rt. 1, Irmo, S. C., received a loan of $789 to drill a well, put running water in her home and a new roof on the house. The people have never had wells nearer than one-half mile to them.before.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE IN RECRUITMENT OF TRAINEES FOR STEP SCHOOLS

At the special request of the Security Employment Commission, Mr. James has been busy assisting in recruitment of trainees for new courses and the opening

of new STEP schools in many counties in South Carolina. He has helped to recruit trainees in the following counties: Fairfield, Bamberg, Barnwell, Florence, Abbeville, Greenville, Orangeburg.

South Carolina now has 40 STEP schools with the expectation of opening schools in all of the counties of the State before the close of this current year.

Mr. James Mays, who had just been employed to work in Mississippi as a representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund, spent two weeks in training with Mr. James before leaving for his assignment.

L. S. James
Field Representative

Beyond "Tokenism" at the College Level in South Carolina

CONSULTATION ON RECRUITING

June 7, 1964 4:00-8:00 p.m., Columbia
YWCA Pine Street Center, 1010 Pine Street

The purpose of the consultation is for long-range planning in order to increase appreciably the number of Negro students in the recently integrated or yet to be opened colleges in South Carolina.

In the efforts which have been made this year to reach high school students by the Public Relations Committee of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, it has been recognized that such a program must of necessity be a long-range one. Sustained efforts must be carried on through school and community leaders, as well as by concerned college students. Since the needs are so great in South Carolina and since the doors have been opened so recently, it is of great importance that the type of confrontation which has been undertaken this year be increased and undergirded by local committees.

In order, therefore, to crystallize the work of this year and to do long-range planning, SCCHR is inviting you to a consultation which will bring together students, community leaders, teachers, counselors, and parents.

Tentative Program

Panel: The Need: Beyond Tokenism at the College Level in South Carolina
Student members of Public Relations Committee, SCSCHR

Presentations: The Role: Of teacher and counselor
Of community leaders
Of parents
Of fellow-students, high school or college

Discussion and Planning: Discovering potential students
Preparing students
Sources of scholarship help
Setting up community committees to serve as liaison with SCSCHR

Resource Leaders:
Students: Miss Lucinda Brawley, Clemson Mr. Harvey Gantt, Clemson
Miss Henri Monteith, U.S.C. Mr. Robert Anderson, U.S.C.
and additional students from Clemson, U.S.C., Winthrop and Wofford.

Consultants: Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams, Guidance Counselor and Assistant Principal, Booker Washington High School, Columbia
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, Physician and civic leader, Rock Hill, S.C.
Mr. Ernest Finney, Attorney, Sumter
Mrs. Willis Johnson, Teacher and Counselor, C.A. Johnson High School, Columbia
Mr. Matthew J. Perry, Attorney, Columbia, S.C.
Mr. James Soloman, Morris College Faculty and Graduate Student, University of South Carolina.
Mrs. W. Frederic Robinson, director of Distributive Education, Columbia.
and key persons from other South Carolina communities.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL NEIGHBORHOOD COUNTY
GROUP MEETING AT
ROME BAPTIST CHURCH, DENMARK, SOUTH CAROLINA
FRIDAY, June 5, 1964 at 7:30 P.M.

1. The meeting was opened with special singing by the Young Woman's Choir of Rome Baptist Church followed by special prayer.

2. The agenda for the meeting was announced by the acting chairman, after he announced that eight counties were represented: Berkeley, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Jasper, Hampton, Dorchester and Colleton. The agenda included:
   a. Reports from trainees attending STEP schools.
   b. Reports from communities expecting STEP schools to open.
   c. Questions on problems facing communities.
   d. Information on the progress and meaning of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

3. Trainees from two STEP schools expressed satisfaction with the training and help which they were getting from these schools. The men and women from the Bamberg STEP school told how pleased they were with the instruction they were getting in basic education as well as occupational training.

4. The representatives from Aiken County reported that the problem of eligibility for STEP training had been solved and recruiting was progressing with an expected opening date already announced. The representatives from Barnwell County said all plans had been announced for the opening of their STEP school on June 15th. But there had not been any notices sent out to potential trainees. Mr. James was asked to find out why this delay was being made.

5. Several important questions were asked by representatives from several counties. Some of the questions asked were as follows:

   Isn't a lady living alone with herself to support a head of a family? Mr. Houstoun said he did not know.

   Why is it that heads of families only get $28.00 per week? (Asked by a lady from Bamberg.) She had heard they were supposed to get $45 a week. Mr. James told her that $28.00 was the average pay per week for all heads of families. He explained that what she had heard was an erroneous statement from one of our newspapers.

   Mr. John Hotto from Denmark asked why it was that the whites in the community had never called them in to give them any information about how the STEP school in Bamberg County was going to be organized. At this point Rev. Wright emphesized that they had gotten all the information about the opening of their STEP school from Mr. James.

   A lady from Barnwell asked if it were possible to get a training program set up for men who are working but they need to know how to read better in order to hold their jobs and get promotions. Mr. James referred this lady to the District Supt. in Barnwell County to get help in setting up an Adult Evening Education Program for all adults in her area, who are interested in training.

Another lady from Denmark asked,"Is it true that people who can hardly read and write are accepted in these STEP schools when they are unemployed?" Mr. Houstoun answered her by saying everybody unemployed is eligible for training. Mrs. Spearman also told Mr. Hutto that in some of the communities the white members of the STEP committee would come to meetings where colored and white people were present and help to explain the STEP program.

6. Mr. James was asked by Rev. J. S. Wright, Pastor of Rome Baptist Church to introduce the visitors and allow Mr. Houstoun to explain his responsibility on the President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty. Mr. James accepted the responsibility of introducing Mrs. Spearman who made a few brief remarks on the importance of attending meetings like this one, to keep properly informed about what can be done by each of us to improve our communities. She inturn introduced Mr. L. Houstoun who delivered an inspiring talk on how the Anti-Poverty Bill when passed would bring opportunities that would lead to the elimination of poverty. He emphasized the fact that all people, regardless of color, would be included in this program for better living and economic opportunities. Mr. James Mays also gave a short explanation of the type of work that he is planning to do for the disadvantaged low-income people and for students who have been put out of college because of participation in mass demonstration against segregation.

7. Rev. Wright announced some people were being denied registration for the STEP program because they were employed and received $10.00 a week. He promised to submit the name of one person privately after the meeting. He also announced that voter registration for the state of South Carolina had increased by 45,000 during the drive.

The meeting was dismissed with a prayer from the Rev. Frank Murray of Ridgeland, South Carolina.

Mrs. Cornelia B. Green
Secretary

INFORMATION ON LOW-INCOME FAMILY

1. Name of head of household

2. Address

3. Type of Employment

   a. How many of family are working?

4. Total Monthly Income

5. Total Number in Family

   a. List children: Names Ages

6. Types of Food on Hand

7. Types of Benefits Now Being Received:

   a. Amount of Social Security Aid

   b. Amount of Public Welfare Grant

8. Health Condition of Head of Household

   a. Type of disaster if any this year

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear

Our next neighborhood county group meeting will be held Friday, July 24th, 1964, at the Bethlehem Baptist Church in Barnwell, South Carolina. We are expecting representatives from the following counties: Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale, Hampton and McCormick.

At this meeting we expect to follow the agenda below:

1. Complete report on the valuable activities for community uplift by "The Services Council of Aiken County". Panel discussion led by Mrs. Josie Hazel, Executive Director of the council and her assistant workers.

2. Progress of STEP schools in Aiken, Barnwell, Bamberg and Allendale.

3. Suggestions, questions and problems from communities represented.

4. A brief report on the meaning of the civil rights bill.

5. Preliminary preparation for recruiting training for the job corps under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Please come and bring others with you. This will be a very important meeting for all of us. Time of this meeting is 7:30 P.M.

Sincerely yours,

L. S. James
Field Representative

LSJ/mh

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Report of Program Director

June - August 1964

I. Student Program

The work of the Recruiting Committee, "Operation Search," for the year was climaxed with a Consultation on Recruiting which was held in Columbia on June 7. The efforts of this committee, of which Mr. Harvey Gantt is chairman, have been reported previously. To reiterate, members of the Student Committee, working cooperatively with members of local councils or a representative citizens group in towns where no local council exists, have made visits to twelve (12) communities during this school year for group conferences with high school students. The purpose of this effort has been to discover potential Negro students for recently desegregated colleges in South Carolina, to move beyond tokenism at the college level.

At this point no group in the state is working in the area of college recruitment. The committee has found in meetings, which of necessity have had to be introductory and inadequate because of time limitation, that a great deal of basic information, actual preparation, psychological undergirding and financial assistance [illegible] greatly needed if Negro students in appreciable numbers were to attend previously white colleges.

The summary of this meeting, which is attached, indicates the need for long-range planning. Follow up from this meeting is continuing.

The Program Director has been in correspondence with Dr. John W. Davis, Director of the Lehman Fund which provides scholarships and financial assistance to students to enter desegregated colleges and universities. A number of students have been referred to the Lehman Fund and Dr. Davis reports that a higher percentage of scholarships have been granted for South Carolina than for any other state.

It was encouraging to note at the consultation that not only student applicants for the coming academic year were present but those who would apply for the 1965-1966 year. Thus the process is in its initial stages.

It was particularly encouraging to have a strong community committee from Spartanburg present with Mr. Albert Gray of that city, who was the first Negro applicant to a private college in South Carolina. Wofford College located in Spartanburg, a Methodist church-related college, had just announced a change in admission policy. Mr. Gray was a few weeks later accepted and plans to enroll in September.

A few Negro students, especially teachers, were enrolled at Clemson, University of South Carolina, and the University Center in Aiken for the summer session. There is still great hesitancy among the Negro teacher to attend the recently opened colleges. Our best available information indicates that the total number of teachers attending the summer sessions was approximately ten. Winthrop's first Negro student enrolled for the second summer session, making Winthrop the third state supported college to integrate, and the first one to do so without a court order.

One of the other ways in which members of SCCHR staff have attempted to encourage fuller use of the higher education facilities has been to send information to key Negro educators concerning National Science Foundation Institutes, School of

Education Workshops, short courses, Institutes for Business leaders. Three Negro teachers did apply for the National Science Foundation Math Institute at the University of South Carolina this summer and were accepted as a result of early information which was made available to them and a great deal of encouragement from colleagues.

Summer projects and opportunities for work in the human relations field are always stressed by the SCSCHR. This summer two of the student sterring committee members participated in the Human Relations Seminar of the Southern Project; another was a part of an AFSC Institutional Service project with delinquent children in Lexington, Ky.; a fourth was a participant in a National Council of Churches Seminar for student staff at Nantucket, R. I.; another was a member of an AFSC overseas work camp.

Local students also cooperated with the American Friends Service Committee Voter Education project in Orangeburg, which functioned for a period of eight weeks this summer. Two members of SCCHR staff participated in the week-end orientation period for this group in June. Later members of the project met with Columbia students, and from time to time during the summer students from the Columbia area went to Orangeburg and worked with project members in door to door visitation; attended workshops, and shared in the discussions of the group. Three of the student members of this group are remaining in South Carolina to continue their work in voter registration and education.

II. Local Councils.

The Columbia Council began preparation for a major membership interpretation and drive for the fall. A prospect list of some 2000 names from the Greater Columbia area has been compiled. Names have been submitted by many individuals and organized groups in the community. Letters of invitation are to be mailed out as early in the fall quarter as possible, using the new publicity brochure, "Reach for Tomorrow." A coffee-conversation committee has been set up and informal home coffee hours will be a part of the interpretation and membership effort.

The Columbia Council was possibly the first group in the state to arrange a citizens meeting for a discussion of the Civil Rights Act after its passage in July. United States District Attorney Terrell Glenn, an able and concerned young lawyer, discussed the major Titles of the Act; cleared misconceptions and it is hoped allayed some fears.

Another "first" for the Council was a family picnic in June, using the nearby Sesqui-Centennial State Park as the picnic site. The State Parks, having opened on June 1 with somewhat limited facilities (no swimming at this particular park, although family camping is allowed), it was thought should be used as widely as possible by integrated groups. As far as we know this was the first integrated group in the state to make use of a state-owned park. A round 125 persons attended.

In mid-August it became known that Columbia city schools would become integrated on a token basis when the schools opened August 31. The Negro community in Columbia had apparently moved very slowly in attempting to break the pattern of public school segregation. Late applications for transfer for 23 students were approved by the School Board on a voluntary basis (no court action). At the request of one of the families involved, the Columbia Council held one or two orientation sessions for the parents and children who were to be transferred to formerly white schools. These were helpful, even though

there was almost no time for preparation. It was quickly apparent that the parents did not know each other and came from a widely divergent background. No careful selection of the first applicants was done. The Council was able to bring children and a few white parents from the schools to which the children would go to meet with the new parents and children. The opening day on August 31 was quiet and uneventful. Staff and leaders of the Columbia Council are keeping in close touch with the parents and another meeting of the group will be held at the end of the first week of school.

I III. Two significant southwide church conferences were held in August. Promotion for these was done by staff members of SCCHR in mid-summer. Several South Carolinians attended the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission conference on Race Relations at Ridgecrest at the suggestion of the SCCHR office, among them three outstanding Negro educators, who were the only Negro delegates living on the grounds and attending the entire conference. Staff members and others from this state also participated in the Presbyterian Christian Action conference at Montreat.

IV. In late August, after the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act, the Program Director communicated with the Presidents of each of the Negro colleges in the state concerning the Work-Study scholarship provision of the Act. The number of students from low-income families in the state is great. Two of the Negro college presidents reported that between 75-80 percent of their students come from low-income families. Assistance is needed and the Council was interested in getting information concerning this resource to persons in a position to apply immediately for assistance.

Report of Activities of Field Representative of SCCHR

During the Months of June, July and August 1964

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have been based largely on the following four projects:

1. Holding special Neighborhood County Group Conferences.

2. Visiting personnel managers of manufacturing plants to check employment policies.

3. Checking needs for surplus food and clothing among needy families.

4. Aid to some low-income rural families finally received.

5. Giving special assistance requested in recruitment of trainees for our STEP program.

Special Meetings

It was necessary to get a large group of our people together for a special meeting which was called to hear Mr. Lawrence Houstoun of the President's Task Force, for the anti-poverty project. This meeting included representatives from eight different counties. A copy of the minutes of this meeting is attached.

Mr. Houstoun came to us to explain the proposed Economic Opportunity Bill. He spent most of the day in a special conference with representatives from various parts of our State.

Mr. James took the group of visiting students from various states, east, south and mid-west, under the supervision of The American Friends Service Committee to visit various field projects, including STEP schools. He also took the group to the neighborhood county meeting at Barnwell, S. C. A copy of the agenda of this meeting is attached. The meeting ended with refreshments and a brief social.

Mr. James held a mass meeting in Abbeville. This marked the beginning of monthly meetings with the people from Abbeville County. He explained the meaning and policies of the STEP school. He also told the people how to prepare for paritiicipation in the Anti-Poverty Program.

CHECKING EMPLOYMENT POLICIES OF MANUFACTURERS

Our Field Representative visitdd the following manufacturing plants:

Elgin, at Elgin, S. C.; Allied Chemical and General Electric in Irmo, S. C., and Dictaphone Plant at Pontiac, S. C. Each of these plants indicated through their personnel officer that they were practicing "Equal Employment" on a basis of merit. Negroes are employed in considerable numbers at each plant.

Our Representative got a chance to see employees at work. All of the personnel officers were very anxious to explain all of the policies of their plants related to hiring and non-discrimatory treatment of all employees.

The General Electric plant employs graduates from our Technical Education

Centers for all levels of positions without discrimination. The personnel officer of this plant indicated that Negro as well as white students were doing their summer interne practice work there. These were students who are to graduate next year. They will receive permanent jobs as soon as they complete their training at the Technical Center.

CHECKING NEEDS FOR SURPLUS FOOD AND SUPPLYING NEEDS FOR CLOTHING

South Carolina does not distribute surplus food to needy families. Mr. James was informed by the State Director of Welfare that if he could establish the need for surplus food by counties, he could ask for help from the county delegation of each county. If the county delegation would accept the responsibility for receiving and distributing the surplus food it would be shipped to them direct.

Our Representative has informed all counties eligible under ARA about this opportunity. Ten counties have asked for blanks to collect information about the real conditions about the low-income families who might be eligible for surplus food. Each of the counties has been furnished an outline blank form to use for getting the information necessary about the families. Several of the counties are beginning to contact their county delegations. A copy of the form mentioned above is attached.

Mr. James has secured the cooperation of the National Sharecroppers Fund to get used clothing and shoes for children of needy families in our State. He has seven distributing centers throughout the State in the 24 counties eligible under ARA. More than 6 tons of clothing have been distributed during the summer. More than 300 children have been helped with donations of clothing and shoes.

This clothing comes as donations from the regular contributors to the National Sharecroppers Fund. Contributions of clothing are still coming from the North, East, Mid-West, West and Southwest and two southern states. Many persons send small cash contributions which we use to purchase shoes.

AID TO SOME LOW-INCOME RURAL FAMILIES FINALLY RECEIVED

, Mr. James has been working a long time to get financial assistance for several rural families. Aid for these families has been finally received. Mr. Columbus Cooper of Sumter County received a loan from the Farmers Home Administration for the operation of his farm this year and a loan to repair his home. Mr. John Wheeler of Clarendon County saved his farm from loss by foreclosure of his mortgage with a long term loan from an unknown friend.

Our Field Representative also has been able to get help for two very low income families in Richland County. He explained to them how to request small loans to get wells, running water and home repairs. The F.H.A. made the following loans recently: Mr. Arthur Mills, Rt. 1, Irmo, S. C., received a $500 loan to drill a well and put running water in his home. Mrs. Lula Grant, Rt. 1, Irmo, S. C., received a loan of $789 to drill a well, put running water in her home and a new roof on the house. The people have never had wells nearer than one-half mile to them.before.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE IN RECRUITMENT OF TRAINEES FOR STEP SCHOOLS

At the special request of the Security Employment Commission, Mr. James has been busy assisting in recruitment of trainees for new courses and the opening

of new STEP schools in many counties in South Carolina. He has helped to recruit trainees in the following counties: Fairfield, Bamberg, Barnwell, Florence, Abbeville, Greenville, Orangeburg.

South Carolina now has 40 STEP schools with the expectation of opening schools in all of the counties of the State before the close of this current year.

Mr. James Mays, who had just been employed to work in Mississippi as a representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund, spent two weeks in training with Mr. James before leaving for his assignment.

L. S. James
Field Representative

Beyond "Tokenism" at the College Level in South Carolina

CONSULTATION ON RECRUITING

June 7, 1964 4:00-8:00 p.m., Columbia
YWCA Pine Street Center, 1010 Pine Street

The purpose of the consultation is for long-range planning in order to increase appreciably the number of Negro students in the recently integrated or yet to be opened colleges in South Carolina.

In the efforts which have been made this year to reach high school students by the Public Relations Committee of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, it has been recognized that such a program must of necessity be a long-range one. Sustained efforts must be carried on through school and community leaders, as well as by concerned college students. Since the needs are so great in South Carolina and since the doors have been opened so recently, it is of great importance that the type of confrontation which has been undertaken this year be increased and undergirded by local committees.

In order, therefore, to crystallize the work of this year and to do long-range planning, SCCHR is inviting you to a consultation which will bring together students, community leaders, teachers, counselors, and parents.

Tentative Program

Panel: The Need: Beyond Tokenism at the College Level in South Carolina
Student members of Public Relations Committee, SCSCHR

Presentations: The Role: Of teacher and counselor
Of community leaders
Of parents
Of fellow-students, high school or college

Discussion and Planning: Discovering potential students
Preparing students
Sources of scholarship help
Setting up community committees to serve as liaison with SCSCHR

Resource Leaders:

Students: Miss Lucinda Brawley, Clemson
Miss Henri Monteith, U.S.C.
Mr. Harvey Gantt, Clemson
Mr. Robert Anderson, U.S.C.
and additional students from Clemson, U.S.C., Winthrop and Wofford.

Consultants: Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams, Guidance Counselor and Assistant Principal, Booker Washington High School, Columbia
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, Physician and civic leader, Rock Hill, S.C.
Mr. Ernest Finney, Attorney, Sumter
Mrs. Willis Johnson, Teacher and Counselor, C.A. Johnson High School, Columbia
Mr. Matthew J. Perry, Attorney, Columbia, S.C.
Mr. James Soloman, Morris College Faculty and Graduate Student, University of South Carolina.
Mrs. W. Frederic Robinson, director of Distributive Education, Columbia.
and key persons from other South Carolina communities.

4 more copies

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL NEIGHBORHOOD COUNTY
GROUP MEETING AT
ROME BAPTIST CHURCH, DENMARK, SOUTH CAROLINA
FRIDAY, June 5, 1964 at 7:30 P.M.

1. The meeting was opened with special singing by the Young Women's Choir of Rome Baptist Church followed by special prayer.

2. The agenda for the meeting was announced by the acting chairman, after he announced that eight counties were represented: Berkeley, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Jasper, Hampton, Dorchester and Colleton. The agenda included:
   a. Reports from trainees attending STEP schools.
   b. Reports from communities expecting STEP schools to open.
   c. Questions on problems facing communities.
   d. Information on the progress and meaning of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

3. Trainees from two STEP schools expressed satisfaction with the training and help which they were getting from these schools. The men and women from the Bamberg STEP school told how pleased they were with the instruction they were getting in basic education as well as occupational training.

4. The representatives from Aiken County reported that the problem of eligibility for STEP training had been solved and recruiting was progressing with an expected opening date already announced. The representatives from Barnwell County said all plans had been announced for the opening of their STEP school on June 15th. But there had not been any notices sent out to potential trainees. Mr. James was asked to find out why this delay was being made.

5. Several important questions were asked by representatives from several counties. Some of the questions asked were as follows:

   Isn't a lady living alone with herself to support a head of a family? Mr. Houstoun said he did not know.

   Why is it that heads of families only get $28.00 per week? (Asked by a lady from Bamberg.) She had heard they were supposed to get $45 a week. Mr. James told her that $28.00 was the average pay per week for all heads of families. He explained that what she had heard was an erroneous statement from one of our newspapers.

   Mr. John Hotto from Denmark asked why it was that the whites in the community had never called them in to give them any information about how the STEP school in Bamberg County was going to be organized. At this point Rev. Wright emphasized that they had gotten all the information about the opening of their STEP school from Mr. James.

   A lady from Barnwell asked if it were possible to get a training program set up for men who are working but they need to know how to read better in order to hold their jobs and get promotions. Mr. James referred this lady to the District Supt. in Barnwell County to get help in setting up an Adult Evening Education Program for all adults in her area, who are interested in training.

Another lady from Denmark asked,"Is it true that people who can hardly read and write are accepted in these STEP schools when they are unemployed?" Mr. Houstoun answered her by saying everybody unemployed is eligible for training. Mrs. Spearman also told Mr. Hutto that in some of the communities the white members of the STEP committee would come to meetings where colored and white people were present and help to explain the STEP program.

6. Mr. James was asked by Rev. J. S. Wright, Paster of Rome Baptist Church to introduce the visitors and allow Mr. Houstoun to explain his responsibility on the President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty. Mr. James accepted the responsibility of introducing Mrs. Spearman who made a few brief remarks on the importance of attending meetings like this one, to keep properly informed about what can be done by each of us to improve our communities. She inturn introduced Mr. L. Houstoun who delivered an inspiring talk on how the Anti-Poverty Bill when passed would bring opportunities that would lead to the elimination of poverty. He emphasized the fact that all people, regardless of color, would be included in this program for better living and economic opportunities. Mr. James Mays also gave a short explanation of the type of work that he is planning to do for the disadvantaged low-income people and for students who have been put out of college because of participation in mass demonstration against segregation.

7. Rev. Wright announced some people were being denied registration for the STEP program because they were employed and received $10.00 a week. He promised to submit the name of one person privately after the meeting. He also announced that voter registration for the state of South Carolina had increased by 45,000 during the drive.

The meeting was dismissed with a prayer from the Rev. Frank Murray of Ridgeland, South Carolina.

Mrs. Cornelia B. Green
Secretary

INFORMATION ON LOW-INCOME FAMILY

1. Name of head of household

2. Address

3. Type of Employment

   a. How many of family are working?

4. Total Monthly Income

5. Total Number in Family

   a. List children: Names Ages

6. Types of Food on Hand

7. Types of Benefits Now Being Received:

   a. Amount of Social Security Aid

   b. Amount of Public Welfare Grant

8. Health Condition of Head of Household

   a. Type of disaster if any this year

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear

Our next neighborhood county group meeting will be held Friday, July 24th, 1964, at the Bethlehem Baptist Church in Barnwell, South Carolina. We are expecting representatives from the following counties: Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale, Hampton and McCormick.

At this meeting we expect to follow the agenda below:

1. Complete report on the valuable activities for community uplift by "The Services Council of Aiken County". Panel discussion led by Mrs. Josie Hazel, Executive Director of the council and her assistant workers.

2. Progress of STEP schools in Aiken, Barnwell, Bamberg and Allendale.

3. Suggestions, questions and problems from communities represented.

4. A brief report on the meaning of the civil rights bill.

5. Preliminary preparation for recruiting training for the job corps under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Please come and bring others with you. This will be a very important meeting for all of us. Time of this meeting is 7:30 P.M.

Sincerely yours,

L. S. James
Field Representative

LSJ/mh

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Report of Program Director

June - August 1964

I. Student Program

The work of the Recruiting Committee, "Operation Search," for the year was climaxed with a Consultation on Recruiting which was held in Columbia on June 7. The efforts of this committee, of which Mr. Harvey Gantt is chairman, have been reported previously. To reiterate, members of the Student Committee, working cooperatively with members of local councils or a representative citizens group in towns where no local council exists, have made visits to twelve (12) communities during this school year for group conferences with high school students. The purpose of this effort has been to discover potential Negro students for recently desegregated colleges in South Carolina, to move beyond tokenism at the college level.

At this point no group in the state is working in the area of college recruitment. The committee has found in meetings, which of necessity have had to be introductory and inadequate because of time limitation, that a great deal of basic information, actual preparation, psychological undergirding and financial assistance was greatly needed if Negro students in appreciable numbers were to attend previously white colleges.

The summary of this meeting, which is attached, indicates the need for long-range planning. Follow up from this meeting is continuing.

The Program Director has been in correspondence with Dr. John W. Davis, Director of the Lehman Fund which provides scholarships and financial assistance to students to enter desegregated colleges and universities. A number of students have been referred to the Lehman Fund and Dr. Davis reports that a higher percentage of scholarships have been granted for South Carolina than for any other state.

It was encouraging to note at the consultation that not only student applicants for the coming academic year were present but those who would apply for the 1965-1966 year. Thus the process is in its initial stages.

It was particularly encouraging to have a strong community committee from Spartanburg present with Mr. Albert Gray of that city, who was the first Negro applicant to a private college in South Carolina. Wofford College located in Spartanburg, a Methodist church-related college, had just announced a change in admission policy. Mr. Gray was a few weeks later accepted and plans to enroll in September.

A few Negro students, especially teachers, were enrolled at Clemson, University of South Carolina, and the University Center in Aiken for the summer session. There is still great hesitancy among the Negro teacher to attend the recently opened colleges. Our best available information indicates that the total number of teachers attending the summer sessions was approximately ten. Winthrop's first Negro student enrolled for the second summer session, making Winthrop the third state supported college to integrate, and the first one to do so without a court order.

One of the other ways in which members of SCCHR staff have attempted to encourage fuller use of the higher education facilities has been to send information to key Negro educators concerning National Science Foundation Institutes, School of

Education Workshops, short courses, Institutes for Business leaders. Three Negro teachers did apply for the National Science Foundation Math Institute at the University of South Carolina this summer and were accepted as a result of early information which was made available to them and a great deal of encouragement from colleagues.

Summer projects and opportunities for work in the human relations field are always stressed by the SCSCHR. This summer two of the student steering committee members participated in the Human Relations Seminar of the Southern Project; another was a part of an AFSC Institutional Service project with delinquent children in Lexington, Ky.; a fourth was a participant in a National Council of Churches Seminar for student staff at Nantucket, R. I.; another was a member of an AFSC overseas work camp.

Local students also cooperated with the American Friends Service Committee Voter Education project in Orangeburg, which functioned for a period of eight weeks this summer. Two members of SCCHR staff participated in the week-end orientation period for this group in June. Later members of the project met with Columbia students, and from time to time during the summer students from the Columbia area went to Orangeburg and worked with project members in door to door visitation; attended workshops, and shared in the discussions of the group. Three of the student members of this group are remaining in South Carolina to continue their work in voter registration and education.

II. Local Councils.

The Columbia Council began preparation for a major membership interpretation and drive for the fall. A prospect list of some 2000 names from the Greater Columbia area has been compiled. Names have been submitted by many individuals and organized groups in the community. Letters of invitation are to be mailed out as early in the fall quarter as possible, using the new publicity brochure, "Reach for Tomorrow." A coffee-conversation committee has been set up and informal home coffee hours will be a part of the interpretation and membership effort.

The Columbia Council was possibly the first group in the state to arrange a citizens meeting for a discussion of the Civil Rights Act after its passage in July. United States District Attorney Terrell Glenn, an able and concerned young lawyer, discussed the major Titles of the Act; cleared misconceptions and it is hoped allayed some fears.

Another "first" for the Council was a family picnic in June, using the nearby Sesqui-Centennial State Park as the picnic site. The State Parks, having opened on June 1 with somewhat limited facilities (no swimming at this particular park, although family camping is allowed), it was thought should be used as widely as possible by integrated groups. As far as we know this was the first integrated group in the state to make use of a state-owned park. A round 125 persons attended.

In mid-August it became known that Columbia city schools would become integrated on a token basis when the schools opened August 31. The Negro community in Columbia had apparently moved very slowly in attempting to break the pattern of public school segregation. Late applications for transfer for 23 students were approved by the School Board on a voluntary basis (no court action). At the request of one of the families involved, the Columbia Council held one or two orientation sessions for the parents and children who were to be transferred to formerly white schools. These were helpful, even though

there was almost no time for preparation. It was quickly apparent that the parents did not know each other and came from a widely divergent background. No careful selection of the first applicants was done. The Council was able to bring children and a few white parents from the schools to which the children would go to meet with the new parents and children. The opening day on August 31 was quiet and uneventful. Staff and leaders of the Columbia Council are keeping in close touch with the parents and another meeting of the group will be held at the end of the first week of school.

I III. Two significant southwide church conferences were held in August. Promotion for these was done by staff members of SCCHR in mid-summer. Several South Carolinians attended the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission conference on Race Relations at Ridgecrest at the suggestion of the SCCHR office, among them three outstanding Negro educators, who were the only Negro delegates living on the grounds and attending the entire conference. Staff members and others from this state also participated in the Presbyterian Christian Action conference at Montreat.

IV. In late August, after the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act, the Program Director communicated with the Presidents of each of the Negro colleges in the state concerning the Work-Study scholarship provision of the Act. The number of students from low-income families in the state is great. Two of the Negro college presidents reported that between 75-80 percent of their students come from low-income families. Assistance is needed and the Council was interested in getting information concerning this resource to persons in a position to apply immediately for assistance.

~~Interfaith - Con Hum. Rel.~~
Sorry

PA ✓
VJ ✓
BP ✓
MM

QUARTERLY REPORT
to
Southern Regional Council
June, July, August, 1964

The "long, hot, summer" is over. We planned, braced ourselves, and made ready for the storm. It has been a period of major accomplishments in Civil Rights and we believe the Council has played a useful role. The New World Foundation helped tremendously with a grant for program above and beyond our regular budget.

June was spent in continuing to get out information concerning the Civil Rights Bill. Since its passage we have worked on checking and encouraging compliance and reporting the offenders. You have received our July compliance report. Recently the director was a witness at the NAACP court case before Judge Bootle concerning public accommodations in Perry, Georgia. The judge has not given a decision. This city has had no compliance.

Mrs. Robin has been of inestimable value to us in preparing mailings and helping present our view point to the public. With the passage of the Civil Rights Bill many more people are awakened and asking questions. We must meet this need more adequately. We are making progress in reaching out and touching more people. But it is only a meagre beginning in spite of the fact that the postage bill and telephone bill staggers our small operation.

On July 1 we moved into slightly larger quarters and Jac Wasserman from the National Sharecroppers Fund, moved in to share office space and coordinate our efforts in rural areas. This gives a new dimension to our usefulness, since Mr. Wasserman could give new information to Council members over the state, thus giving them an opportunity to provide leadership in their communities. Two specific summer projects were added to our program. We were able to secure the services of Don Franks, of Paine College for three months. (We wish we could keep him permanently). He has done significant work in:

Crawfordville
Greensboro
Louisville
Milledgeville
Sandersville
Sparta
Statesboro
Swainsboro
Thomson
Warrenton
Washington
Waynesboro
Wrens

Except for Milledgeville and Statesboro, our staff had previously done no work. Mr. Franks will continue to help us do some follow up in the more promising towns during the fall. In this Eastern area of the state little movement among the Negroes has taken place. Much of this is old plantation country, with deep prejudice and feeling of isolation. Throughout this area it will be most difficult to get compliance with the Civil Rights Act. An organized Council in towns less than 10,000 people seems to be almost impossible. However, it is far from hopeless. After fully checking on the director, the city attorney at Louisville invited us to come to this historic town to discuss the setting up of a bi-racial committee. This town has decided to move ahead as slowly as possible and as late as possible. (The carefully preserved slave market still stands in the center of the main street.)

Another summer project that we feel is successful is the formation of our "Georgia Women for Progress". With the experience of organizing Atlanta's Women for Progress, which became Partners for Progress, Mrs. Hamilton called together some 90 women from 10 towns in Georgia. The response was terrific. At a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, Georgia Women for Progress was launched. The group was interracial (over 1/3 Negro). Signatures on the Petition (enclosed) are coming in from places like the Canton Junior Women's Club and various individuals from over 30 towns scattered over the state. Many of these are new names of people who would hesitate to join a Council on Human Relations, but will take this first step. We hope the group can grow to be useful in the state. Fifty eight (58) women have responded by securing 1304 signatures to this date.

We gave the services of our office to the Civil Rights Commission in promoting the very successful meeting at the Dinkler on August 12. Between 500 and 600 people attended from 110 Georgia towns to get information concerning the Civil Rights Act. The people who attended were Mayors, City and County Attorneys, Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police and businessmen. From observations at the meeting it seemed the majority who attended were questioning if there was a way out or if compliance was to be demanded. Fortunately the men from Washington were firm in their interpretation of the law. Since that date we have found in several South Georgia communities, evidence that the meeting was exceedingly worth while.

During the summer we aided several cities in preparation for school desegregation - although the activities in various places was not terrifically great, we think it did help mold public opinion toward peaceful compliance. All has gone well. Of the cities already desegregated, Atlanta has increased its desegregation from 9 in September 1962 to something close to 800 Negroes attending the 8th through 12th grades.

Savannah increased from 19 to 87.

Brunswick from 6 in the high school to 10 in high school and 7 in elementary.

Athens from 6 to 9, from 1 senior high, 4 junior high, and 1 elementary to 5 senior high, 4 junior high (1 elementary withdrew).

This fall the following schools desegregated for the first time:

Columbus - (the court had ordered a plan) 4 attended 12th grade. There was a little difficulty from outside adults when before school started one Negro started band practice with the group. This was quickly controlled.

Macon - 16 students are in the 12th grade in 3 high schools, (under court order.)

Augusta - 10 attended the first three grades without court order. Except for some nasty phone calls all went well.

Marietta - received 2 students in 10th grade without court order.

Albany - received 59 in the 1st and 2nd grades and 6 in 12th grades under court order.

Americus - the surprise came in Americus where without any previous publicity, the school board opened the entire system to transfers. 4 students, 2 in 10th 2 in 11th had the stupendous courage to enter school. The first 2 days were tense with some rock throwing, by the third day the school personnel had control of the situation.

Several school systems have refused Negroes.

The Houston County Board has refused to admit Negroes both in Warner Robbins and in Perry. They say, however, they will desegregate in the 2nd half of 1964-1965.

The Covington (Newton County) School refused 2 Negroes who attempted to enter High School.

The Monroe (Walton County) High School also turned away 2 Negroes.

In Rome parents of several small children have asked that their children be transferred to a neighborhood school, rather than go 5 miles by bus to a Negro school. They have received no answer from the superintendent.

Mr. Holmes has continued his work with Atlanta's "Breadbasket". Based on his experience, we are preparing materials to be used in other towns. A "do it yourself" employment pamphlet. We hope it will be useful for Negro leaders in many towns.

We have kept in close touch with our contacts in Southwest Georgia, interpreting their problems to the proper governmental departments in Washington. After recent trips into Americus, we are beginning to have optimism concerning this town. We finally know of one integrationist in Terrell County. Mr. Wasserman had made three trips into this area, working with individuals and groups concerning employment. In our recent work with Georgia Women for Progress some of our white contacts in Tifton have signed the petition. Perhaps some of the visits and mailings are beginning to pay off. We'll see.

With the strength of the law behind us and the encouragement this has given people throughout the state we are looking forward to a good fall and winter.

Six of our nine councils are in excellent health, carrying on a meaningful program. We have non-affiliated groups in three towns to whom we give regular assistance and hope they will eventually be new councils. Forty three new members have been added this summer. Atlanta has sent the names (no refund) of 20 new members. Financial statement attached.

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT
June, July, August, 1964

GENERAL FUND		
On hand June 1, 1964		$7,430.83
INCOME		
Dividends earned	287.92	
Grant SRC	$1,500.00	
New South	32.00	
Donations	1,683.50	
Memberships	325.00	3,828.42
		$11,259.25
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$3,375.00	
Printing	289.99	
Payroll taxes	85.96	
Office supplies	301.37	
Postage	176.00	
Rent	235.00	
Travel	357.81	
Telephone & Telegraph	159.81	
Books	150.52	
New South	32.00	
Auditor	60.00	
Refunds to locals	131.50	
Bank charges	.55	
Meetings	3.02	
Registration	5.00	
Moving	103.15	
Equipment	77.25	
	$5,543.93	
Field Fund overhead	1,137.26	4,406.67
Balance on hand August 31, 1964		$6,852.58
FIELD FUND		
Balance June 1, 1964		$3,585.63
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$1,500.00	
Payroll tax	54.39	
Travel	141.48	
% of overhead	1,137.26	
Office	10.48	2,843.61
On hand August 31, 1964		$ 742.02
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION		
Grant - June 8, 1964		$10,000.00
Clerical help	550.00	
Professional assistance	1,750.00	
Expenses	291.74	
Travel	552.55	
Equipment	628.14	3,772.43
Balance August 31, 1964		$ 6,227.57

32.00
~~to~~ 1683.50
325.00
2,040.50

Georgia Women for Progress

5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ROOM 201

We are Georgia women deeply concerned that a climate of law and order and of mutual respect for the rights of others prevail and grow throughout our state and nation.

We applaud the statements of our governor, our senators and other public officials in support of lawful behavior. We commend businessmen throughout our state who have demonstrated their faith in a law-abiding society. We pay tribute to the religious and civic leaders who have encouraged and supported this faith.

We pledge our full support as citizens, parents, voters, churchgoers and consumers, to every business, civic, religious and governmental program designed to aid our state in its progress and to help every Georgian become a useful citizen.

The creative talents of the individual can best develop where there are no artificial barriers in education, employment, government and political affairs, and where every Georgian has equal opportunity to become a useful and responsible citizen.

We want our state to be in the forefront of national growth and development and believe Georgia has the potential. If we use our human resources to the fullest we can achieve the goal.

This can happen only in a climate of law and order when there is mutual respect for the rights of others, and when we as Georgians uphold the state motto of "wisdom, justice and moderation."

Name _____ City _____ Ga.

Name _____ City _____ Ga.

Name _____ City _____ Ga.

Name _____ City _____ Ga.

Name _____ City _____ Ga.

Georgia Women for Progress

5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ROOM 201

Dear

We are convinced that many other Georgia women share our concern that a climate of law and order and of mutual respect for the rights of others prevail and grow throughout our state and nation. We believe that many others share our conviction that the progress and well-being of our state depends upon a continued demonstration by all our people of our faith in a law-abiding society.

We therefore invite you to join in signing the enclosed testimonial. It will be presented to our Governor at an appropriate ceremony during the month of September to express Georgia women's appreciation for support of law observance.

We welcome the signatures of other concerned women in your community whom you may wish to invite to sign as a witness to our faith in the potentials for progress in our state as part of a law-abiding society.

All signators are asked to indicate their city in Georgia. Please return the enclosed testimonial with as many signatures as you can secure, to the address above by September 14. The signatures will become a part of the testimonial, as will the signatures below.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth C. Boyd — Carrollton, Georgia

Mrs. H. Cooke Hamilton — Atlanta

Mina B. Wood — La Grange

Mamie B. Reese — Albany

Mrs. E. P. Faust, Jr. — Decatur

NAME Mrs Stephen C May CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. John T. Patten CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs Kathleen Green CITY Athens, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Van P. Conlee CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Helen Swain CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Martin Shapiro CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Julia H. Boatwright CITY Augusta, GEORGIA

NAME Pauline F. Peuffier CITY Augusta, GEORGIA

NAME Lois S. Kenyon CITY Gainesville, Ga., GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Ruby H. Williams CITY Macon, GEORGIA

NAME Charlotte D. Nicoll CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Eileen E. Muir CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Karlen M. Goldstein CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Nancy W. Collinson CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Rebecca Mathis Gershon CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME L. Fountain Cook CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs J. B. Harris CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Nan S. Pendergrast CITY Atlanta, Ga., GEORGIA

NAME Josephine T. Murphy CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Ida B. Patterson CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Sidney Q. Jones, Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Allen N. Brown CITY Augusta, GEORGIA

NAME Myrde R. Davis CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. J. S. Ray CITY St. Simon's Island, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. George J. Gunning CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. LaLoutam J. Taylor CITY Macon, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Edward M. Vinson CITY DeKalb County, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. F. Earl McLendon CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. R. E. Clement CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME May Parish CITY Rome, Georgia, GEORGIA

NAME [illegible] CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Frances Pauley CITY DeKalb County, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Ozé E. Horton CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs Phil Narmore CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

Celestine Sibley

Plain Words Express Concern, Convictions of Many Women

Sometimes it's not easy for people to—in the somewhat grandiloquent phrase—"stand up and be counted." If nobody seeks our views, we might not even put them into words ourselves. On the other hand, we may know what we believe and believe it ardently, but we keep our convictions to ourselves out of natural reticence, a wish to be tactful or the desire to avoid conflict. But sometimes it's good to make one's convictions unmistakably plain—for the inner relief of having taken a stand, as much as for any influence it might have on others.

Women throughout Georgia are busy doing that even now. In small towns and cities and country places they are circulating a testimonial labelled "Georgia Women for Progress." They hope to have 10,000 names within a few weeks to hand, along with the testimonial, to Gov. Sanders.

It says: "We are Georgia women deeply concerned that a climate of law and order and of mutual respect for the rights of others prevail and grow through our state and nation.

"We applaud the statements of our governor, our senators and other public officials in support of lawful behavior. We commend businessmen throughout our state who have demonstrated their faith in a law-abiding society. We pay tribute to the religious and civic leaders who have encouraged and supported this faith.

"We pledge our full support as citizens, parents, voters, church-goers and consumers to every business, civic, religious and governmental program designed to aid our state in its progress and to help every Georgian become a useful citizen.

"The creative talents of the individual can best develop where there are no artificial barriers in education, employment, government and political affairs, and where every Georgian has equal opportunity to become a useful and responsible citizen.

"We want our state to be in the forefront of national growth and development and believe Georgia has the potential. If we use our human resources to the fullest we can achieve the goal.

"This can happen only in a climate of law and order when there is mutual respect for the rights of others, and when we as Georgians uphold the state motto of 'wisdom, justice and moderation.' "

There are people who scorn signing a petition or a statement as a puny instrument in any war. Hardier souls demonstrate and sometimes boycott. Many of the brave have had their heads bashed in.

If copies of this testimonial are not available in your community and you would like to get them, the office of Georgia Women for Progress, 5 Forsyth St., NW, Atlanta, can provide them.

This Article Reproduced

From

The September 1st Edition

of

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 17, 1964

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

For the Quarter Ending August 31, 1964

INCOME

From SRC	$1,500.00
Membership	1,116.25
Total	$2,616.25

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (Net)	$1,673.02*
Federal Government	399.40*
Rent	180.00
Printing	9.79
Phone & Telegraph	127.41
Postage	102.37
Office Supplies	158.63
New South Subscriptions	390.00
Books & Pamphlets	6.85
Equipment & Installing Air Conditioner	46.35
Memphis Chapter	18.00
Nashville Chapter	60.00
Total	$3,171.82

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$2,259.78
Income for Quarter	2,616.25
Total	$4,876.03
Expenditures for Quarter	3,171.82
Balance	$1,704.21

*This includes check for 4 months salaries and Federal tax payments.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT*

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

FOR QUARTERS ENDING - May 31, 1964 & August 31, 1964

INCOME: Funds Available in Checking Account	$1,404.33	
Transfer of Funds from Savings to Checking	$3,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDS		$4,404.33

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (net)	$1,272.02	
Federal Taxes	304.21	
Travel Staff	310.38	
Travel Board	587.60	
Workshops	319.66	
Secretary Service	82.07	
Printing	342.24	
Publications	31.60	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,249.78
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT		$1,154.55
BALANCE IN SAVINGS ACCOUNT		$7,184.11
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$8,338.66

*This is a supplementary copy for the September 17, and June 27 copies of the Financial Statement for the Tennessee Council.

SEP 29 1964

Duplicate -

QUARTERLY REPORT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: June, July, August, 1964

As indicated in the previous quarterly report, all Tennessee has been solely involved in the recent political contests. The primary on August 6 settled some of the state contests, but not all of them. The Republican Party is presenting a slate of able candidates to oppose Democratic candidates for the State Legislature seats in Memphis and Nashville, as well as East Tennessee, and in some of the other districts which had formerly been considered wholly Democratic. From my personal white contacts in rural west Tennessee, it is anticipated that the usual solidly Democratic vote will be almost solidly Republican. This is really not related to a change in convictions, but retribution against the Kennedy-Johnson administration which they feel has betrayed them. This was the vote which Governor Clement courted in the August primary. It will be stronger in the general election because many Republicans felt it would be easier to beat Ross Bass in a general election than Governor Clement. What all this means to the Council is that our leadership has priorities other than Council activity. This will continue until after the November 3 election.

Some important conclusions have developed from the August primary. The Negro vote is enough to sway elections in the state - not enough to win on its own. In cities such as Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville it is better organized and not to be gained by appeals of the old political henchmen. This level of sophistication has not been achieved in smaller population areas such as Jackson, Tennessee and Fayette county, where there were inroads of politicians who worked successfully to divide the Negro vote. Considerable money was spent by the Clement forces in the Knoxville area without success. According to Negro leadership in Knoxville Negro citizens took the money but voted against Clement. Negroes contributed to partisan campaigns, sometimes rejecting funds from the candidates headquarters. The Republican Party in Middle and West Tennessee has obviously written off the Negro vote, and is attempting to exploit the resentment against Negro gains. (See political clippings of early September enclosed).

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Following the Atlanta meeting of June 24 and 25, Mrs. Irving Hand gathered together representatives from the same women's groups who participated in Atlanta. It was not a good time of the year since many of the elected leaders of the organizations were out of the city. In addition, Mrs. Hand had to overcome some resistance from the membership of her own organization

who felt she was usurping an authority which was not delegated to her. Part of the problem was that the national offices of the organizations had not all written to their local leaders, or at least the letter had not yet reached the persons who participated. The United Church Women were poorly represented for this purpose, and their representative obviously believed that the action proposed would do more harm than good. It was recognized that the group could not possibly test all restaurants, but it was determined that the facilities offering service along the main arteries of the city were the most important. Following the meeting, on July 2, the President signed the Civil Rights Bill, and in the following 24 hours some of the more vindictive hold-outs, such as Morrison's opened up with great cordiality. Since that time, there have been reports of isolated restaurants, drug-store, food service, drive-ins, etc. which are not complying. As far as we can tell they form no pattern. All of these firms have been made known to Mrs. Hand, and I know that she has called some of the representatives and asked that they check these places. The problem has been in getting reports. The TCHR designed report forms but they have not been returned. We also made "We Serve The Public" cards available for firms if they wished to use them and they were also distributed to the women at the meeting.

While initial compliance was better than expected, it now appears that in the small towns there has been little testing. Restaurants are still displaying signs saying that "We reserve the right to serve--", and "Prices subject to change without notice." In small towns there is real fear about trying to use restaurants. In a drug store in Waverly, Negroes are served from paper cups when they order at the fountain; only by firmly demanding a glass do you get one. My own meager experience in the use of Nashville restaurants by bi-racial groups has been entirely uneventful. No one seemed to even notice. There is considerable complaint from our white members that Negroes are never seen in the formerly segregated restaurants. It is recognized that limited funds will have an effect on the use of such facilities, but this is not true for all. It would seem that Negro college faculty, especially faculty of tax supported schools, might make a particular contribution in this regard since they are cautious about getting involved in direct action or aggressive approaches to controversial matters.

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The TAC to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a state-wide meeting in Nashville on November 20, modeled after the Atlanta one in August. While this properly belongs in the next quarter's report, some of the developments have grown out of events of the past three months. By Board action, TCHR has agreed to help with the promotion of the meeting, and a Nashville Chapter member is appointed to coordinate the clerical part of the promotion. At the planning session last week all local members of LeRoy Collins' committee were present, and led by ex-Governor Buford Ellington endorsed the meeting. Ellington promised specific assistance in enlisting the support of the Tennessee Association of Manufacturers. (The TAM has been resistive since they want to wait for the outcome of the regulations which will affect employment.) Since Ellington ran for Governor and won on a segregation platform, I was interested to hear him say that he hoped "there would never be another political campaign in Tennessee in which race would be an issue". This was said with considerable fervor. The TAC members wanted to have the meeting on October 6; the will of the Community Service members

prevailed in setting the meeting after the general election. There was no doubt in the minds of all those present that race is an issue in November, 1964.

The TAC will not be an effective force for change, until old members who have not participated are dropped, and a new slate of members who actually want to work on this are recruited. Mrs. Ragland has recruited several new members and Mahlon Griffith has been added to the TAC, but there is more non-active membership than active. Furthermore there has been little genuine leadership from the U. S. Commission staff.

STAFF TRAVEL

In late May and early June, I made a brief trip to Cleveland, Tennessee in response to a specific request. In mid-July I was on a seven day trip to East Tennessee, and since then there have been brief day trips in the middle Tennessee area including Clarksville and Waverly. Some of the developments are outlined in recent NEWSLETTERS. When there is an opportunity, I try to talk with public officials, such as the mayor or city manager. Frequently these persons tell an outsider things about the community which they do not share with our group there. Visits are sometimes made to Employment offices both for specific information and to observe whether discriminatory practices are still obviously in effect. In East Tennessee there is little interest in the public accommodations section of the civil rights act. Throughout most of the cities in the eastern part of the state this has been settled a year ago, the big concerns are housing and jobs. They see education as the key to employment and are concerned about the limited opportunities for Negro children in the small and ill-equipped schools which are still in being for Negroes. However, there is great ambivalence about the schools for fear of loss of Negro teaching jobs. Frequently, Negro groups and our local councils must work in opposition not only to the white leadership, but against a faction of the Negro community.

There is an increasing number of school systems desegregating this fall. At an August meeting in Waverly, one of the earliest schools systems which desegregated (total - grades 1-12 in September, 1962), it was apparent that there has been no real integration. Negro boys may play on the competitive athletic teams provided this is agreeable with the opposing team. This limitation is in force regardless of whether the Humphreys County school (Waverly) is playing on its home ground or away. The Negro children are not genuine participants in the school activities. There are no Negro teachers; some Negro residents say that they were all poorly qualified. At the Sunday afternoon meeting at an AME church, I had, at the request of the Waverly minister, brought several white high school students from Nashville with me. The ministerial association had promised the minister that at least 2 young people from each of the white churches would be present. There were none. A Negro male student who has just graduated from the integrated high school will be among the first Negro undergraduates at Vanderbilt this fall; he has a scholarship.

MEMPHIS

As you know from the clippings forwarded to you, the SRC report on Memphis was received with enthusiasm in the press and among white leadership. There was no such endorsement in the Negro community. The general attitude

is that Memphis is already the most over-rated southern community in race relations, and the article only increased this image which is false. For example: a women's group across racial and religious lines (similar in make-up to the June 25 meeting in Atlanta) talked with Mr. Ed Meeman who now heads the Community Relations Committee about their contribution to the Memphis scene. This was following the passage of the civil rights law. He proposed that they confine their dining to places where it had been determined ahead of time that they were wanted and would be genuinely welcome. If a place seemed reluctant they should avoid patronizing that restaurant. He indicated that in time, all restaurants would want their trade, and welcome them; obviously this was not acceptable to the more aggressive members. The group has had to hold a number of meetings at the airport restaurant. Leadership in the CRC has tried to get a promise from the officers of the TCHR chapter that they will clear all proposed projects with CRC, and obtain their approval, and that a liason person from CRC sit in on all TCHR sessions. (CRC even appointed the liason person.)

NASHVILLE

A plan is in being to have regular luncheon or evening meetings monthly. A meeting in late July was held for presentation of the summer tutorial and enrichment program at a local neighborhood center; it was well attended despite vacations and a storm. (See enclosed notice for September meeting.) The Seminar at Tennessee A&I State University was canceled just as our NEWSLETTER was being assembled for mailing in June. No reason was given to the participants in the planning, but the University President announced cancellation. This is not unusual. The Nashville Bar Association refuses all pleas to open its membership to Negroes. The executive board of nine(9) has a majority wishing to continue segregation and this includes the president. The state bar is also segregated and Olin White of Nashville is president elect. He spoke against the civil rights law on August 31 at the Nashville Rotary Club (See enclosed clipping).

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

This commission has been inactive since last spring. They have not met since Governor Clement made his opening campaign speech for the Senate. The Commission had urged the signing of a fair employment practices pledge modeled after the Kentucky one, but not that strong. The Governor delayed, and finally refused to sign it. In his opening campaign speech he announced that he would not have voted for the civil rights bill had he been in the Senate. Two meetings of the Commission have since been set, but each one has been canceled. The Chairman of the Commission has been the target for both sides. He has had a very difficult time in his church because of his stand for equality. He is the Governor's minister, and the Governor did not come to his rescue in the church, and then actually repudiated him in the campaign without calling names. There was considerable speculation as to whether the Commission would resign. Some of the Governor's ardent supporters have told Chairman Sam Dodson that he is directly the cause of the Governor's losing the race - by allowing the FEPC code to be developed. Despite all of this the Commission has a staff of a typist and a research assistant, Mr. J. L. Perkins, a Fisk graduate with about 14 months experience, working for the New York City Youth Board. Under direction of Mr. Charles Clelland of Knoxville, the

Commission is making a survey of public accommodations in Tennessee. I do know the definition they have made of the subject, or in what way they have considered the impact of the civil rights bill. The Governor has since the election given indication of some financial backing for the Commission, but its future and prestige are uncertain.

The Race Relations Institute was held at Fisk from June 29 to July 11. Since this was just at the time of the passage of the Civil Rights Act it was not possible to attend many sessions. A large amount of the yearly impact on Nashville has been lost since the Institute now holds no lectures at night. These sessions were formerly well attended by Nashville residents, and were one of the factors which made for a more liberal community in Nashville than in some other Tennessee cities.

COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION

On July 6, the Executive Committee of the Council, with some additional members from Nashville met to discuss the possible effects of the Civil Rights Law. On August 19, the semi-annual board meeting was held in Nashville. The minutes are enclosed. The State Meeting is planned for November 12 and 13. The current problem is determining the speaker and his availability for the dates which have been recommended.

Financial information is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

September 17, 1964

ADDENDA TO QUARTERLY REPORT

JACKSON

Information has just been received that the Jackson League of Women Voters has disbanded. Negro members were merely notified of the demise of the local league. No details are available at the moment, but it seems probably that it is due to the pressure on the league since it opened its membership without regard to race. There were two Negro members.

See attached clipping about the school boycott. This year there will be no Negro Fair which ordinarily falls a week or two after the West Tennessee District Fair. The PTA Council for the Negro schools had talked with the City Commissioner of Education and other officials about the variation in school program, and the desire that Negro children participate in Children's Day at the Fair.

The following letter was received by parents of Negro children who did not attend school on the day of the boycott:

City of Jackson School System
Jackson, Tennessee
September 14, 1964

To the Parents of_____

You are hereby notified that the above named student has, by order of the School Board of the City of Jackson, been placed on probation in the Jackson City School System for the remainder of the 1964-65 school year for taking part in an organized boycott of the City Schools on this date by failing to attend school.

You are further notified that any further violation of the rules, policy, schedule of attendance or faculty instruction by this student may result in expulsion of this student from the system. This is the only notice you will receive from this office, if further action is necessary the School Board will handle same.

_____
Principal

September 17, 1964

ADDENDA TO QUARTERLY REPORT

JACKSON

Information has just been received that the Jackson League of Women Voters has disbanded. Negro members were merely notified of the demise of the local league. No details are available at the moment, but it seems probably that it is due to the pressure on the league since it opened its membership without regard to race. There were two Negro members.

See attached clipping about the school boycott. This year there will be no Negro Fair which ordinarily falls a week or two after the West Tennessee District Fair. The PTA Council for the Negro schools had talked with the City Commissioner of Education and other officials about the variation in school program, and the desire that Negro children participate in Children's Day at the Fair.

The following letter was received by parents of Negro children who did not attend school on the day of the boycott:

City of Jackson School System
Jackson, Tennessee
September 14, 1964

To the Parents of_____

You are hereby notified that the above named student has, by order of the School Board of the City of Jackson, been placed on probation in the Jackson City School System for the remainder of the 1964-65 school year for taking part in an organized boycott of the City Schools on this date by failing to attend school.

You are further notified that any further violation of the rules, policy, schedule of attendance or faculty instruction by this student may result in expulsion of this student from the system. This is the only notice you will receive from this office, if further action is necessary the School Board will handle same.

_____
Principal

September 17, 1964

LE

WB ✓ some things here you may want to copy for V&P files

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
PW ✓
AU ✓
BP ✓ (clips later)
MM

QUARTERLY REPORT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: June, July, August, 1964

As indicated in the previous quarterly report, all Tennessee has been solely involved in the recent political contests. The primary on August 6 settled some of the state contests, but not all of them. The Republican Party is presenting a slate of able candidates to oppose Democratic candidates for the State Legislature seats in Memphis and Nashville, as well as East Tennessee, and in some of the other districts which had formerly been considered wholly Democratic. From my personal white contacts in rural west Tennessee, it is anticipated that the usual solidly Democratic vote will be almost solidly Republican. This is really not related to a change in convictions, but retribution against the Kennedy-Johnson administration which they feel has betrayed them. This was the vote which Governor Clement courted in the August primary. It will be stronger in the general election because many Republicans felt it would be easier to beat Ross Bass in a general election than Governor Clement. What all this means to the Council is that our leadership has priorities other than Council activity. This will continue until after the November 3 election.

Some important conclusions have developed from the August primary. The Negro vote is enough to sway elections in the state - not enough to win on its own. In cities such as Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville it is better organized and not to be gained by appeals of the old political henchmen. This level of sophistication has not been achieved in smaller population areas such as Jackson, Tennessee and Fayette county, where there were inroads of politicians who worked successfully to divide the Negro vote. Considerable money was spent by the Clement forces in the Knoxville area without success. According to Negro leadership in Knoxville Negro citizens took the money but voted against Clement. Negroes contributed to partisan campaigns, sometimes rejecting funds from the candidates headquarters. The Republican Party in Middle and West Tennessee has obviously written off the Negro vote, and is attempting to exploit the resentment against Negro gains. (See political clippings of early September enclosed).

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Following the Atlanta meeting of June 24 and 25, Mrs. Irving Hand gathered together representatives from the same women's groups who participated in Atlanta. It was not a good time of the year since many of the elected leaders of the organizations were out of the city. In addition, Mrs. Hand had to overcome some resistance from the membership of her own organization

who felt she was usurping an authority which was not delegated to her. Part of the problem was that the national offices of the organizations had not all written to their local leaders, or at least the letter had not yet reached the persons who participated. The United Church Women were poorly represented for this purpose, and their representative obviously believed that the action proposed would do more harm than good. It was recognized that the group could not possibly test all restaurants, but it was determined that the facilities offering service along the main arteries of the city were the most important. Following the meeting, on July 2, the President signed the Civil Rights Bill, and in the following 24 hours some of the more vindictive hold-outs, such as Morrison's opened up with great cordiality. Since that time, there have been reports of isolated restaurants, drug-store, food service, drive-ins, etc. which are not complying. As far as we can tell they form no pattern. All of these firms have been made known to Mrs. Hand, and I know that she has called some of the representatives and asked that they check these places. The problem has been in getting reports. The TCHR designed report forms but they have not been returned. We also made "We Serve The Public" cards available for firms if they wished to use them and they were also distributed to the women at the meeting.

While initial compliance was better than expected, it now appears that in the small towns there has been little testing. Restaurants are still displaying signs saying that "We reserve the right to serve--", and "Prices subject to change without notice." In small towns there is real fear about trying to use restaurants. In a drug store in Waverly, Negroes are served from paper cups when they order at the fountain; only by firmly demanding a glass do you get one. My own meager experience in the use of Nashville restaurants by bi-racial groups has been entirely uneventful. No one seemed to even notice. There is considerable complaint from our white members that Negroes are never seen in the formerly segregated restaurants. It is recognized that limited funds will have an effect on the use of such facilities, but this is not true for all. It would seem that Negro college faculty, especially faculty of tax supported schools, might make a particular contribution in this regard since they are cautious about getting involved in direct action or aggressive approaches to controversial matters.

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The TAC to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a state-wide meeting in Nashville on November 20, modeled after the Atlanta one in August. While this properly belongs in the next quarter's report, some of the developments have grown out of events of the past three months. By Board action, TCHR has agreed to help with the promotion of the meeting, and a Nashville Chapter member is appointed to coordinate the clerical part of the promotion. At the planning session last week all local members of LeRoy Collins' committee were present, and led by ex-Governor Buford Ellington endorsed the meeting. Ellington promised specific assistance in enlisting the support of the Tennessee Association of Manufacturers. (The TAM has been resistive since they want to wait for the outcome of the regulations which will affect employment.) Since Ellington ran for Governor and won on a segregation platform, I was interested to hear him say that he hoped "there would never be another political campaign in Tennessee in which race would be an issue". This was said with considerable fervor. The TAC members wanted to have the meeting on October 6; the will of the Community Service members

prevailed in setting the meeting after the general election. There was no doubt in the minds of all those present that race is an issue in November, 1964.

The TAC will not be an effective force for change, until old members who have not participated are dropped, and a new slate of members who actually want to work on this are recruited. Mrs. Ragland has recruited several new members and Mahlon Griffith has been added to the TAC, but there is more non-active membership than active. Furthermore there has been little genuine leadership from the U. S. Commission staff.

STAFF TRAVEL

In late May and early June, I made a brief trip to Cleveland, Tennessee in response to a specific request. In mid-July I was on a seven day trip to East Tennessee, and since then there have been brief day trips in the middle Tennessee area including Clarksville and Waverly. Some of the developments are outlined in recent NEWSLETTERS. When there is an opportunity, I try to talk with public officials, such as the mayor or city manager. Frequently these persons tell an outsider things about the community which they do not share with our group there. Visits are sometimes made to Employment offices both for specific information and to observe whether discriminatory practices are still obviously in effect. In East Tennessee there is little interest in the public accommodations section of the civil rights act. Throughout most of the cities in the eastern part of the state this has been settled a year ago, the big concerns are housing and jobs. They see education as the key to employment and are concerned about the limited opportunities for Negro children in the small and ill-equipped schools which are still in being for Negroes. However, there is great ambivalence about the schools for fear of loss of Negro teaching jobs. Frequently, Negro groups and our local councils must work in opposition not only to the white leadership, but against a faction of the Negro community.

There is an increasing number of school systems desegregating this fall. At an August meeting in Waverly, one of the earliest schools systems which desegregated (total - grades 1-12 in September, 1962), it was apparent that there has been no real integration. Negro boys may play on the competitive athletic teams provided this is agreeable with the opposing team. This limitation is in force regardless of whether the Humphreys County school (Waverly) is playing on its home ground or away. The Negro children are not genuine participants in the school activities. There are no Negro teachers; some Negro residents say that they were all poorly qualified. At the Sunday afternoon meeting at an AME church, I had, at the request of the Waverly minister, brought several white high school students from Nashville with me. The ministerial association had promised the minister that at least 2 young people from each of the white churches would be present. There were none. A Negro male student who has just graduated from the integrated high school will be among the first Negro undergraduates at Vanderbilt this fall; he has a scholarship.

MEMPHIS

As you know from the clippings forwarded to you, the SRC report on Memphis was received with enthusiasm in the press and among white leadership. There was no such endorsement in the Negro community. The general attitude

is that Memphis is already the most over-rated southern community in race relations, and the article only increased this image which is false. For example: a women's group across racial and religious lines (similar in make-up to the June 25 meeting in Atlanta) talked with Mr. Ed Meeman who now heads the Community Relations Committee about their contribution to the Memphis scene. This was following the passage of the civil rights law. He proposed that they confine their dining to places where it had been determined ahead of time that they were wanted and would be genuinely welcome. If a place seemed reluctant they should avoid patronizing that restaurant. He indicated that in time, all restaurants would want their trade, and welcome them; obviously this was not acceptable to the more aggressive members. The group has had to hold a number of meetings at the airport restaurant. Leadership in the CRC has tried to get a promise from the officers of the TCHR chapter that they will clear all proposed projects with CRC, and obtain their approval, and that a liason person from CRC sit in on all TCHR sessions. (CRC even appointed the liason person.)

NASHVILLE

A plan is in being to have regular luncheon or evening meetings monthly. A meeting in late July was held for presentation of the summer tutorial and enrichment program at a local neighborhood center; it was well attended despite vacations and a storm. (See enclosed notice for September meeting.) The Seminar at Tennessee A&I State University was canceled just as our NEWSLETTER was being assembled for mailing in June. No reason was given to the participants in the planning, but the University President announced cancellation. This is not unusual. The Nashville Bar Association refuses all pleas to open its membership to Negroes. The executive board of nine(9) has a majority wishing to continue segregation and this includes the president. The state bar is also segregated and Olin White of Nashville is president elect. He spoke against the civil rights law on August 31 at the Nashville Rotary Club (See enclosed clipping).

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

This commission has been inactive since last spring. They have not met since Governor Clement made his opening campaign speech for the Senate. The Commission had urged the signing of a fair employment practices pledge modeled after the Kentucky one, but not that strong. The Governor delayed, and finally refused to sign it. In his opening campaign speech he announced that he would not have voted for the civil rights bill had he been in the Senate. Two meetings of the Commission have since been set, but each one has been canceled. The Chairman of the Commission has been the target for both sides. He has had a very difficult time in his church because of his stand for equality. He is the Governor's minister, and the Governor did not come to his rescue in the church, and then actually repudiated him in the campaign without calling names. There was considerable speculation as to whether the Commission would resign. Some of the Governor's ardent supporters have told Chairman Sam Dodson that he is directly the cause of the Governor's losing the race - by allowing the FEPC code to be developed. Despite all of this the Commission has a staff of a typist and a research assistant, Mr. J. L. Perkins, a Fisk graduate with about 14 months experience, working for the New York City Youth Board. Under direction of Mr. Charles Clelland of Knoxville, the

Commission is making a survey of public accommodations in Tennessee. I do know the definition they have made of the subject, or in what way they have considered the impact of the civil rights bill. The Governor has since the election given indication of some financial backing for the Commission, but its future and prestige are uncertain.

The Race Relations Institute was held at Fisk from June 29 to July 11. Since this was just at the time of the passage of the Civil Rights Act it was not possible to attend many sessions. A large amount of the yearly impact on Nashville has been lost since the Institute now holds no lectures at night. These sessions were formerly well attended by Nashville residents, and were one of the factors which made for a more liberal community in Nashville than in some other Tennessee cities.

COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION

On July 6, the Executive Committee of the Council, with some additional members from Nashville met to discuss the possible effects of the Civil Rights Law. On August 19, the semi-annual board meeting was held in Nashville. The minutes are enclosed. The State Meeting is planned for November 12 and 13. The current problem is determining the speaker and his availability for the dates which have been recommended.

Financial information is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

September 17, 1964

NOON MEETING

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

TIME: Thursday, September 17, 1964
12:30 until 1:30 p.m.

PLACE: Corson Room, Methodist Board of Education
Grand Avenue at 19th Avenue, South

PROGRAM: "Impact of Segregation on Student Nurses at Meharry Medical College"

Speaker — Dr. H. James Crecraft

Convener — Miss Alma Gault

Persons wishing to lunch in the Methodist Board cafeteria prior to the meeting should arrive before 12 noon. It is necessary that the program begin promptly in order to keep within the time limits set for the meeting.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Crecraft is Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, and acting director of child Psychiatry at Vanderbilt Medical School. He is also consultant on Child Psychiatry, Department of Pediatrics, Meharry Medical College. At the time of the study outlined on the following page, he was a consultant to the Meharry Medical College School of Nursing.

The Nashville Community Relations Council is a
Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Between 1957 and 1960, Meharry Medical College School of Nursing undertook an extensive evaluation of its program and methods for increasing the students' knowledge of mental health concepts. According to Dr. Laurie Gunter, dean of the school of nursing at Meharry at the time of the study, the faculty also was "concerned about the effects segregation in primary and secondary schools had on the personalities of our students who had received all of their education in schools for Negroes in the South".

Dr. Gunter has written tellingly of the experiment and its results. Nursing Outlook, in its February 1961 issue, published an article entitled"The Effects of Segregation on Nursing Students", based on a paper Mrs. Gunter presented at the annual meeting of the American Ortho-psychiatric Association in Chicago in February 1960. Copies of the article are available from the Nashville Community Relations Council.

As Nashville students move out of a rigidly segregated society into integrated higher education and professional schools, what problems in learning are likely to be encountered by them and their instructors? What self-concepts do minority group students carry with them as a result of their earlier training and experience ? What are the probable consequences for the students and their classmates?

Dr. Crecraft was closely associated with the study, and the Nashville Community Relations Council is privileged to have him relate his conclusions from his own participation in the study. There will be an opportunity for questions from the floor.

The meeting is open to members and non-members of the Council. We look forward to seeing you.

Marian Fuson, President

September 1, 1964

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 4221
Nashville, Tenn.

NOON MEETING

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

TIME: Wednesday, July 29, 1964
12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

PLACE: Methodist Board of Evangelism (Upper Room Building)
Second Floor
1908 Grand Avenue

PROGRAM: An Experiment in Remedial Education & Cultural Enrichment in Nashville - Summer 1964.

MODERATOR: Mrs. Gilbert Fox, Jr.,
Board Member South Street
Community Center

Panel Members

Miss Rachel Frey,
Mennonite Volunteer Teacher

Mrs. Joseph Wright, Member
South Street Community Center

Mr. W. J. Officer, Principal
Murry School

NOTE
The attached page gives a summary of the South Street Community Center's sponsorship of the summer tutorial program, and how it came to be

****

LUNCH ANYONE? Summer School programs & the Methodist Conference on Higher Education makes it difficult for us all to lunch at one place. Try your luck at the Peabody Student Center on 18th Avenue where parking is probably available, at the Methodist Board and at the Campus Grill or wherever you please. We think all eating places in the area are operating in full compliance with the Civil Rights Law.

PARKING: Find your own parking space. Some space is available at the Tennessee Council on Human Relations Office, 1106-19th Ave. S.

SOUTH STREET TUTORIAL PROGRAM

Now in its second summer, the South Street Summer Tutorial Program represents a unique blending of the efforts of a community center, a religious organization, and a public school system to provide extra remedial help during the summer for children in culturally deprived areas. The first opportunity to participate in this endeavor was presented last year to the South Street Community Center by the Mennonite Central Committee. The Committee received applications from teachers who desire to teach as volunteers during the summer in interracial situations. The Committee then attempts to place the volunteers through teaching programs set up by community agencies particularly in Negro areas. Last summer's program was not only the first such effort by South Street Community Center--it was the first experiment of this kind by the Mennonite Central Committee itself. Classes were set up in two Negro elementary schools and four volunteer teachers undertook to help about 100 children who had fallen behind in their class work. Even under last year's "shoestring" conditions, there was clear evidence that the remedial help had been rewarding to the children.

This year, South Street Community Center again sponsored the tutorial program in the same two elementary schools. Although there is some public summer program, ours is the only work being done with children in the first three grades of school. We have five Mennonite volunteer teachers and one local volunteer teacher, and we have endeavored to keep the classes to about fifteen children each. This year, doctoral candidates from the Special Education Department of Peabody College are working with the Mennonite volunteer teachers part of each day, using exciting new materials. Mrs. Joseph E. Wright, of the South Street Board, has organized the enrichment phase of our efforts designed to try to expand the horizons of these children, give them experiences not otherwise attainable, stimulate their imaginations--all elements which stimulate their observation and verbalization and encourage them to learn.

The entire program is designed to help small children over some handicaps of environment. By any measurement, even the modest efforts are meeting with outstanding success.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

BOARD MINUTES--August 19, 1964

The Board meeting was convened at the Presbyterian Center, adjacent to the Council office at 10:15 a.m. Mr. Willis, president, presided. Minutes of the January 24 Board Meeting were read by Kay Jones in the absence of Mrs. Silver, secretary, and approved. Miss Jones explained that the Board was meeting in Nashville instead of Memphis, as proposed at the time of the January meeting, because of the inability of Memphis board members to attend this meeting. The meeting itself was not held in the spring because of the imminent passage of the Civil Rights Bill and its effect on the Council's program, and the summer involvement of many persons in the August primary elections.

It was noted that "Operation Benchmark" was not repeated this year, in accordance with the proposal made in January 1964. This omission related to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill on July 2, and the recognition that a new assessment of voluntary desegregation of places of public accommodation would not be valid undertaking on the eve of passage of the act. In addition, the Governor's Commission on Human Relations is in the process of making a similar survey at this time.

President William Willis said that many things had transpired to change the direction and role of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The facts and their import had been voiced by the executive director. With Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council was in attendance today, Mr. Willis proposed a regrouping of the Board members present for today's assignments. He therefore asked that the following persons present meet in a special committee: Mrs. Martha Ragland, Lewis Sinclair, Will D. Campbell, and William Willis. Mr. Campbell was asked to serve as chairman, and Paul Anthony was requested to meet with the Committee.

Miss Louise Young was asked to serve as today's chairman of the Annual Meeting committee, and meeting with her were Rev. Crutcher, Mrs. Hull, and Mr. Merriwether.

The Civil Rights Committee included Mrs. Muhleman, Mr. Seeber, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Sasser, Mrs. Fuson, and Miss Jones. This group also gave brief attention to the membership situation at present.

Following lunch, the Board met as a unit, and the morning group was joined by Rev. M. J. Jones, Rev. Dogan Williams, and Dr. Tarleton. The President asked for reports from the committees which had met in the morning.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE, Will Campbell reporting. The proposal for redirection of the Council's activities, including additional staff and change in assignment had been made by the executive director of the Council. With the backing of law, opportunities are opening up to talk with civic clubs, and civic leadership groups in terms of community progress. It is also possible to enlist, or at least challenge, these same groups to community action to eliminate or lessen poverty, illiteracy, poor level of education and inadequate or inappropriate job training. Here are matters which are not limited by race, although they may be more widely experienced by Negroes than whites. For example: we need to alert communities to plan ahead in the area of housing, and not build ghettoes which lead to frustration, unrest, and later problems for the whole community.

The proposal of the Special Committee today is for the employment of an additional staff member, preferably a white male, to carry major responsibility for public relations, fund raising, and administration. The present executive would continue with the council in areas of program assistance, direct recruitment of members, response to requests for assistance from over the state, and other duties as assigned. It is recognized that this is a proposal which needs serious consideration. The Board discussed the matter at some length. Kay Jones explained that the proposal had been initiated by her and that she felt that the Council was at a turning point. We should either expand our program, or begin a retrenchment toward concluding it.

On a motion of Louise Young, seconded by Mrs. Hull, the Board voted to give the Special Committee power to consider the matter further. Today's committee is to be enlarged by the inclusion of Dr. Vasco Smith of Memphis, Mrs. Adele Schweid of Nashville, and George Barrett of Nashville in addition to Rev. Sam Dodson, Jr. as an ex-officio member and President Willis serving also as an ex-officio member. The resolution further authorized the Executive Committee of the Council to receive the report of the Sepcial Committee when completed and take appropriate action in the name of the Board and the membership, including the recruiting of personnel.

Members of the Board proposed that the committee seek to coordinate the activities of this organization with other organizations and agencies working in the area of human relations. Dr. Tarleton urged that the Council be bold, and that it take positions on issues, even though it might result in the loss of timid members.

ANNUAL MEETING Committee reported by Mrs. Hull. It is recommended that the meeting be held on November 12 and 13, with alternate dates being November 19 and 20. The former pattern of the meeting be adhered to with the initial session a luncheon on Thursday at noon with President Willis as speaker. The program emphasis should be directed toward human rights rather than limited to civil rights. Program emphasis should include strategy for strengthening of local councils and membership with guidelines to their development. In addition to competent

leadership for each session, there should be time for members to participate directly in discussion and questioning. A panel discussion on church leadership in human rights is recommended for inclusion in the Annual Meeting with representatives of three major religious groups representing churches with white membership to speak on specific contributions made by local churches, not statements of principle by their national bodies. It is proposed that the panel moderator be Negro.

Other topics for possible inclusion might be housing and the elimination of poverty. There should not be concurrent sessions.

There should be a dinner meeting on Thursday night, following precedent of past meetings. Speakers proposed were Sargent Shriver, Leroy Collins, Robert Weaver, George Grider, Ross Bass, E. William Henry (Federal Communications Commission Chairman). The decisions as to place, speakers, and program detail are to be left to the staff, and persons appointed by the president to promote the annual meeting. The president called for discussion of time, place, and program proposals as presented. It was recognized that the November 12 and 13 date were not possible for some of our membership. The November 19 and 20, alternate dates, are already set for the Southern Regional Council for their annual meeting. It was then voted to accept the dates of November 12 and 13 with Nashville the place of the meeting.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Committee at the Board meeting reported continued good compliance with the public accommodations section of the bill. There is undoubtedly some non-compliance, but it is difficult to pin-point. It was noted that some new church bodies have arisen from groups of individuals discontented with national church and governmental leadership. There is renewed activity on the part of the Ku Klux Klan noted in Chattanooga. Since matters in Tennessee have been relatively quiet there has been little direct leadership on the part of mayors or state officials urging positive compliance. Citizens have been mislead by untrue statements relating to the civil rights bill which were made by certain candidates in the recent primary elections. In Bristol, there has never been a white minister who has attended a Bristol Council on Human Relations local meeting, although some of them have promised to do so. In Chattanooga and elsewhere, education is the real issue. The following recommendations were made to Board members:

1. Confer with editors of local newspapers to publish success stories of compliance with civil rights law. Need is for positive outcome of compliance.

2. Ask local TV and radio stations to present a section-by-section interpretation of the civil rights law, recommending such persons as law school professors for analysis.

3. Work for inclusion of Negroes on all policy-making boards of city and county government housing, civil service board, school board, etc.

4. Join with other groups in community for large community meeting on civil rights law. Ask Tennessee members of Community Service (Leroy Collins committee) to speak. Tennessee members are: Carl Carson, Memphis businessman; former Governor Buford Ellington; Amon C. Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennesseen; Chancellor Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt University; Greenfield Pitts, Nashville Department Store Executive; John Wade, Dean of Vanderbilt University Law School; Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University; and Martin Ochs, publisher of the Chattanooga Times.

Dr. Jones announced that a Negro had been appointed coordinator of instruction for the entire public school system in Chattanooga.

Mrs. Martha Ragland asked the assistance of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations in promoting and assisting with a state-wide meeting proposed for late September under the Tennessee Advisory Committee of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. The Advisory Committee's function is to report to the Commission on compliance with the Civil Rights Law and to disseminate information on the scope and meaning of the law. It is in this latter capacity that the TAC is planning to invite city and county officials, law enforcement officers, civil leadership to a Nashville meeting. The assistance of TCHR is requested to assist with the mailings, and local arrangements for the meeting. The TAC will not require funds from TCHR. It was moved, seconded and carried that assistance be given by TCHR in launching the TAC meeting. Mrs. Fuson, president of the Nashville Community Relations Council agreed to recruit local members to assist in clerical tasks.

Information on membership and income was distributed to Board members. The lessened income in 1964 results from the delay in membership drive in 1964. The Annual Meeting in 1962 was in October, and the Council appealed for membership renewal beginning with December, 1962 NEWSLETTER. The 1963 meeting was not held until late January 1964, and an appeal for renewals was not begun until March, 1964. In addition to NEWSLETTER appeals for renewals, a first class letter appeal has been sent to all unpaid members, and one additional notice has gone to all Nashville members.

The Board meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones, Acting Secretary

September 1, 1964

Board Members present: W. T. Crutcher, Dogan Williams, Louise Young, Clifford Seeber, Lewis S. Sinclair, Major Jones, Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Will Campbell, Mrs. G. P. Fisher, Mrs. John C. Hull, Mrs. Nelson Fuson, Mrs. Tom Ragland, M. D. Merriwether, Mrs. Pauline Muhleman, Dr. G. J. Tarleton, and Paul Anthony from SRC. Staff Katherine Jones.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Board Member:

When you read the enclosed minutes of the Board meeting of August 19, I hope you will be as enthusiastic as I am about the consideration now being given to enlarging the staff and the scope of the Council. During the six years which Louise Young and I have served as your executive directors, some of the important goals of the council have been achieved. While we don't take credit for all of them, it is rewarding to know that we were on the right track, and now we have increased governmental support for their attainment.

I've been thinking a lot about the council and its future. It is one of the hallmarks of integrity for an organization to look frankly at its goals, decide when they have been accomplished, and fold its tents.

Another approach is to determine if the old machinery should be re-tooled to accomplish another purpose. The initiative for the proposal for adding another staff member and reassigning responsibilities came from me. What talent I may have is in direct approach to persons on a one-to-one basis. While that is still valid, we should now be able to push our cause through encouraging leadership in civic clubs, chambers of commerce, etc. While there may be four million more women voters than men in this country, women are still part of a minority group in the seats of power and persuasion. That is one of the reasons I think we should have a man as director of the Council at this time. Not just any man--this needs to be one good at public speaking, fund raising, etc. and a man who cares keenly about the community of dignity and decency which we are all striving diligently to build.

Now won't you read the minutes, and if you have suggestions to make, send them to: William R. Willis, 214 Union Street, Nashville, or
Will D. Campbell, (chairman of the Special Committee)
Committee of Southern Churchmen, 1106-19th Avenue, South,
Nashville.

Or, you can send your suggestions in care of this office, and I will route them to the Special Committee. I'm sure that President Willis and the Special Committee would genuinely appreciate your guidance. And so would I.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

KJ/eah

Capital City Defender - Nashville - Sept.1-15, 1964

Drive On To Register Citizens

The Davidson County Independent Political and The Nashville Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are currently sponsoring a major effort to obtain the registration and exercise of civic responsibility of the large number of unregistered citizens in our county and especially in the general service area.

There are at present several thousand Negro citizens in Nashville who are of voting age and are not registered. This is a shocking fact, for if ever there was a time or need for all citizens to exercise their right of the ballot, the time is now.

In November the people of this nation will be faced with the choice of selecting a president the true American image or one who will alienate the foreign powers and bring us even closer to war. However, if these thousands who are not registered do not participate in this election, the freedom of your children and grandchildren will be placed in jeopardy by these negligent citizens.

If freedom is to prevail extremism must be given the boot by citizens who are registered voters. The free ballot is the symbol of democracy. It provides the key to a society of freedom, justice, and security.

Please register and vote and protect your children's future.

Remnants of funeral wreaths found in tombs show that ancient Egyptions grew such flowers as the lily, cornflower and narcissus.

Tennessean
9-13-64

Negro Group Backs Democratic Nominees

By FRANK SUTHERLAND

The Tennessee Voters Council, statewide organization seeking to unify Negroes in elections, yesterday endorsed. Some Democratic nominees running for national office in Tennessee, but withheld unqualified support from Sen. Albert Gore and one other.

The group, in an all-day session on the Fisk University campus, termed Gore and Robert Summitt, Democartic nominee for U.S. representative from the 3rd Congressional District, as "acceptable," but refused to endorse them outright.

Z. Alexander Looby, long-time Republican leader and member of the Metro Council, led the floor fight against Gore and Summit, saying: "We should support people who have supported us."

ENDORSED IN their races in the Nov. 3 general election were President Lyndon B. Johnson and his running mate, Sen. Hubert Humphrey; U.S. Rep. Ross Bass, democratic nominee for U.S. senator; U.S. Rep. Richard Fulton (D.) of the fifth congressional district; William R. Anderson of Waverly, Democratic nominee for sixth district congressman; Willard Yarbrough, Democratic nominee for second district congressman; George C. Grider, Memphis, Democratic nominee for ninth district congressman, and A. W. Willis, Memphis attorney, Democratic nominee for state representative.

✦ ✦ ✦

Guests of honor at the meeting were Bass, Fulton, Anderson, and Grider.

Bass received a loud, standing ovation when he was introduced by Nashville attorney John J. Hooker Jr. Bass asked the council for support of the Democratic ticket.

"As a Democratic nominee, I ask your assistance for the other Democratic nominees because the future of this nation rests on the decision that will be made in November," Bass said.

"There is a clear cut choice in this year's elections—like driving a pushbutton car.

"If you want to go backwards, push "R" for reverse—that's Republican.

"If you want to go forward, push "D" for drive—that's Democratic," Bass concluded.

FULTON told the council meeting that they must keep faith through the ups and downs of the next seven weeks.

"1964 will probably be the brightest moment of history," Fulton said.

"The Democratic nominees that are before you today represent the new look in government," he said.

Anderson told the TVC meeting that "Sen. Barry Goldwater has his watch set 100 years slow."

"Now he is asking us to set our watch 100 years slow," Anderson said.

Other resolutions adopted in the afternoon session included:

- A special emphasis on the endorsement of Yarborough. The council decided this was necessary in order to influence labor organizations to support Yarborough's candidacy in the Second Congressional District.
- Formation of a committee to study independent fund raising by TVC to support their campaign efforts. These efforts would include a mass membership program, a state wide newspaper, and a voter education program.
- Congratulations to the Negro members of the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for a "fine job in representing the people of this state."

In other action yesterday morning, the council heard reports of efforts securing votes in the August primary.

The Rev. Frank Gordon of Knoxville told the council that while East Tennessee is a Republican stronghold, "we must convince them the Democratic ticket is best for the Negro."

Avon Williams, co-chairman of the council's Middle Tennessee area, told the group there is a true realization of a "new day" in Tennessee politics.

"People of Tennessee—in particular the Negro citizens of Tennessee—have reached their maturity in politics," he said.

He said a major problem has been the "pitiful" voter registration among Negroes in Tennessee.

"We have run up against election commissions and in particular the Davidson County election commission, who don't want to see Negroes registered.

Willis, secretary of the council, told the meeting Bass carried all of the predominantly Negro wards in Shelby County and six of the seven candidates supported by the council won the primary in Memphis.

Voter Body Asks Probe Of Firings

The Tennessee Voters Council yesterday recommended that Gov. Frank Clement order an investigation of the firing of two state employes who refused to support Clement in the Aug. 6 primary and were dismissed three weeks later.

Rufus E. Jones and Fred L. Jones, both Negroes of Memphis, were dismissed from their position as state auditors Aug. 26 by Donald R. King, state commissioner of revenue.

TVC requested that if evidence of unfair firing was discovered, both men should be reinstated.

THE TVC resolution also requested the governor to support legislation "designed to prohibit the use of state employes in political campaigns and the practice of requesting contributions from state employes to political campaigns."

King, in firing the two Memphis employes, said only that they were guilty of any or all of three mistakes: inability to do the job, failure to take instruction from supervisors, or absent from duty without permission.

The TVC resolution, however, said:

"On further information coming before the council, it appears that, prior to the dismissal of these employes, their work was perfectly satisfactory, in fact outstanding in many respects."

JONES SAID after he was fired that his immediate superior told him his firing had nothing to do with his work performance.

The council said Jones had held his job more than a year and Davis his more than six months. The adopted resolution, in part, said:

". . . The Tennessee Voters Council hereby goes on record as being opposed to the practice of requiring any state employes to support any candidate for public office either through active campaigning or financial contributions solicited by his immediate supervisor.

". . . (IT IS) noticed that the vacancies (from the firings) were not filled by Negroes when job opportunities for Negroes are and have been limited because of racial descrimination. . .

"The Tennessee Voters Council does expect the Hon. Frank G. Clement . . . to carry out the campaign commitments and promises made to the Tennessee Voters Council relative to eliminating the practice of racial discrimination in the hiring and upgrading of Negro employes.

"Copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to . . . Clement."

Tennessean 9/13/64

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1964

Negroes Admitted to 5 Schools

By MARGARET McKEE
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Fourteen Negro children today entered four previously all-white county schools and one school desegregated last year.

The students were enrolled under the county's one-step desegregation plan put into effect this fall.

County Schools Supt. George Barnes said one Negro student entered Millington Central, which has grades 7-12; one entered Bartlett High; two entered Scenic Hills (grades 1-8); three entered Whitehaven (grades 1-12), with one of these in elementary school; and seven are in Millington East (grades 1-6).

Millington East had six Negro students last year following federal requirements that schools serving military installations be desegregated. Only one Negro student who applied to transfer to an all-white school was rejected "because he lived closer to the school he was already attending," Barnes said.

The desegregation went smoothly, Barnes said. He said transfer applications will be accepted through tomorrow.

COUNTY'S PLAN

The county's 12-grade desegregation plan, approved by Federal Judge Boyd in March, states that any pupil—Negro or white—could apply for transfer from his present school to any other school in his immediate neighborhood.

Approval for the transfer must be given by principals of both schools involved and by Supt. Barnes.

The 61 county schools have

Pictures on Page 8

an enrollment of about 45,000 students, Barnes said.

In a typical opening-day scene, much the same at all schools, children and mothers flooded into Scenic Hills School from buses and cars and on foot. A teacher cautiously treaded her way across the parking lot, carrying a small aquarium for her classroom.

Turn to Page 12—
REGISTRATION

Registration Dates For City Schools

(Continued From Page 1)

Mothers escorting their school-age youngsters on the first day often had two or three pre-schoolers trailing along as well. One mother got out of the family car with four children in tow while a fifth child, a little blond boy, yelled his protest at being left behind in the car with Daddy.

Florida City, south of here, caught fire and was destroyed. Damage estimated at $300,000.

- A boxcar was ripped away from a halted train and sent rolling eight miles to Fort Lauderdale where it crashed into an automobile seriously injuring one person.

- Windows in the Deauville, Americana, Carillon and other plush resort hotels at Miami Beach were smashed making a shambles of the hotel lobbies.

- Windows in many guests' rooms also were knocked out injuring some of the visitors.

Safety patrol boys were on duty at the crossing next to the school, outfitted in their white hats and shoulder-bands and carrying red flags. But the major work of directing the heavy traffic fell to the capable hands of a white-gloved policewoman, Mrs. David Garrett of the sheriff's squad.

ARRAY OF BIKES

The bicycle racks were soon filled with shiny bikes—and some showing a hard summer's use.

A big bulletin board just inside the schoolhouse door directed children to their proper rooms, while a teacher at an information desk took care of the youngsters who haven't yet attained the reading stage. Mrs. Martha Branch, the principal, and the teachers stood by for extra assistance.

While county schools got into full swing, city schools began registration with grades 10-12 registering today and grades 1-9 to register tomorrow. Grades 1-6 in the city register tomorrow at 8:30 a.m., as does grade 7, while grade 8 registers at 10:30 a.m. and grade 9 at 1 p.m. City schools begin classes Tuesday.

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1964

'Sample Ballot' Triggers Protests

The attorney general's office may be asked to investigate election-eve literature distribution by some Clayton Elam campaign workers, a Negro political leader said last night.

The disclosure came after it was reported some Elam workers copied and widely distributed the Negro Shelby County Democratic Club's sample ballot Wednesday night in predominantly white East Memphis sections. When asked, they told several persons they were from the Republican Association and "this is who the Negroes are for."

"We want to know how they got our literature and whether or not this type of misrepresentation is covered by election laws," said Russell B. Sugarmon Jr., Democratic Club chairman. "If it's not (covered), it's certainly a deplorable type of politics and we think the public ought to know about it."

The sample ballot, an accurate list of the Democratic Club's candidates, was headed by the statement: "We must elect these candidates to stop Senator (Barry) Goldwater."

Below this were the pictures of "the freedom seven" candidates—William N. Morris for sheriff, Negro Charles E. Ware for constable, District 2, and Negro Jesse H. Turner for the state Constitutional Convention.

The other four, candidates in the Democratic Primary, were: Representative Ross Bass for United States Senate, Squire George W. Grider for Congress, Mr. Sugarmon for state senator and Negro attorney A. W. Willis for state representative.

The material apparently was distributed in hopes of showing Mr. Morris, one of the leading candidates in the sheriff's race, as a candidate of the Negroes and anti-Goldwater forces.

One witness said he saw the literature being loaded into two cars at the Elam headquarters at 1403 Union Wednesday night and that Mr. Elam and attorney Seymour S. Rosenberg of Germantown, the candidate's publicity chairman, were present.

Mr. Elam and Mr. Rosenberg yesterday both denied that they knew anything about the matter.

"It must have been some Republicans," said Mr. Rosenberg.

"I don't run that kind of campaign," said Mr. Elam.

However, Eugene S. Goldberger, president of Tri-State Press, Inc., at 277 Jefferson, told a reporter for The Commercial Appeal that he had printed such material for Mr. Rosenberg.

Mr. Goldberger declined to say how many of the ballots were printed but said the ballots were made from a copy furnished by Mr. Rosenberg.

When asked about this, Mr. Rosenberg said he would prepare a statement for release later last night. But later, he could not be reached for comment.

Other groups indirectly involved in the incident, however, were quick to comment.

"We will definitely look into it," said Harry Wellford, a member of the state Republican Executive Committee. "Whether it had any adverse effect or not, it is a vicious type of politics that anyone interested in good government would be appalled at."

Mr. Morris said he had received reports of the incident but did not know what, if any, action he would take.

"This is the vicious type of campaigning we have been up against all along, so I wasn't very surprised," he said.

A Shelby County Election Commission official said the commission had not received any reports on the matter but said it would investigate if a formal complaint were filed.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1964 SECOND SECTION—PAGE 17

Negro Attorney Willis Wins Nomination for Legislature

By JOHN SPENCE
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Shelby County Democrats have nominated a Negro for the Tennessee Legislature for the first time in the 20th Century. Attorney A. W. Willis will face a Republican labor leader, Garvin Crawford, in the Nov. 3 general election.

Willis won nomination yesterday in a four-way contest with Aubrey Fox, an Illinois Central railroad employe and union member; Squire Lawrence Hughes of Arlington, a former legislator; and Max Lucas Jr., young attorney and newcomer to Shelby politics.

Crawford defeated Orrin W. Pickett, Negro real estate man who was supported by the remnants of the George W. Lee faction of the GOP.

—Press-Scimitar Staff Photo by Ken Ross

BOB JAMES WON AGAIN—Just like two years ago, Bob James, Memphis businessman, won the GOP nomination for Congress, and is shown in a victory celebration at political headquarters last night. He is surrounded by family and supporters. The only difference this time is that he runs in November against George Grider, Democratic nominee, instead of Rep. Cliff Davis as he did two years ago.

CONTESTED RACE

The November election promises to be a most hotly contested general election for Shelby's five Senate and 13 House seats.

Fourteen of the Democrats enter that election after defeating opponents in the primary; 16 of the Republicans were unopposed.

BIG WINNERS

The big winners in the Democratic primary, besides Willis, were:

Rep. Charles H. O'Brien, for Senate Seat 29.

Rep. Joe M. Pipkin, for Senate Seat 30.

Leland Carter, for Senate Seat 33.

Winner of the second Republican contest was:

Lawrence Naab.

Other Democratic winners of Senate nominations were Sen. Tom Todd, who won renomination, and Lewis Taliaferro, who won renomination after a layout of two years in which he unsuccessfully sought a seat in Congress.

SLATE COMPLETED

Completing the Democratic House slate will be:

Charles Burch, James E. Williams, Rep. Joan Strong, Ralph Farmer, Rep. Marvin Brode, Rep. Marvin Spruill, D. J. (Jack) Smith Jr., Rep. Robert Fargarson, Rep. Hugh Stanton Jr., Rep. Jack McNeill, Rep. John B. Maxwell Jr., and Rep. Edgar Gillock.

The Democrats will have eight veterans of House service seeking re-election and five newcomers.

ALL UNOPPOSED

The Republican Senate nominees, all unopposed in the primary, are:

M. B. Adelson III, for seat 29; W. K. Weldon, for seat 30; J. C. Strange, for seat 31; Mrs. Keith Spurrier, seat 32; Frank B. Liddell Jr., seat 33.

Republican House nominees, besides Crawford and Naab, are:

James A. Shepherd, J. Malcolm Gentry, Glenn Medick, James M. Avent Jr., Mrs. Sunshine Snyder, James E. Harpster, True Redd, John D. Peeples Jr., Ferdinand Landau, Eugene Lafoy Smith, Mrs. Edward H. Storer.

Most interest centered in the Joe Pipkin-Tim Schaeffer contest for the nomination for Senate District 30.

Both attended the '63 General Assembly as House members. Pipkin had two terms more experience than Schaeffer. A young insurance man and winner of the Jaycees' most recent "Young Man of the Year" award, Pipkin "ran on his record," while Schaeffer, a 36-year-old attorney, campaigned on the issues of county court reapportionment and legislative reform.

Pipkin's margin, from unofficial returns, was about 3,000 votes.

NAACP COUNSEL

Willis, 39-year-old attorney often in the news as counsel for the NAACP, was leading his nearest opponent, 27-year-old Max Lucas, by about 5,000 votes. Aubrey Fox was running fourth. Squire Hughes, with a big rural vote, was third and some 7,000 votes back of Willis.

Russell B. Sugarmon Jr., only other Negro candidate for the Legislature in the Democratic primary, was second by about 3,000 votes in the three-way race he lost to Rep. O'Brien. Richard Ryan, third man, was 20,000 votes back of Sugarmon. All three are lawyers.

EASY WINS

Other Democratic candidates won handily, their margins over their opponents ranging from 30,000 votes (Taliaferro over his fellow attorney, Tom Buford) to about a 350-vote lead for James E. Williams over Grover N. McCormick Jr.

Republicans Crawford and Naab, backed by the Republican Association, had about 10-to-1 or 9-to-1 margins over their opponents, Pickett and W. Lessley Lay.

District 29

Charles H. O'Brien
Democrat

M. B. Adelson III
Republican

District 32

Lewis Taliaferro
Democrat

Mrs. Keith Spurrier
Republican

District 30

Joe M. Pipkin
Democrat

W. K. Weldon
Republican

District 33

Leland Carter
Democrat

Frank B. Liddell Jr.
Republican

Not pictured are Sen. Tom Todd, Democrat, and J. C. Strange, Republican.

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1964

Negroes Claim Housing Bans

Protest To LBJ By Urban League Cites Federal Projects In City

The National Urban League yesterday disclosed a request to President Johnson to end racial discrimination in Federally-aided housing projects in Memphis and eight other Tennessee cities.

The projects were part of a list of several hundred Federally-aided programs in 24 states. Under the Civil Rights Law, passed last month, Federal aid to institutions which discriminate wholly or in part on the basis of race can be cut off.

Walter Simmons, director of the Memphis Housing Authority, said he had received no complaints about segregation in the eight housing projects administered by the agency.

"We're subject to laws passed by Congress and are always mindful of them," he said. "It's a matter for the people in the projects—if they want to integrate, Okay."

Mr. Simmons said 73 per cent of the occupants and 59 per cent of the staff members under the housing authority were Negroes.

Other Tennessee cities on the Urban League's list were Chattanooga, Clarksville, Jackson, Johnson City, Kingsport, Knoxville, Murfreesboro and Nashville.

The Urban League also accused several Memphis hospitals of racial bias. Hospital officials denied the accusations.

Hospitals singled out were the Tennessee Psychiatric Hospital, West Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital, City of Memphis Hospitals, E. H. Crump Hospital, Le Bonheur Children's Hospital, Les Passees Clinic, Memphis and Shelby County Health Center, St. Jude's Hospital, Walter Chandler Clinic of Memphis Hospital and the West Tennessee Cancer Clinic.

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1964

No Integrated Exchange Now

There are no immediate plans for a cultural exchange program between white and Negro high schools, Hugh Bosworth, president of the City School Board, said.

Earlier in the week, E. C. Stimbert, city school superintendent, said the idea was under study by representatives of the white and Negro principals' association. Groups that might be involved in the exchange would include glee clubs, choirs, debate teams and student councils, Stimbert said.

The proposal triggered a protest from a group led by Richard Ely, president of Memphis Citizens' Council, at the school board meeting yesterday.

"I suggest you'd better go slow on integration," Ely said.

Another member of the protesting group, Willis Ayres asked:

"Is this not an out-growth of so-called proposals made to the Board of Education by the NAACP?" Bosworth repeated his statement about no immediate plans.

Chicago City Defender July 18 1964

Voters Council Head Resigns

The Rev. Charles F. Williams, of Memphis, has announced his resignation of the presidency of the Tennessee Voters Council, because, he said, "I cannot head a movement for Rep. Ross Bass, a man whose election I feel would not be in the best interest of Tennessee."

The Rev. Mr. Williams, who is Grand Worthy Master of the Prince Hall Grand Masonic Lodge of Tennessee, said he will support Gov. Frank G. Clement in the race for the U. S. Senate.

The break came following an explosive TVC convention here three weeks ago when Nashville attorney Avon Williams, president of the TVC middle region, threatened to kick out of the organization and the convention all TVC officers and members who supports Clement's candidacy.

The Rev. Mr. Williams' statement in full:

"For the past three years I have served as chairman of the Tennessee Voters Council. During this time I have strived to give honest, forthright leadership in the efforts to advance the State of Tennessee along the path of full and free participation of all the citizens in the Democratic process.

"On last Saturday, June 27, the Tennessee Voters Council endorsed Ross Bass for United States senator. This endorsement without a doubt represented the majority sentiment of the people there assembled.

"I am certain it does not represent the feeling of the majority of Negro citizens of the state.

"The choice made was not my personal choice. Ordinarily I would have felt compelled to follow this endorsement. I am not endorsing Ross Bass and I am not supporting him for the Senate seat formerly held by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

"There are two factors which have caused me to make this decision. In the first place there was too much personal bitterness injected by those who supported Bass. I believe that such an endorsement can and should be made without questioning the sincerity or motives of those who happen to support other candidates.

"In the second place, I do not feel that the action taken by the Tennessee Voters Council represents the majority thinking of the Negroes across the state.

"Since the meeting I have been deluged with phone and personal calls from persons all across the state asking that I assist in a grassroots voters' movement for Gov. Frank Clement.

"I have searched my conscience and cannot in good faith continue to head a movement election I feel would not be in the best interest of Tennessee. I cannot honestly turn my back on Frank Clement, a man who has revolutionized new job opportunities for Negroes in this state on all levels of state employment. I am therefore resigning as chairman of the Tennessee Voters Council and will give whatever support I am able to give the Honorable Frank G. Clement in his bid for election to the United States Senate.

"I am doing this with malice toward none but in the interest of continued good government in Tennessee and with a view toward helping in the election of a man who has shown time and time again that he has the vision and the courage to meet the needs of all of the people of the state of Tennessee without regard to race, color or creed."

Memphis Press-Scimitar

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

CHARLES H. SCHNEIDER, Editor EDWARD J. MEEMAN, Editor Emeritus

W. FRANK AYCOCK JR., Business Manager

Address: 495 Union Avenue Telephone: 526-2141; Want Ads, 526-8892

Page 6 Friday, July 10, 1964

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

Other Cities--And Memphis

In one city after another, there have been racial disorders, lasting many days, sometimes weeks and months.

Finally businessmen say: "We can't stand this any longer; it must stop.

And what do they do to stop it? They get a bi-racial citizens committee appointed "to restore communication between the races."

This occurred in Birmingham. It has just occurred in St. Augustine.

In Memphis such a committee was formed BEFORE there could be racial disorders—the Memphis Committee on Community Relations. And there has been no violence. Now that the Civil Rights Act has been passed, and is being generally observed, it is not to be expected that there will be any disorders.

What proved to be the remedy in other cities, proved to be a preventive in Memphis. Prevention is better than cure.

Such forethought should be our watchword in other civic matters.

Rights Law Problems May Top Gains: White

Olin White, Nashville lawyer and president of the Tennessee Bar Association, said yesterday he expects the recently enacted Civil Rights Law will create more problems than it solves.

In an address to the Nashville Rotary Club, White said he anticipates considerable litigation will grow out of the act "but it isn't the sort of business my profession necessarily goes looking for."

Speaking on the subject, "An Interpretation of the Civil Rights Law," White said:

"The question involved i whether in giving civil right to some infringes on the civ rights of somebody else."

HE DISCUSSED two section of the new law public accom modations and employment and said both sections hold p tential trouble for businessme

In discussing public accomm dations he described a case i which a barber shop operato might not want to cut the hai of a Negro patron.

He said that in such a case th barber shop owner might fe that some of his barbers woul quit and that since he didn't cu women's hair because it wa "different" he felt he could re fuse to cut the hair of th Negro customer.

Under the law, White said this would be referred to a com munity counseling service estab lished by the act which woul try to resolve the differenc through persuasion. "Some mor cynical among us would sugges it was coercion rather than per suasion," White said.

HE SAID IF the barber sti refuses to cut the Negro's hai that ultimately he may have t pay for his own lawyer, the law yer for the Negro patron, cos for the case and suffer the los of time involved. In employmen disputes, he said, the employe who refuses to hire a Negro ma also ultimately have to hire hi and pay back wages.

In employment he said, at th very least the employers are go ing to be required to keep con siderably more voluminous rec ords than before.

White said that in reading the act he had found that religious institutions are permitted to discriminate in hiring.

"Some of them have encouraged demonstrations," he said, "and yet they seem to have taken good care of themselves in all this."

The attorney, who is a member of the law firm, Manier, Crouch, White and Herod, said he felt that demonstrations which led up to the passing of the law were "illegal."

Bar Member Pleads For Negroes

By JAMES H. WHITE
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Negro lawyers should be admitted to the Memphis and Shelby County Bar Association, James E. Irwin, chairman of the Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee, said today.

Irwin has practiced law in Memphis 24 years and is now a member of the Bar Association's public relations committee.

His statement came after Jesse Turner, president of the NAACP said local professional groups, including bar, teacher and medical organizations, should be integrated.

CALLED SILLY

Irwin said it's "silly" for the Bar to exclude Negro lawyers.

"Our President, Congress and courts have recognized the equal rights of all men to enjoy the benefits of freedom," he said.

"Our Bar Association should take the lead by demonstrating to the community our support of national laws."

PRESIDENT SPEAKS

James M. Manire, president of the Bar Association, said he could understand why Turner made his statement and said Irwin's statement "was a good one," but the whole Bar should take up the question rather than the president taking a position.

The question of integrating the Bar Association came up last year. A motion to integrate was defeated.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

QUARTERLY REPORT TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL for July, August, September 1964

of The Virginia Council on Human Relations
by
Heslip Lee

I. Civil Rights Bill's passage has placed us in a new dimension. Compliance has gone well - better than most people expected. Problems in Virginia have been small in number and in stature, but some have resulted. Membership cards; 15% service charge; outrageous charges through two menus; some problems in voter registration in Richmond; golf courses; some individual defiance; and many haven't yet been patronized.

VCHR office sent out a request that local councils take the inititive in creating a co-ordinating committee with other agency representitives to assist communities in compliance. Reports have come in from most communities and we have been able to keep abreast of most community developments.

The next decade will determine whether the South learns to avoid the subtleties which have long been adopted in North. We cannot afford to let up, but must give leadership for the next decade to educate and implement compliance.

Titles VI & VII are yet to be implemented and here we must assist.

II. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964- Community Relations Service

A state-wide conference is needed to educate our local council leaders both as to what local communities may expect from these two agencies and also what local councils may do to assist these two agencies.

We must await the time when both of these agencies are officially organized and properly staffed, but this should be done in the near future.

III. Many council leaders have felt that the National Election is of such paramount importance that we should, as individuals, work for the next month unreservedly for the assurance of the best possible Chief Executive in the White House .

IV. Now to Staff activities:

A. Through the arrangements with NAIRO, we have a new staff member, Mr. Bobby D. Doctor. Under the agreement, we are to pay one-half of his $5,000 salary plus his expenses to a conference next August.

Mr. Doctor has been working in Voter Registration; has met with Youth leaders and will be doing quiet a bit in this field; Has been reading materials which will acquaint him with both SRC and VCHR; has accompained the Executive Director to Hopewell's Council meeting; and has assisted the state staff in routine office work.

We are about to work out an arrangement whereby Mr. Doctor can visit 15 cities in Virginia and do surveys of the atmosphere and conditions in each through interviews with agency heads. If this arrangement is worked out, his expenses will be paid by another agency with whom we shall share this information.

Mr. Doctor will work with Miss Finch, Mr. Caravati, Mr. Lee and through any and all local councils during the next year.

B. Henry Caravati, Director of Development, has been actively contacting business and industrial leaders for financial support, and he will be able to carry his work through the remainder of this year. Reactions of those upon whom he calls vary from giving $1,000 to saying that sub-machine guns should be used to stop integration.

Outdoor Billboard Advertising Agencies have agreed to display 40-50 signs bearing the name of VCHR which say "BE COLOR BLIND - HIRE THE BEST MAN". Costs of these signs are ten dollars each for printing with no charge for the displaying which will run from one to three months each.

The plan for closer relationships with the Under-Secretary of Defense for Civil Rights has hit a snag in the Pentagon with a disillusionment by the staff there in any vital and active inititive from the Military leaders. The staff is resigning with only a letter being sent to most of the Military bases in Virginia recommending that the Commanding Officers work with the Virginia Council.

A brochure designed especially for the business men is being developed. The idea came from the ~~head~~ Chairman of the ~~Virginia Insurance Commission~~ State Corporation Commission which stated that Insurance Companies were being hit more heavily than anyone else when rioting and looting takes place. Mr. Caravati was told that if we could prepare a brochure showing what VCHR had done and what we seek to do, that if we were convincing then money would be no problem for our operation.

Mr. Caravati continues to cultivate some 300 top state industrial leaders for eventual interviews and contributions. Many contacts have brought forth definite promises for contributions.

Mr. Caravati has also been handling much of the work which Greg Shinert had begun, that is, screening employees for certain firms which have asked us for assistance in hiring Negroes for the first time.

C. Miss Mary Finch - has been off duty during the Summer because of an arrangement whereby she only desires to make $1200 per year so that her financial plans will not be jeopordized. However, she is back in business and is continuing to visit communities where we either have no local council, or new and weak local councils seeking to strengthen these. Her's is a vital work to our over-all cause. On October 13, we shall organize a local council at Mannassas, Virginia, where Miss Finch laid the groundwork for this reality.

D. The Executive Director continues to work in many directions. Some of the areas where he has been involved since the last meeting of the Executive Committee are:

1. Working with restaurants and places of public accomodations to negotiate for peaceful compliance to the Civil Rights Act.

2. He has given two Radio addresses and has been on T.V. six times since June 13.

3. He has worked with five local councils in setting up yearly programs.

4. He has attended the Annual Meeting of Directors in Atlanta and another meeting in Atlanta being briefed on the Economic Opportunity Act.

5. He has attended five meetings in Washington with the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, The Community Relations Service, The Pentagon, and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities.

6. He has spoken to Summer Seminars at Norfolk State College, Virginia Lutheran Church Youth Week at Massanetta Springs, keynote address in Charlotte, North Carolina to the Thomas Jefferson Regional Unitarian Church Convention, Addressed the Prince Edward County NAACP, Annual Freedom Rally, spoke twice to the Conference of the Virginia Church of the Brethren at Bridgewater College, addressed the Radford and Hopewell local councils, delivered fourteen sermons in churches in Maryland and Virginia, and conducted one w edding, in addition to regular office work and interviews.

V. At the Executive Committee Meeting of VCHR on September 30, the following items were approved:

1. That the New River Council on Human Relations, located in Giles County, Virginia, become an affiliated local council of VCHR upon their request which was read to the Executive Committee.

2. That the Rockbridge County-Buena Vista Council on Human Relations become an affiliated local council of VCHR upon their request which was read to the Executive Committee.

3. That the Department of Development, headed by Henry L. Caravati, which has been a temporary project, be made a continuing part of the work of VCHR, and that this department be reviewed from time to time by the Executive Committee until such time as it is financially strong enough to be budgeted under the total VCHR budget.

4. That the Executive Director, Heslip Lee, be given permission to work for the Community Relations Service of the Department of Commerce on a per diem basis, subject to calls from the Honorable Leroy Collins. Mr. Lee will be allowed to use his own judgement as to the amount of time he gives this agency and all money he receives from such work will be his without and deductions from his regular salary from VCHR.

5. That the Executive Directro be authorized to institute suit against George McMillan for a breach of his contract with the Council should he be unable to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of differences with Mr. McMillan by October 15, 1964.

6. That VCHR proceed with plans to celebrate our tenth Anniversary in January, 1965, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. A Committee was established to work out plans for this special event. Mr Carl Auvil of Fairfax County was elected Chairman of the Committee/

VI. I acknowledge a report entitled REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF STATE COUNCIL DIRECTORS. I concur wholeheartedly with the report with strong exceptions from point 5, entitled Finances. I would withhold comments at this time, but feel that the committee went far over its rights to recommend for the state councils such radical departures from the present procedures of financing as is included in 5e of its report. Furthermore, I feel that any report given as one from state councils should have had the approval of State Directors before being presented the SRC staff and Executive Committee. This is no reflection on SRC, but is a minority report of procedure and a negative vote for the official records from one Director, at least at this date.

It is my personal belief that state councils have developed in a much too independent manner, and have come to the end of our first decade of operation being too differently structured, to make recommendations to SRC's Executive Committee for such changes as are included in the report without long, and CAREFUL study by a Committee which includes at least a knowledge of what is being presented SRC's Executive Committee under the atmosphere of the state directors.

VII. Enclosed is a financial report for the past quarter.

P A ✓ Perhaps you
might work
Happy, clarifying
manner in which
report was
presented to
Exec Comm. see
VI

$1,500

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

September 28 64

Paul Anthony

$1,500

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

September 28 64

Paul Anthony

To: Paul Anthony

Here is the additional material on the job discussion. The minutes of the Board meeting in August and these minutes have been mailed to all the persons who will attend the Sunday afternoon meeting at my house.

Kay Jones
10-1-64

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
October 1, 1964

Special Commission on Staff

The Commission met at the Presbyterian Student Center next door to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations at 10 a.m. on September 9, 1964. Members of the Commission present at the meeting were: Will Campbell, Chairman, Martha Ragland, Lewis Sinclair, Adele Schweid, William Willis, and Rev. Sam Dodson, Jr. Mr. Willis and Rev. Dodson were serving as ex-officio members. Kay Jones served as staff representative. Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council staff was present at the request of the Commission. Kay Jones reviewed the discussion during the Board meeting on August 19. (See page 2 of the minutes, and cover letter sent to all Board members). The proposal as outlined in the minutes would involve considerable redirection of the Council's program and activities.

Paul Anthony stated that the rough and tumble is ahead in the real integration of the school system, Urban Renewal etc. There is clear need to attract new resources and skills. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is in a unique position of having over $10,000 from the Field Foundation which it can depend on for 1965. The Southern Regional Council will consider the possibility of adding $5,000 making a total of $15,000 for additional staff. The time has come when groups who once considered us enemies, such as business and industrial leaders, and local government officials are now beginning to ask for help. They now want peaceful progress in race relations.

Sam Dodson as Chairman of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations was asked about the future plans of the Commission. He felt that they were uncertain, and that there has not been a meeting of the Commission for several months, but one is planned in the near future. A proposal has been made to the Governor for a two year budget of sizable proportions, and some studies are already underway. The Commission has one full time professional staff member, Mr. J. L. Perkins, and an office and clerical assistance. The Commission office is located at 328 Cordell Hull Building. Mr. Perkins is working with Charles Cleland of the University of Tennessee on a broad survey of public accommodations and services in Tennessee. Consideration is being given to requesting funds through the Legislature.

Mrs. Schweid commented that the continuity and direction of the Governor's Commission has some influence on the future of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Mr. Dodson agreed that the Governor's Commission might well take over some of the services which has been rendered formerly by the Council.

Paul Anthony commented that the Tennessee Council may consider one of its functions as that of a fair critic of the Commission, offering support or criticism as indicated.

The following matters were considered as potential items for Council study and action:

1. Capital Punishment. During the past 20 years what was the race and economic status of the persons condemned to death in our state. How many of them had competent legal counsel? What was the race and economic status of a comparative group also accused of a capital offense?

2. Illiteracy. In a state in which functional illiteracy ranges from 9 to 33 per cent, this is a matter of concern. The need is to present dramatic figures to people, which the press will then pick up; and in turn this will begin to arouse public opinion.

3. Urban Renewal. With planning commissions and other governmental agencies involved with urban renewal projects, we must find effective ways of showing the direction which this is taking in the south. The kinds of questions which are asked of city planners can help them to see that they may be building in walls of segregation which will cause future disruption.

4. Education. Some aspects of public education are always of concern. For example: the cost of drop outs. The needs of culturally deprived pre-school children. Stimulating the community to achieve integration rather than segregation.

Staff job is to give guidance and information to citizens ready to work for change. There was a difference of opinion on whether surveys and studies made by the Council must be scientifically planned. Mrs. Ragland stated that citizens asking a series of questions of a particular subject in a community gets them involved, and builds public interest.

In commenting on the job as described in the minutes of the August 19 board meeting, it was agreed that the need was for an imaginative person, genuinely committed to the goals of equality of opportunity, and not just a "spellbinder". Mr. Anthony noted that there was so much to be done that administration can become a goal in itself. Vasco Smith pointed out that we must have strong local councils, which we do not have. Will Campbell in summarizing the discussion reemphasized this by saying that the most important thing before the Council was the building of strong local councils and local initiative.

Mr. Campbell gave brief summaries of two persons who had the kinds of qualifications we were requesting. He was requested to follow up

on candidates. The committee will be notified. The offer of the Southern Regional Council to pay travel expenses for candidates to come to Tennessee for interviews, was gratefully accepted. (Later, it developed that one candidate was not interested in considering a job change at this time, and the other was not recommended for consideration.)

Funds for Staff Increase

It is proposed that the council can offer salary of approximately $8,000. From the Field Foundation money and the SRC contribution this could be met for one year. It is recognized that to meet the rough budget given below, the Council will have to raise $7,000 In 1963, we raised $4,359. Through September 30, we have raised $2,793.25.

Director	$8,000
Kay Jones	6,000
Office Sec.	3,000
Other	8,500
Total	$26,500

INCOME	
Field Foundation Balance at end of '64	$7,000
Grant for 1965	7,500
SRC Contribution	5,000
Total	$19,500

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

KJ/eah

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

October 1, 1964

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The attached summary of our current membership and financial situation is forwarded in accordance with your request of September 4, 1964. The summary was made for a double purpose, and may need an explanation.

The Special Account is the Field Foundation money on hand. We have not received any Field Foundation money during 1964. A grant of $7,500 was received in November 1963 to be used anytime after March 1964. We anticipate a similar grant this November for use in 1965.

The unpaid members are ones who have not paid during this calendar year but are still carried because we anticipate that they will do so. Some of them are old line members, and consequently are still on our mailing list, and we intend to continue billing them.

Included is also a report on the Special Account which has been omitted from the past two quarterly reports.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1964

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

	1964	1963
January	$ 177.00	$ 826.00
February	81.00	221.10
March	644.00	409.50
April	341.00	1,228.00
May	263.00	802.90
June	439.75	567.50
July	336.50	228.00
August	340.00	76.00
September	171.00	186.00
Total	$2,793.25	$4,545.00

FUNDS ON HAND - October 1, 1964

Regular Account - $1,240.34

Special Account - 8,061.94
(Savings Acct. $7,184.11)
(Checking Acct. 877.83)

SOURCES OF MEMBERSHIP & DUES

City	New		Old		Total Paid	Total Unpaid
Nashville	33	+	206	=	239	195
Memphis	25	+	51	=	76	35
Chattanooga	9	+	16	=	25	12
Knoxville	3	+	22	=	25	5
Oak Ridge	3	+	19	=	22	19
Murfreesboro	0	+	10	=	10	2
Bristol	3	+	12	=	15	11
Jackson	0	+	9	=	9	9
State-at-large	7	+	29	=	36	13
Out-of-state	--	+	13	=	13	4
Total	83		387		470	305

October 1, 1964

FOUNDATION GRANTS (SRC)

February	$1,500
April	1,500
July	1,500
Total	$4,500

Making the total funds raised
$ 7,293.25

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT*

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T

F O R Q U A R T E R S E N D I N G - May 31, 1964 & August 31, 1964

INCOME: Funds Available in Checking Account	$1,404.33	
Transfer of Funds from Savings to Checking	$3,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDS		$4,404.33

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (net)	$1,272.02	
Federal Taxes	304.21	
Travel Staff	310.38	
Travel Board	587.60	
Workshops	319.66	
Secretary Service	82.07	
Printing	342.24	
Publications	31.60	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,249.78
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT		$1,154.55
BALANCE IN SAVINGS ACCOUNT		$7,184.11
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$8,338.66

*This is a supplementary copy for the September 17, and June 27 copies of the Financial Statement for the Tennessee Council.

SEP 29 1964

JA copy ✓ LWD ✓
AU VJ ✓
PWC
BP ✓
PA
MM

(Have you seen this?)

QUARTERLY REPORT, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1964
ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 3, 1964

In this quarter the Reverend Norman C. Jimerson resigned as Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations and moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, having accepted a position with Kalamazoo College. He was succeeded by J. Edwin Stanfield, who was employed by the Board of Directors on August 15, 1964. Mr. Stanfield's employment officially began on September 15.

On the same date, August 15, the Board of Directors voted to move the office of the Council to Huntsville.

Mrs. Myrtice Hubbard, secretary in the Council office, secured a teaching position in Tuscaloosa. Her employment officially terminated September 15, but she has continued to help in the office on weekends.

The Council office has not yet been moved to Huntsville. The Executive Director, after inspecting a number of possible offices, chose space on the ground floor of the new 2109 West Clinton Building. This office is now being prepared to our specifications concerning division of the space and decor. It is due to be ready between October 10 and October 15.

In addition to looking for office space and acceptable housing arrangements for his family in Huntsville, the Executive Director has attended a meeting in Tuskegee on September 13, a meeting of the Huntsville Chapter on September 22, an NCCJ meeting in Huntsville on September 24. He spoke at a meeting of the Mississippi Council in Waveland, Mississippi on September 30 and spent an evening in Mobile en route for the purpose of meeting some of the Mobile members. A couple of days were spent working with a group of clergymen who were attempting to start a bi-racial ministerial group in Birmingham. The Board of Directors met in Birmingham on September 26. The Executive Director spent all other Saturdays and two Monday in the office in Birmingham,

As the attached statements will show, the state of the Alabama Council relative to membership and finances is not good. The Board of Directors has taken cognizance of this fact and has taken some steps to relieve the situation at least temporarily. The Executive Director hopes to develop a firmer organization and a sound financial basis as a matter of first importance.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Edwin Stanfield

J. Edwin STanfield
Executive Director

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
INCOME STATEMENT
October 3, 1964

SOURCE	AMOUNT 1963	AMOUNT 1964 - Sept. 30
Memberships	$ 1,856.50	$ 1,294.50
Contributions	4,347.87	3,925.51
America's Conscience Fund		3,000.00
Fox Foundation	1,000.00	
Unitarian Universalist Assoc.		1,000.00
Southern Regional Council	6,600.00	4,500.00
Sale of Literature		39.15
Refunds	34.10	1,105.28*
Miscellaneous		1,438.10**
TOTALS	$ 13,838.47	$ 16,302.54

There are 277 paid members in the state of Alabama for 1964

*Most of the refund account is money that was refunded to us by the American Ethical Union for the program that was held last October in Tuskegee.

**This account includes the money that was transferred from the savings account to the checking account.

[From VJ's desk - apparently detached from Q Report]

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 17, 1964

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

For the Quarter Ending August 31, 1964

INCOME

From SRC	$1,500.00
Membership	1,116.25
Total	$2,616.25

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (Net)	$1,673.02*
Federal Government	399.40*
Rent	180.00
Printing	9.79
Phone & Telegraph	127.41
Postage	102.37
Office Supplies	158.63
New South Subscriptions	390.00
Books & Pamphlets	6.85
Equipment & Installing Air Conditioner	46.35
Memphis Chapter	18.00
Nashville Chapter	60.00
Total	$3,171.82

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$2,259.78
Income for Quarter	2,616.25
Total	$4,876.03
Expenditures for Quarter	3,171.82
Balance	$1,704.21

*This includes check for 4 months salaries and Federal tax payments.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
July, August, September, 1964

INCOME

Memberships	$ 63.00
Contributions	345.00
Southern Regional Council	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	321.20*
TOTAL INCOME	$ 2,229.20

321.
63.
345.
729.

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 2,033.82
Housing Allowance	375.00
Social Security	351.22
Travel	177.00
Rent	270.00
Office Supplies	178.84
Telephone	305.82
New South	14.00
Miscellaneous	655.65
TOTAL EXPENSES	$ 4,361.35

****

Cash on Hand July 1, 1964	$ 2,209.34
Income July, August, September	2,229.20
TOTAL CASH ON HAND	$ 4,438.54
Expenditures during period	4,361.35
Cash October 1, 1964	$ 77.19

*Three Hundred dollars was paid to the Alabama Council on Human Relations for the use of the office and secretary during the month of July.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

June 1, 1964, through August 31, 1964

Balance brought forward June 1, 1964			$ 185.74
INCOME:			
Memberships	$1,113.00		
New South	234.00		
Contributions	221.00		
Miscellaneous	85.50		
Field Foundation Grant * *	1,500.00		
Bldg. & Loan withdrawal	1,836.07		
Travel Refund	49.83		
Grants-in-Aid (SRC)	1,500.00		
Taxes withheld but unremitted	803.80		
Total Income			$7,343.20
			$7,528.94
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 168.00		
Postage	99.00		
Telephone	27.96		
Office Supplies	100.42		
Travel	419.73		
Salaries	2,145.81		
New South	238.00		
Miscellaneous	137.42		
Second Quarter Taxes, Federal	325.32		
" " " State	39.18		
Total		$3,700.84	
Field Foundation			
Salaries	$2,451.25		
Travel	[illegible]		
Distribution	27.00		
Administration	31.45		
Second Quarter Taxes, Federal	434.30		
" " " State	34.34		
Total		3,146.90	
Grand Total Expenses			$6,847.74
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1964			$ 681.20

1113
234
221
85
$1,419
234
$1,653

* * Retained in bank account. $15,500.00 of a $17,000.00 annual grant from the Field Foundation made to SCCHR June 9, 1964, has been deposited in a building and loan association to draw interest but to be withdrawn as needed to cover expenses budgeted under the grant.

Ga.

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT
June, July, August, 1964

GENERAL FUND		
On hand June 1, 1964		$7,430.83
INCOME		
Dividends earned	287.92	
Grant SRC	$1,500.00	
New South	32.00	
Donations	1,683.50	
Memberships	325.00	3,828.42
		$11,259.25
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$3,375.00	
Printing	289.99	
Payroll taxes	85.96	
Office supplies	301.37	
Postage	176.00	
Rent	235.00	
Travel	357.81	
Telephone & Telegraph	159.81	
Books	150.52	
New South	32.00	
Auditor	60.00	
Refunds to locals	131.50	
Bank charges	.55	
Meetings	3.02	
Registration	5.00	
Moving	103.15	
Equipment	77.25	
	$5,543.93	
Field Fund overhead	1,137.26	4,406.67
Balance on hand August 31, 1964		$6,852.58
FIELD FUND		
Balance June 1, 1964		$3,585.63
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$1,500.00	
Payroll tax	54.39	
Travel	141.48	
% of overhead	1,137.26	
Office	10.48	2,843.61
On hand August 31, 1964		$ 742.02
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION		
Grant - June 8, 1964		$10,000.00
Clerical help	550.00	
Professional assistance	1,750.00	
Expenses	291.74	
Travel	552.55	
Equipment	628.14	3,772.43
Balance August 31, 1964		$ 6,227.57

Ala., Ga., S.C., Tenn.

3rd Quarter

RECAPITULATION
JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
June 15, 1964 - September 30, 1964

DEPOSITED JUNE 16, 1964 (Received from City Council).....$7,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Personnel		
Salaries (Resource Auditor)	$1,200.00	
Clerk Typist	434.38	
Social Security	15.75	
Travel Expense	49.85	
Consummable Supplies & Equip.		
Office Supplies	145.38	
Office Equipment	126.99	
Postage	11.40	
Printing	152.11	
Books, Pamphlets and Other Library Mat'l	5.50	
Meetings	78.09	
Demonstration Projects	-	
Administration and Operation		
Administration	400.00	
Telephone	31.85	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$2,651.30	2,651.30
BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1964.....		$4,848.70

10/5/64
ecd

COPY

ACTIVITIES JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 1964
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

July		
1	1:00 P.M.	Neighborhood Centers
2	12:00 Noon	John Battaglia Committee with City Attorney
	7:00-8:00	Senior High Cultural Group
6	8:00 P.M.	Dickinson (Formation of Galveston Council)
	8:00 P.M.	Senior High Group to Arrange Bus Tour for Housing Group
7	12:00 Noon	Battaglia Workshop
9	5:00 P.M.	Senior High officers
13	2:00	Bus Committee
	2:15-4:10	Bellaire Methodist Church
15	4:00 P.M.	Senior High President
16	9:00-9:30	Bob Greenwald (Dallas Council on Human Relations)
18	9:00-12:00	Bus Tour for Housing Group of Seniors
21	3:30 P.M.	Arts Committee Chairman
	4:00 P.M.	Senior High Youth Council
	7:00 P.M.	CIS (Tutoring Committee)
22	10:00 a.m.	Battaglia Chairman, and Resource Auditor
	12:00 Noon	Battaglia Committee Interview Meeting
27	7:00 P.M.	Senior High Housing Chairman
28	12:00 Noon	Interview, Employee with city
	7:00 P.M.	CIS sub-committee
		Senior High General Committee
August		
3	3:00 P.M.	Houston Housing Authority Discussion with Public Information Chairman regarding display for annual meeting
4	4:00 P.M.	Executive Committee
	7:00 P.M.	CIS (Tutoring Committee)
5	12:00 NOON	Merit Employment
7	12:00 Noon	Housing Group with Houston Housing Authority
11	12:00 Noon	Program Chairman 1964-65
12	12:00 Noon	Education Committee meeting at TSU with Mr. Wexler (work with disadvantaged pupils)
	8:00 P.M.	Meeting with Mr. Wexler in Council offices
13	2:00 P.M.	CIS chairman
14	11:00-2:00	Battaglia Committee
21	1:00 P.M.	KTRH "Talk of Houston ", Mr. Kelly, HCHR
24	12:00-2:00	Battaglia Report to Board
25	2:00-4:00	Battaglia Report to Board
26	2:00-4:00	Battaglia Report to Board
	4:00 P.M.	Political School - CC
27	2:00 P.M.	Press Conference - Battaglia Report
28	4:30-9:30	Battaglia Committee

September

2	4:00 P.M.	Political School - CC
3	12:00 Noon	Budget and Finance Chairman
	4:30 P.M.	Health Committee
4	4:00 P.M.	Mr. Zarefsky - Community Council
9	1:30 P.M.	Annual Meeting Chairman
	4:00 P.M.	Political School - CC
10	3:00 P.M.	Vocational Guicance Director
	12:15-1:30	Crop Luncheon - Council represented
12	1:00 P.M.	ADL showing of film "No Hiding Place"
14	12:00 Noon	Education Committee
	4:00 P.M.	Child Guidance Center
15	11:45 A.M.	Executive Committee
16	10:30 A.M.	Bishop Hines
	12:00 Noon	American Red Cross
	4:00 P.M.	Political School - CC
	6:30 P.M.	Senior High Council with St. John Divine Young People
	7:30 P.M.	Bus Tour Committee
18	4:00 P.M.	Board of Directors
	7:00 P.M.	Magnolia YWCA Fiesta and Dinner
22	12:00 Noon	Meeting with Catholic Group
23	4:00 P.M.	Political School - CC
24	3:00 P.M.	Battaglia Committee Vice-Chairman
	5:00 P.M.	Senior High Council
	6:00 P.M.	Employment Agency Directors
25	4:30 P.M.	Battaglia Committee
28	10:30 A.M.	Bus Tour Committee Chairman
29	All day	Dallas Council on Human Relations
30	12:00 Noon	American Jewish Committee - Mr. Falk

Appointments June, July, August, September 1964
BATTAGLIA PROJECT - Community Auditor
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

June		
5	12:00 Noon	Dr. Dodd, President, HCHR
	3:00 P.M.	Wm. Comer, Literacy
8	9:00 A.M.	Ed Dawley, Great Books Council
	10.00 A.M.	Dr. Goodman Chairman, Battaglia Committee
	12:00 Noon	Miss Jordan and Father McCarthy
9	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Tom Booker, Houston Housing Authority
	11:00 A.M.	Mr. Malcolm Host, Day Care Association
	12:00 Noon	Mr. Azios, Literacy
	3:00 P.M.	Miss Reynolds, Central Public Library
10	11:00 A.M.	Protestant Charities, Housing Unit, Literacy Program
11	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Zarefsky, County Community Council
	10:00 A.M.	Pastor Murray, Lutheran Church Program with Youth
	12:00 Noon	Protestant Charities Meeting
12	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Robt. Maloney, YMCA (Metropolitan)
		Mr. Gerrie Rougagnac, Lighthouse for the Blind
	10:00 A.M.	Mrs. Weaver, Girl Scouts
	12:00 Noon	Jewish Family Service
15	9:00 A.M.	Neighborhood Centers
	11:00 A.M.	Hester House (Settlement House)
	2:00 P.M.	YWCA
16	9:00 A.M.	Neighborhood Centers
	3:00 P.M.	Mr. Fred Weiner, Vocational Guidance Center
17	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Jerome Meyer, DePelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau
	10:00 A.M.	Homer Jackson, Texas Employment Commission
18	11:00 A.M.	Protestant Charities Group
	2:30 P.M.	Mrs. Vineberg, Volunteer
19	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Richard Whittington, Houston Literacy Council
	9:30 A.M.	Mr. Robert Maloney, YMCA (Metropolitan)
	10:00 A.M.	Mr. H. L. Bradford, People Unity Prosperity National League
22	8:30 A.M.	Mrs. Womack, Neighborhood Centers
	9:00 A.M.	Dr. Goodman, Battaglia Committee Chairman
	10:00 A.M.	Mr. Maloney, YMCA (Metropolitan)
	12:00 Noon	Mr. Ben Canales, L.U.L.A.C.
23	8:30 A.M.	Paul Waldner, Catholic Charities
	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Quentin Mease, South Central YMCA
	12:00 Noon	Church-State Group
	3:00 P.M.	Halfway House
24	12:00 Noon	Mr. Silverman, Houston Speech and Hearing Center
	2:00 P.M.	John Lash, Texas Southern University
	Evening	Helen Lewis, Houston Action for Youth
25	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Strickland, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
	2:00 P.M.	Mrs. Del Valle, Family Service Bureau
26	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Stanley Warren, Texas Education Agency
	9:30 A.M.	Mr. George Lloyd, Humble Oil and Refining Co.
	10:00 A.M.	Paul Waldner, Catholic Charities
	11:00 A.M.	Mrs. Geraldine Tolliver, Jack and Jill of America

June		
29	2 P.M.	Julius Carter, The Forward Times
	12:00 Noon	Battaglia Committee
30	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Felix Tijerina, Little Groups of 400
	10:00 A.M.	Mrs. Carter Wesley, Forward Times
	2:00 P.M.	Merit Employment, AFSC
July		
1	10:00 A.M.	Marvin Hurley, Chamber of Commerce, Literacy
	12:00 Noon	Mr. Lloyd, Humble Oil and Refining Co.
3	10:00 A.M.	Dr. Henry Bullock, Sociologist, Texas Southern Univ.
6	12:00 Noon	Mr. Gary Cassell, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Literacy
7	12:00 Noon	Luncheon, Workshop, Battaglia Committee
8	3:00 P.M.	Mr. Mike Willis, Wesley Community House
9	9:00 A.M.	Mr. Dan Schoenbacher, Assistant Chief Probation Office, County Juvenile Probation Office
	10:00 A.M.	Allen Johnson, University of Houston
10	10:00 A.M.	People Unity Prosperity National League
14	9:00 A.M.	Vincent Chiodo, Friend of John Battaglia
	10:00 A.M.	Mr. Earl King, Texas Employment Commission
	12:00 Noon	Mr. Stanley Warren, Texas Education Agency
15	12:00 Noon	Mr. W. L. D. Johnson, Dodson Elementary School
	7:30 P.M.	Mr. Nick Reyes, Near Northside Improvement Assoc.
20	2:00 P.M.	EICU-Ecumenical Institute for Church and University
21	1:00 P.M.	Ellie A. Walls, Inter-Baptist Theological Seminary
	3:00 P.M.	Floyd Dixon, Northside Home Owners Aid Association
22	10:00 A.M.	Dr. Goodman, Battaglia Committee Chairman
	12:00 Noon	Volunteer Workshop
	3:00 P.M.	Mrs. Barnstone, Arts Committee Chairman, HCHR
23	11:00 A.M.	Roi Leeland Hopkins, Forward Times
	1:00 P.M.	J. P. Alexander, Yates Senior High School
24	9:00 A.M.	Rev. A. A McCardell, NAACP
27	11:00 A.M.	Mr. George Nelson, Council of Organizations
	1:00 P.M.	Mel Zuck, AFSC
August		
5	2:00 P.M.	Mrs. L. M Wilkins, Federation of Garden Clubs
	7:30 P.M.	Mr. E. M. Knight, Sunnyside Area Civic Club
6	9:00 A.M.	Mr. A. L. Livingstone, Eliza Johnson Home for the Aged
	11:00 A.M.	Mrs. Hart, Community House of Prayer
	2:00 P.M.	Mrs. Baer interviewed Mrs. Lillie, drama teacher
10	9:00 A.M.	Rev. P. B. Bryant, South Union Ministerial Alliance
	10:00 A.M.	Mrs. Rosie Todd, Friends of Youth, Whidby Elem. School
	3:00 P.M.	Mrs. Simon Kauffman, Battaglia Interviewer
11	3:00 P.M.	Dr. V. M. DelGardo, Mexico Vello Club
12	10:00 A.M.	Mr. Raymond Perry, Pleasantville Civic Club
	4:00 P.M.	Mr. T C. Pickett, Sunnyside Civic Club
14	11:00 A.M.	Battaglia Committee Meeting
28	4:00 P.M.	Mr. T. C. Pickett, Sunnyside Civic Club

Confidential

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

BUSINESS _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

AGE _____ WIFE OR HUSBAND'S NAME _____

BUSINESS _____

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE _____

_____

OTHER INFORMATION:

DATE _____

DAILY LOG

DATE _____

NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE	O/T	REQUEST	REFERRED TO	OTHER INFORMATION	TIME

$1,800.00

The Virginia Council on Human Relations

17 East Cary Street

Richmond 19, Virginia

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

October 6 64

Paul Anthony

Rec'd 10/6/64

AV
MM-file

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
July, August, September, 1964

INCOME

Memberships	$ 63.00
Contributions	345.00
Southern Regional Council	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	321.20*
TOTAL INCOME	$ 2,229.20

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 2,033.82
Housing Allowance	375.00
Social Security	351.22
Travel	177.00
Rent	270.00
Office Supplies	178.84
Telephone	305.82
New South	14.00
Miscellaneous	655.65
TOTAL EXPENSES	$ 4,361.35

****

Cash on Hand July 1, 1964	$ 2,209.34
Income July, August, September	2,229.20
TOTAL CASH ON HAND	$ 4,438.54
Expenditures during period	4,361.35
Cash October 1, 1964	$ 77.19

*Three Hundred dollars was paid to the Alabama Council on Human Relations for the use of the office and secretary during the month of July.

QUARTERLY REPORT, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1964
ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 3, 1964

In this quarter the Reverend Norman C. Jimerson resigned as Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations and moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, having accepted a position with Kalamazoo College. He was succeeded by J. Edwin Stanfield, who was employed by the Board of Directors on August 15, 1964. Mr. Stanfield's employment officially began on September 15.

On the same date, August 15, the Board of Directors voted to move the office of the Council to Huntsville.

Mrs. Myrtice Hubbard, secretary in the Council office, secured a teaching position in Tuscaloosa. Her employment officially terminated September 15, but she has continued to help in the office on weekends.

The Council office has not yet been moved to Huntsville. The Executive Director, after inspecting a number of possible offices, chose space on the ground floor of the new 2109 West Clinton Building. This office is now being prepared to our specifications concerning division of the space and decor. It is due to be ready between October 10 and October 15.

In addition to looking for office space and acceptable housing arrangements for his family in Huntsville, the Executive Director has attended a meeting in Tuskegee on September 13, a meeting of the Huntsville Chapter on September 22, an NCCJ meeting in Huntsville on September 24. He spoke at a meeting of the Mississippi Council in Waveland, Mississippi on September 30 and spent an evening in Mobile en route for the purpose of meeting some of the Mobile members. A couple of days were spent working with a group of clergymen who were attempting to start a bi-racial ministerial group in Birmingham. The Board of Directors met in Birmingham on September 26. The Executive Director spent all other Saturdays and two Monday in the office in Birmingham.

As the attached statements will show, the state of the Alabama Council relative to membership and finances is not good. The Board of Directors has taken cognizance of this fact and has taken some steps to relieve the situation at least temporarily. The Executive Director hopes to develop a firmer organization and a sound financial basis as a matter of first importance.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Edwin STanfield
Executive Director

$1,500

The Alabama Council on Human Relations

c/o 2333 Gallatin

Huntsville, Alabama

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

October 6 64

Paul Anthony

$1,350.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

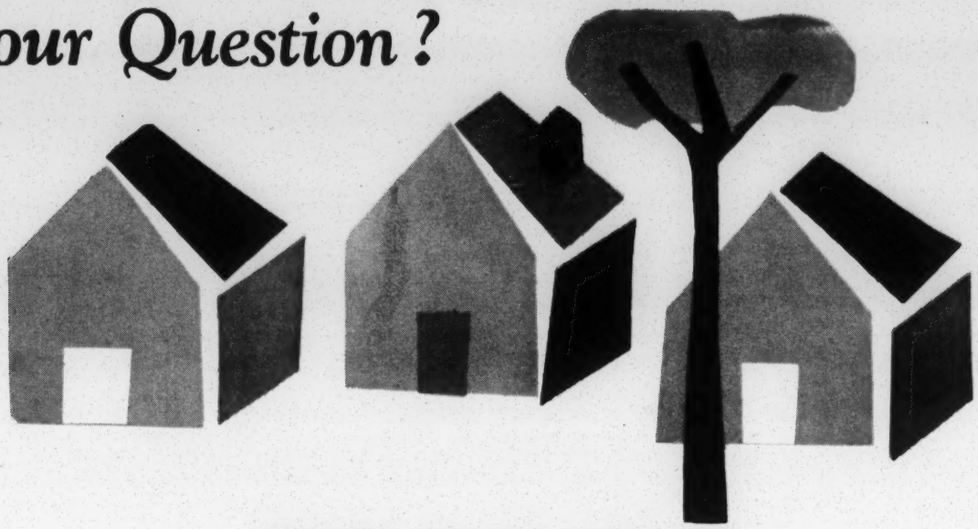
Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

October 12 64

Paul Anthony

What's Your Question?



COME TO HEAR

HOUSING

MR. WAGNER JACKSON

Assistant Regional Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Philadelphia, Penn.

AND

PHILANDER-SMITH AUDITORIUM

ELEVENTH and STATE STREETS

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1964

7:30 P. M.

HUMAN VALUES

Sponsored by

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

2

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Narrative Report
July-September, 1964

Confidential

LWD
AVS
VJ
PWL
BP
MM

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools

1. The school bell in September called students in 24 districts to desegregated schools. This means eleven districts are desegregated for the first time. As reported by the school officials 931 Negro students will be in school with whites compared to 390 in 1964. The big increases were at Fort Smith, from 31 to 286 and at Little Rock, from 121 to 213.

Of special interest is the story of the plans of Alma's schools carried in the Alma News-Herald, in part as follows: "For Alma to educate its 30 Negro students the cost is near the $10,000 figure. This averages more than $300 per student. The average for white students is about $200." Superintendent Charles Manning told the school parents, "This (integration) could avoid the loss to the system its federal aid and a costly law suit against the district to integrate in compliance with existing federal laws."

2. An Arkansas Gazette report of September 29 states that only one Arkansas college, public or private, has a policy against accepting Negro students, namely, Central Baptist College (Associated Baptist) of Conway. The number of Negro students cannot be obtained, but the number is negligible with an estimated 25 at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville which leads all the rest. Hendrix, Arkansas A & M, John Brown, Southern Baptist are known to have no Negro students. Except at the University no college houses students; none permit them to participate in athletics. The University under court injunction placed two students in campus dormitories this year.

3. Nine hundred teachers in Pulaski County think 18.4 per cent of their 27,095 children have emotional problems that need professional help. This was one finding of a study by the Pulaski County Mental Health Association. These teachers saw a greater need for help among Negro students than white, 29% to 13%. The 121 page report was printed by the Little Rock Schools.

4. Fifty-two Negro patrons of the Star City School District petitioned the School Board for a public hearing on their grievances, including a request for desegregation. The meeting was held July 27 at Lincoln High School (Negro) with 350 patrons attending, about half white. No school policies were changed. This was the fourth meeting this year with the Negro patrons at their request.

B. In Organizations

1. Greater Little Rock Intergroup Coordinating Committee with representatives from more than twenty cooperating groups continued to meet during the summer. It discussed the closing of swimming pools, compliance with the Civil Rights Law of 1964, the proposed state-wide workshop on the Civil Rights Law. It defined its purpose and structured an organization for guiding its activities.

2. The Steering Committee for the Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations met regularly during the summer, discussed closed swimming pools, Civil Rights Law, and plans for Fall meeting.

3. On September 28 the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations sponsored a community meeting on Housing at which staff members of Little Rock and North Little Rock Housing Authorities joined on a panel focussed on the affect of the program of the Housing Authority on segregated housing patterns. All agreed segregated housing had increased, disagreed as to cause and cure. Fundamental challenges were made to the Housing Authority.

4. The Conference of Christians and Jews has established a regional office in Little Rock with William L. Pharr as Director. Mr. Pfarr came from Fort Smith where his wife and he were active with the local Council on Human Relations.

5. The Little Rock monthly ministers' luncheon resumed on September 22 and conferred with Dr. G. P. Freeman, campaign manager for Dr. Jackson, Negro candidate for school board.

C. In Communities - Reactions to the Civil Rights Law of 1964

1. The following groups and individuals were publicized as recommending "obedience" to this law: Executive Committee of the Arkansas Bar Association, Pine Bluff and Little Rock Chambers of Commerce, Board of Jefferson County Bar Association, Senators Ellender of Louisiana, Russell and Talmadge of Georgia, Fulbright of Arkansas.

2. Except for the Arkansas Democrat the widely circulated dailies (Arkansas Gazette and Pine Bluff Commercial) were forthrightly affirmative in advocating obedience. The Democrat, editorially, denounced the law using the familiar epithets. But its columnists and news coverage took a different view.

3. Attorney General Bruce Bennett in a letter advised places of public accommodation to operate on "a business as usual basis" until courts rule on the law. Governor Faubus refused to meet Secretary of Commerce Hodges and Mr. LeRoy Collins, head of Community Relations service.

4. Reports of voluntary compliance across the state are encouraging:

In Pine Bluff, where many public accommodations already were open, four additional restaurants served Negro customers. Two refused.

At Jonesboro the better restaurants, hotels and motels are open.

At Fort Smith a Negro minister and eight boys on a picnic in Creekmore Park swam in the pool without incident. Two additional cafes served testers; one refused.

At Benton and Malvern movie theaters were opened.

At Forrest City testers were admitted to bowling alley, a restaurant, a skating rink. The swimming pool closed. At Helena testers were served at Habib's Restaurant, where earlier arrests had been made, rode front seats on buses, were admitted to the public library. They were arrested at the swimming pool.

At El Dorado Negroes attended a drive-in theater but were locked out of a diner.

At North Little Rock Negro patrons sat down stairs at the Rialto Theater and were served at Hamburher Cafe.

At Little Rock Coachman Inn for the first time served Negro patrons. At least two "cheaper" eating places, Whit's and Andy's refused to serve Negroes. Frostop changed its signs saying "Colored Orders to Go" to simply "Orders to Go." (This after some pressure from a law student here for the summer.)

At Texarkana occurred the only serious mass violence where some 200 Negroes engaged in rioting. Five Negroes and one white man received gunshot wounds. The protest was organized by the local NAACP, but the unorganized protesters who joined the demonstrators were blamed for the violence. Texarkana white and Negro leaders have organized to prevent further violence.

D. In the Courts

1. Judge John E. Miller, Federal District Court at Fort Smith, on August 19 dismissed the suit seeking admission of Janice and Patricia Rogers to the all white high school and approved the efforts of the school board toward integration, 37 students in seven years. He advised the board to revise its plan in the light of certain U.S. Supreme Court decisions. On the basis of his advice the board chose to discontinue the seventh and eighth grades of the Negro school. According to reports this means 268 Negro students will be in desegregated schools this year.

2. On September 18 Mrs. Corine Rogers, mother of Janice and Patricia, filed notice in Federal District Court that she will appeal Judge Miller's dismissal of her suit for admission of her daughters to the all-white high school in Fort Smith.

3. Federal District Judge J. Smith Henley turned down the request of Joanna Edwards and Robert Whitfield, students of the University of Arkansas, that he issue a temporary injunction demanding desegregation of dormitories while their suit challenging discrimination in all phases of university life is heard. At the same time the judge directed the University to admit Miss Edwards and Mr. Whitfield to the dormitories.

4. Suit was filed in Federal District Court by Ozell Sutton against the Capitol Club, former cafeteria at the State Capitol, for refusing to serve him. The cafeteria was changed to a "private club" with the blessing of the Governor after passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

E. In Politics

1. Governor Faubus overwhemed his unknown opponents for nomination for governor in the July Democratic Primary. In the campaign the Governor indicated he already was running against Winthrop Rockefeller, Republican candidate who is carrying a man-to-man campaign out to remote places of the state.

The Governor has moved from a position favorable to Goldwater to one of neutrality in the presidential race to one of endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket. For this he has been disowned by the White Citizens Council.

2. On August 11 Jim Brandon defeated Everett Tucker handily for state senator, 12,132 to 9,517. Mr. Tucker's reckless blast at "Labor Boss Becker" and at "radical Negro elements" produced a reverse backlash. The Arkansas Gazette concludes editorially, "The first and foremost conclusion from the returns, against the background of the campaign, is simply this: Raising the segregation issue in Pulaski County....does not pay off."

3. Incumbent Little Rock School Board member, J. H. Cottrell, on September 29, was overwhelmingly defeated by Warren Bass. Mr. Cottrell's disfavor was crowned by his acceptance of the post of Pulaski County campaign manager for Governor Faubus.

In the same school election Dr. Morris A. Jackson polled 5,500 votes to run second in his race for membership on the Little Rock School Board. A record number of votes, 17,000, were cast in the school elections.

5. Three persons active in the Pine Bluff Movement and with SNNC have filed as independent candidates for the legislature from Jefferson and Lincoln Counties.

6. Mr. Arthur Miller, professor at A.M.& N. College, was elected to the Dollarway School Board on September 29.

F. In Federal Agencies

On July 21 Mr. Quigley and Mr. Keppel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare conferred with school administrators from four states in Little Rock. Mr. Keppel met with the heads of higher education. Mr. Quigley explained to public school men the meaning of the Civil Rights Law of 1964 to the schools. He was explicit in explaining the affirmative role which the Department now must take to speed up desegregation of all public schools, including the withholding of federal funds.

II. Activities of ACHR Related to Events

A. In Organizations

1. The Director was called to Fort Smith in July about a crisis in the local Council on Human Relations. An effective boycott against the

Chairman, Alan Crump, an executive in Seven-Up and Dr. Pepper bottling business, had cut about one third of 1500 accounts in ten days. He felt obligated to resign his position for the good of the company and to leave the city. Other members of the Council had also suffered some recrimination. Members of the organization felt vulnerable and were fearful. Two other members of the steering committee have left since. But the group with its third chairman since summer plans to go forward. What evidence exists as to those attacking points to the Birchists' influence.

2. Members of the Board and staff have been influentially active with a number of Little Rock groups: The Intergroup Coordinating Committee, The Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Human Relations, the monthly ministers' luncheon, The Council on Community Affairs.

C. In Communities

1. ACHR became deeply involved in problems of housing in Little Rock this summer and fall, including two situations of "block-busting" and one of a total clearance project by the Urban Renewal Agency. Its activities included conferences with knowledgeable persons, conferences with the plaintiffs, showing of the film called "Values and Race" and joining in protests to federal agencies. The protests have led to further personal investigation from HHFA which is now in process. An ACHR Committee on Housing for Greater Little Rock has become active.

2. ACHR is sponsoring a state-wide conference on "Human Values and Housing" on October 14 with Mr. Wagner Jackson, Assistant to the Regional Administrator of HHFA at Philadelphia, as the speaker. (See enclosed.)

3. The Associate Director took leave August and September to direct the Arkansas Voter Education Project having as its objective collecting poll tax from 20,000 additional Negro citizens. The project had going organizations in 25 counties with headquarters in Little Rock with a state committee of substantial Negro leaders. Committee chairman was Dr. W. H. Townsend, Vice-President of ACHR.

4. By action of the Board ACHR wrote letters to the mayors of all first class cities offering its services in meeting the requirements of the Civil Rights Law of 1964.

D. In the Courts

1. ACHR arranged for a member of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council to be in Little Rock and Arkansas for six weeks. Mr. Louis Legum, student at Georgetown University, worked with Attorney Harold Anderson, conferred with professors at the School of Law and attorneys at Pine Bluff.

2. John W. Walker, former Associate Director of ACHR, recent graduate of Yale Law School, working out of the national office of the Education and Legal Defense Fund, spent time in Little Rock assisting local attorneys in cases on discriminatory housing at the University, discrimination at the cafeteria of the State Capitol, and use of the Arkansas Pupil Placement Law. He asked conferences frequently with members of the staff and used materials on file at ACHR office.

E. With Federal Agencies

1. Ruth Arnold, Secretary and Program Assistant, as a member of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission made a number of inquiries and factual reports to the Commission and the Committee.

2. In that capacity, also, Mrs. Arnold has done much work toward setting up an Arkansas workshop on the Civil Rights Law of 1964 to be held October 19. A sub-committee of SAC is chaired by Mr. Steel Hays and has the cooperation of the 13 Arkansas members of the National Citizens Committee on Compliance. Along with others, both Directors of ACHR have been included in planning for the workshop.

3. On August 19-23, 43 foreign guests, delegates to the World Assembly of Youth at Amherst, Massachusetts, were in Little Rock under the sponsorship of Mrs. Arnold of ACHR staff in cooperation with the Arkansas Youth Council.

4. The Director went to Atlanta on August 5 for discussions with a task force on the President's War on Poverty. In connection with plans for recruiting youths for the Job Corps he had the advice and help of Mr. Charles Hicks of the Arkansas Department of Education and Mr. T. E. Patterson, Secretary of the Arkansas Teachers Association.

5. The Director attended the session of Mr. Quigley of HEW with the school administrators in July. Since then, ACHR has offered Mr. Quigley its services in helping get local schools to comply peaceably with the requirements of the Civil Rights Law of 1964.

Nine Month Financial Report
January-September, 1964

Balance brought forward December 31, 1963		$ 115.23
INCOME		
B-Fund		10,000.00
Quarterly Grant via SRC		4,050.00
Printing Reimbursement (from 1963)		100.00
Transfer from Savings		4.67
Local Income		
Business Leaders	$ 700.00	
Contributions	1,601.85	
Membership Fees	1,160.00	
NEW SOUTH	541.00	
Literature	26.00	
Interest	148.81	$ 4,177.66
TOTAL INCOME		$ 18,447.56
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries and Benefits:		
Executive Director	$ 5,100.00	
Associate Director	4,250.00	
Secretary and Program Ass't	3,075.00	
Benefits (Insurance)	218.83	
FICA	423.86	$ 13,067.69
Program:		
Printing	$ 420.76	
Travel	917.36	
Literature	216.02	
NEW SOUTH	602.00	
Activities	343.19	$ 2,499.33
Office:		
Rent	$ 630.00	
Supplies	433.73	
Postage	348.87	
Telephone	344.24	
Bank Charges	13.85	
Audit	125.00	
Equipment and Repairs	406.58	
Mailing Permit Deposit	45.00	$ 2,347.27
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$ 17,914.29
Checkbook Balance September 30, 1964		$ 533.27
Savings Account Balance September 30, 1964		$ 1,750.00
Total Cash on Hand September 30, 1964		$ 2,283.27

Quarterly report

OFFICERS

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
PRESIDENT

*HENRY GROPPE
VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
RECORDING SECRETARY

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
A. D. AZIOS
JOHN N. BARNHART
EVERETT O. BELL
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
THE REV. SAMUEL M. CALDERON
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
WILLIAM F. COMER
MRS. ROBERT W. COSSUM, JR.
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
CHARLES R. GREGG
J. B. GREENFIELD
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
MRS. WALTER R. KAYE
MAX A. KING
THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WILLIAM J. SALMAN
*WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
DR. B. A. TURNER
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

October 22, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Sorry to be back in my usual class--late.

Enclosed you will find financial statements for July, August, September and the Recapitulation from October 1, 1963, through September 30, 1964. I am sorry not to have the auditor's report, but he asked that I not bring my materials to him until the end of October. Also, the day by day activities in the office is listed for your information. As usual there are many appointments with individuals and assistance by way of referral not given.

I have made a separate listing of appointments for Mr. Holt, the Resource Auditor, on the Battaglia Project. You can see what a fine person and a whiz he was. I have completed the recap for the Battaglia Project and have enclosed it too. Miss Frankie Austin (Negro) was hired and is still on the job as a secretary for the Battaglia Project. She is working out fine. She completed training under the MDTA as a Steno on June 19th and came to us just after that time.

Maybe you will be interested in two other items that I have enclosed: 1) a daily log we are attempting to keep and 2) personnel information form we are having members of our committees fill in for record.

Three of the revised copies of the Battaglia Report are enclosed.

More and more industries are attempting to employ Negroes and several are employing. In most cases they are working out satisfactorily, in some cases where there are problems we are trying to work with them.

In the past month we have set down with the Houston Housing Authority in their integration of a housing unit, and with the Vocational Rehabilitation Project who wanted suggestions on program and how best to go about integrating their next class. One complaint received from an elementary school where trouble might be, but thoroughly investigated and found rumors were false. South MacGregor Civic Club is still promoting idea "this is Our Home, It Is Not For Sale."

This Voter Check List (enclosed) is good, we have distributed a limited number. Gave out numerous copies of Civil Rights Bill to scholars just after school opened.

Charles is teaching one course (one hour, three days a week) at TSU in Freshman Sociology.

Getting ready for our Hootenanny titled "American Songs of Protest" for Friday evening, October 23 and Sunday evening, October 25th and then the Annual meeting November 10th. Trying to pull together a group--small--our executive committee members, who can make it, and heads of agencies for Monday afternoon, October 26h, 4:00 to 5:30 P.M. to hear David Danzig talk on "extremism."

So you see we are not idle.

Most sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures (many, many)

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

REPORT ON FINANCE

Jan. 1 - Oct. 31, 1964

Balance brought forward January 1, 1964 - - - - - - - - - -			$ 1,526.62
INCOME:			
SCCHR Operating Fund		$12,067.12	
Contributions	$ 665.50		
Memberships	3,699.71		
New South	590.00		
Southern Regional Council	6,000.00		
Dinner	170.50		
Refunds	88.94		
Southern Student Project	192.00		
Interest	660.47		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Income		$15,089.00	
Field Foundation	$14,700.00		
**National Sharecroppers Fund	389.00		
TOTAL INCOME		$27,156.12	
Grand Total October 31, 1964			$28,682.74
EXPENSE:			
SCCHR Operating Fund		$ 9,791.86	
Rent	546.80		
Postage	452.00		
Telephone	136.84		
Office Supplies	269.08		
Travel	953.11		
Salaries	5,916.60		
Social Security	174.10		
New South	620.00		
Dinner	153.00		
Repair & Painting	32.21		
Funeral Flowers	25.75		
Printing	387.19		
Student Conference	51.00		
Petty Cash	25.00		
Literature and Books	35.35		
Bank Charges	6.65		
Miscellaneous	7.98		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Expense			
FIELD FOUNDATION		$18,818.84	
Transferred to Savings & Loan	6,565.00		
Salaries	9,357.70		
Travel	1,301.71		
Distribution	542.23		
Administration	789.01		
Social Security	263.19		
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND		64.12	
Project Expense	64.12		
TOTAL EXPENSE			$28,674.82
Balance October 31, 1964			$ 7.92

** Plus $3,000 paid direct on Mr. L. S. James's salary.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

REPORT ON FINANCE - JAN. 1 - DEC. 31, 1963

Balance brought forward, December 31, 1962 - - - - - - - - - -			$ - 394.99
INCOME:			
SCCHR Operating Income		$12,404.24	
Contributions	$ 1,090.40		
Memberships	3,701.75		
New South	948.00		
Southern Regional Council	6,335.00		
Reservations for meals at 1963 annual meeting	264.00		
Refunds	65.09		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Income		$12,066.75	
**Field Foundation	$10,170.00		
***National Sharecroppers Fund	1,780.50		
Voided Checks	116.25		
TOTAL INCOME		$24,470.99	
Balance December 31, 1963 -			$24,076.00
EXPENSE:			
SCCHR Operating Fund		$ 9,725.54	
Rent	$ 504.00		
Postage	313.00		
Telephone	150.00		
Office Supplies	162.05		
Travel	561.09		
Salaries	6,500.00		
Social Security	174.00		
New South	916.00		
Annual Meeting Meals	341.69		
Tax Refunds	49.26		
Incorporation Expense	12.30		
Earmarked for special project	12.00		
Miscellaneous	30.15		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Expense			
FIELD FOUNDATION		$11,262.92	
Travel	$ 1,451.86		
Salaries	8,656.50		
Program & Distribution	271.81		
Administration	568.52		
Social Security	314.23		
SCHWARTZHAUPT FOUNDATION		124.75	
Salaries	75.00		
Distribution	49.75		
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND			
Farmers Cooperative Meeting	1,436.17	1,436.17	
TOTAL EXPENSE		$22,549.38	
Balance on hand December 31, 1963			$1,526.62

**Transferred to Standard Savings & Loan Association $2,230.00 of a $12,400.00 grant from the Field Foundation.

*** Plus $3,000.00 paid direct on Mr. L. S. James's salary.

$1,500.00

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

November 2 64

Paul Anthony

SEA FOAM BOND

$5,900.00

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 East Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

Grant in aid, 1964

State Assistance

November 2, 64

Paul Anthony

SEA FOAM BOND

Rec'd 10/30/64

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, Saturday, October 31, at 1:00 p.m., in the Council Office, 121 East Third Street, Room 301, Charlotte, North Carolina

PA (Assume Helen is sending her reports to New World, but you ought check on it)

AGENDA

1. Relationship with local councils

   (a) The membership fee -- the minimum $5.00, as of now, entitles membership in both local and state council. How shall this be allocated?

   In the past, at least one local council paid a flat monthly fee of $100 to the state office in return for service. What shall be the procedure now and in the future?

2. Shall the By-Laws be amended to include procedures for the formation of local councils and to detail their relationship with the state Council?

   Article X - The bylaws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose by a majority of the members present.

3. Additional Amendments

   Article II - The purpose of this organization shall be as follows: To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of inter-group friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage inter-group cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

   Suggested amendments

   Omit - (beginning on the seventh line down) "to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups;"

   Insert - (beginning on the tenth line down) "and to propose (and assist in the implementation) from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes." (insert in parentheses)

4. Draft a written policy statement with specific programs outlined.

   (a) Questions arise as to the Council's activities, endorsements, etc. These need to be explained and made official for the benefit of new local councils in formation and for the public as a whole.

5. Report of Executive Director to date

6. Financial Report

7. Appointment of Nominating Committee

8. Date and place of annual meeting

9. Adjourn

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

September 1, 1964 - to - October 31, 1964

Meetings of State and Local Councils

State

A planning and general discussion meeting was held by the state officers in the Council office in Charlotte on Saturday, September 12. The meeting was also attended by Paul Anthony, Field Director of the Southern Regional Council.

An organizational plan was agreed upon (copy attached). A questionnaire to be sent to the general membership was also agreed upon.

Dr. Williams has selected committee chairmen, and these will be appointed immediately. Evaluation of the response to the questionnaire is attached.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council executive committee has held two meetings under the guidance of the state office. An annual meeting of this Council will be held in December, according to present plans, and Mr. George Esser, Director of the North Carolina Fund has been invited to be the principle speaker.

In January, the Council will hold an open city-wide meeting which will be co-sponsored by the two major PTA Councils in Charlotte (white and Negro). At that time, Mrs. Bertha Maxwell will make a report on the pre-school program she began on a voluntary basis last summer. The state Council supported the program with a gift of money ($50).

The program of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council for 1964-65 is attached.

A new slate of officers has been nominated as well as a number of new members of the executive committee.

Durham

The Durham Council has held two meetings. One was attended by your director.

A study on Negro employment in Durham was made last summer by Mr. Ed Barber. Mr. Barber was a volunteer as was his wife. Mrs. Barber spent her month of volunteer work in a pre-school program for disadvantaged students while Mr. Barber conducted the study. Mr. Barber is with the textbook division of Harpers. The study was summarized and an excellent cover designed by Mrs. Delores Marvin of Durham. The booklet, with a letter from the chairman, Dr. C. D. Watts, will go to all those persons interviewed. Plans will be made later for a press conference on the study, a city-wide meeting to discuss the report and for continuing the study in greater depth.

This council plans to hold a career clinic and to continue its pre-school program begun last summer.

The Durham leaders have been "self-starters" and their example can serve other local councils, pointing the way to local problems which seriously need the attention of a human relations council with officers, executive committee and membership speaking as one voice and, thus, having the influence of numbers.

Wilmington

The Wilmington Council is new. Mr. Lisbon C. Berry invited your director to an organization meeting of some 25 persons, including the Mayor. A nominating committee was appointed, and as soon as a chairman is selected, the new council

will decide on a city-wide open meeting with a speaker of note. This will launch a drive for members. The executive committee, composed of those who attended the initial organizational meeting, will consider a project for the year. It has been suggested that the new council work with an already well launched project in mental health, providing student and adult volunteers to participate in carrying forward some of the present plans and to provide new ideas for extending this work.

Since Wilmington has the largest organization of KKK in the state the slogan of the new council may well be "for every KKK, two human relations members."

GOLDSBORO

Goldsboro leaders have worked with great diligence on a proposal to the North Carolina Fund. Unfortunately, it was not one of the projects selected by the Fund, but they are receiving some help from the Good Neighbor Council, and they expect to qualify for a part of their project under the Anti-Poverty legislation.

The major stumbling block is the housing portion of the project. It is in this area that the state office of this Council can be helpful. I held a meeting with the leaders at the home of your long time member and contributor, Miss Gertrude Weil.

Mrs. Geneva Hamilton who has spearheaded the Goldsboro study is also a member of the state Council and she wishes to help organize a local body.

We have put the group in touch with educators in the field of sociology for assistance in writing a new and well documentated presentation, and if the plans progress, we may be helpful in interesting a foundation in the housing problems in Goldsboro.

An organization meeting will be held in the near future.

Greensboro

The cart is before the horse in Greensboro. We have a project possibility with a fine potential. I had a meeting with Mr. Niel Armstrong, Director of the Summer Program of A & T College. It is our hope that a local council in Greensboro, as well as the state Council, can sponsor a Human Relations Institute in Greensboro this summer.

The plans envision two weeks of various types of sessions. The entire program could be taken as an "in service training" for teachers and students and credit would be given to those who matriculate. Mr. Armstrong and I hope we can raise funds for the program in order to give scholarships as generously as possible and in order to finance fees for outstanding speakers and teachers. We believe this fund raising can be done in Greensboro. The classes would, of course, be inter-racial.

All sessions would be open to the public for a small registration fee and could be audited without credit. Thus, this would become an adult education program as well as a specialized college course.

We know of the possibility of a group already organized in Greensboro which might well consider itself a human relations council. We hope that with a ready made project of importance and one that should attract interest throughout the state, our Greensboro council will be organized.

Asheville

At the time of writing this report we have no council or program in this city. However, Mr. Dailey, member of the executive committee, will be meeting with me before our meeting on Saturday. I hope to bring a verbal report on this.

Winston-Salem

As in the above situation, we have no council or program here but several persons have responded to letters and questionnaire showing interest. This is an area where a council should be started since the North Carolina Fund has a project director on the job. Almost all grant from the Fund must come through the local project. A human relations council with a good program could be valuable to the Winston-Salem project, and the Fund welcomes ideas and assistance from us.

Other Related Meetings and Conferences
Covered by Executive Director

(1) Two meetings set up by Mr. George Esser of the North Carolina Fund

One meeting was to consider the use of the North Carolina Council for a special program being planned by the Fund Director, Mr. Esser, and his assistant. This is still in the planning stage.

A second meeting was to discuss the Youth Program which has already been coordinated through the efforts of our office. The Fund will provide a small amount for this program to cover speakers and traveling expenses.

(2) Conference with Mr. John Brooks, Mike Lawler and William Parker in our office.

(3) Conference with Mrs. Bertha Maxwell of Charlotte

(4) Conference with Mr. Charles Lowe of Charlotte

(5) Conference with Mrs. Mary Semans of Durham, and Mrs. Herbert Bluethenthal of Wilmington

(6) Meeting of the Good Neighbor Council in Goldsboro

(7) Conference with Mrs. Frisbee and Mrs. Lynch, PTA Council, Charlotte

(8) Conference with Mr. Louis Davis, PTA Council, Charlotte

(9) Interracial meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society at the St. Paul's Baptist Church in Charlotte

(10) Meeting of the State Democratic Women in Charlotte

(11) Student Assembly at Johnson C. Smith University for a short speech

There are several meetings and talks scheduled for November,

STATE-WIDE PROJECTS

We have one state-wide project in operation.

One important way in which the state Council can be of service is to coordinate the efforts of several organizations.

At our instigation we have begun a youth project with the Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights (an organization begun with Negro colleges by Governor Sanford's staff), the National Student's Association and the North Carolina Fund (see reference above).

The student organization is set up for the purpose of directing student volunteer services into avenues of greatest usefulness, such as tutorials, school readiness programs, getting out the vote, etc.

Our assignment is to organize the young people at Johnson C. Smith, Queens, Charlotte College, Barber-Scotia and other institutions of higher learning in and near Charlotte. We have had outstanding success at Smith, and we are making progress at Queens and Charlotte. Barber-Scotia is next on the list.

Our two staff members, Betty Jo McMakin and Roberta Blackwell, have attended and contributed to all the planning sessions with the other organizations, and have been responsible for meeting with faculty and student leaders in the institutions for which we are responsible.

The Smith students did a neighborhood survey on voting during a Saturday afternoon and evening, ending the project with a report at the home of Miss Blackwell. She was their hostess for supper.

A state-wide meeting is planned by the four participating organizations to be held at Wake Forest College on November 13 and 14. At this meeting definite plans for summer programs to assist in the educational advancements of children and other young people will be made. It will be an inter-racial over night meeting.

It will be our responsibility to see that our schools are well represented, that they have transportation, and to contribute our share toward the general expenses.

Mrs. Martin Cannon has secured a $500 grant for us so that we may carry our share of these expenses.

* * * * * *

At my invitation, Mr. Lee Muth of Washington visited Charlotte and met members of the Charlotte Area Fund at a supper at the home of Mrs. Martin Cannon. Mr. Muth is in charge of the implementation of Title 1B of the Economic Opportunity Act. This title is known as "the work-training program."

Mr. Muth made specific suggestions for an independent proposal on the part of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations to the Department of Labor. I shall not go into details in this report except to tell you that I hope to begin work on this proposal at once and shall seek the help of many of you and other experts.

Should our proposal be acted upon favorably, we should receive a sizable grant for a very specific undertaking which would be a major contribution to a number of young people in the state, to other organizations and to the Department of Labor.

PRINTED MATERIALS

The announcement (copy attached) has been mailed to about 1,500 persons. We still have a large mailing list to cover but not the staff to put out the work.

Our mailing lists have been greatly increased by responses to Dr. Williams' letter to mayors, by our request for PTA and other civic organizations lists.

We have also built our national VIP list.

We shall continue to mail the announcement during November, until they are all out.

Attractive new stationery is being prepared by Mr. N. B. White in Durham.

The membership brochures are on hand. We hope that all local councils will furnish lists of names of persons to receive the brochure. In order to secure the bulk rate, these must go out at a minimum of 250 at a time.

The brochures will be used at all open meetings of councils throughout the state and at the state annual meeting. The help of every member to secure new members is needed.

Our newspaper is to be known as the NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT. We have held up publishing in order to get in more biographies of the executive committee. We still lack a number and shall print these in the next issue.

The paper is a four page tabloid which we shall allow to speak for itself. Marion Cannon is co-editor with me.

The Circulation will be 3,000. It is our hope to publish eight issues a year, dropping two in the summer--July and August. We shall need a subsidy and/or advertising to meet the cost.

FUTURE PLANS

The general outline of future activities is obvious--more councils, more projects, more complete organization and much, much more fund raising.

Leadership seems to be abundant if channels and inspiration can be provided.

In considering the scope of the Council's work, I have, at times, been troubled by seeming duplication of effort--that is, other groups engaged in the same work. However, in most cases these groups are not membership organizations --as for example, the mayors' bi-racial committees which consist of a few leaders at the top.

Leadership of this kind and of the type provided by our own executive committee is, of course, a fundamental need. Yet we cannot develop human relations without a broad base of human beings. As Leslie Dunbar said in his annual report, "Numbers do count--the day of a few good people working behind the scenes no longer serves sufficiently."

I believe the state Council can fill two needs. One would be to serve as a coordinator where there is duplication as in the case of the student project accounted for above. We brought about the cooperation.

The second would be to bring in large numbers of people to benefit from educational advantages we shall offer them and to give them the opportunity to work in projects to benefit their neighbors.

My hope is to organize a dollar membership campaign from February to June, on vocational lines--cab drivers, mechanics, construction workers, office workers. We should make every effort to give these groups a forum to discuss their concerns re the community, to hear from their leaders--political and vocational. We should arrange programs dealing with vocational advancements,

provide resource materials on adult education, etc.

These are the groups which should be of important concern in human relations!

After experimenting in one or two areas with this project, we could prepare a presentation to go to foundations--especially the foundations of organized labor who might be interested in using and financing this project as a "show case" of union interest in the welfare of the community.

This is an untouched area of activity as far as I know. There will be no duplication of effort here. It will be doing the job for which we are organized --to develop good human relations between peoples of all levels.

This is, of course, a long range plan but it could be started this year.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Miss Blackwell carried the burden of the office after Mr. Jones' death far beyond the call of duty. She is at this time doing the job of secretary, office manager and part-time field worker. The secretarial work is double the amount of what it has been.

Although she received a raise of $300 this does not approach an adequate compensation for her intelligence, loyalty and long hours of overtime. I recommend that she be given another increase to bring the total raise to $500 for the year. I hope her salary will be increased again next year.

We have taken steps to provide Blue Cross and Blue Shield hospital coverage for Miss McMakin, although this is not part of the consideration of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, which provides half of her salary.

Miss McMakin, I might add here, is proving to be highly effective in all of her undertakings for us.

With a staff of three and very occasional part-time clerical and volunteer help, we are unable to function efficiently. In the end this inadequacy will curtail creative efforts and result in poor public relations due to neglected correspondence (letters of thanks, welcome, etc.).

The financial report will point out that we are probably already overspending our budget although you have not put strict limitations on when or how we spend for such items as printing and traveling.

If the Council is needed and wanted, we must have funds for implementation of our program, and for sufficient staff to carry it forward.

Eventually when we have a well established program, it will be part of my responsibility to prepare the ground work for increased fund raising. I expect to do this with the help of an active Finance Committee and with the assistance of members of the executive committee. Fund raising and increased membership are part of the responsibility of officers and members of the executive committee, and of local councils as well.

I have had extensive experience in fund raising, and from that experience I must point out that the staff director has the responsibility to develop program and organization; to prepare presentations in writing, and to meet in person with contributors. But finally the <u>request</u> for gifts and grants <u>must</u> come from the organization leaders and not from paid staff.

In the interim period, I shall attempt to begin some minor fund raising (in fact we have already done this with slight success). I hope you will all be helpful in securing new gifts and pledges even in small amounts--it all helps.

Our needs are many but our requests will be for the minimum.

We need --

Staff:

Two additional staff members: (1) a clerk typist for 20 hours a week at $1.25 per hour; (2) a full-time young man for field work, especially in the areas described in the dollar membership campaign, at $5,000 a year.

Equipment:

My "portable" typewriter, which I need badly at home and which is too heavy to be really portable, does not give us an adequate number of typewriters in the office.

We need one good electric typewriter to turn out a creditable letter and on which we can prepare plates for duplication. Approximate cost--$400.

We should have at least one more small room. This may not be available on this floor and it will probably be necessary to wait on this in the hope that we can move in a year.

# # #

AGENDA

Meeting of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council Executive Committee, Thursday, September 24, 1964, at 6:30 p.m.

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION

(Committees for needed activities)

1. POLICY AND PROGRAM

To determine, with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council Chairman, other committee members and the Executive Director of the Council, areas where the Council will work this year; where its efforts are most needed; where it can be most effective in developing improved human relations situations.

(Suggested areas of activities: Assist in school readiness and counseling programs; assist in career guidance; work for greater employment integration in government and business; assist in activities with church groups in their efforts to combat juvenile delinquency and other problems; to serve as liaison between white and Negro organizations now working toward integration -- such as, Girl & Boy Scout programs and P. T. A. groups, working for improvement in housing and participating in aspects of the poverty program.)

Naturally the committee would make a selection since it is unlikely that the Council, with its small staff, could be effective in all of the areas.

2. CIVIL RIGHTS

To assist in understanding and implementing the Civil Rights Law; work with the Mayor's Committee and Chamber of Commerce and other groups equally concerned.

3. FORUM COMMITTEE

Planning and arranging for meetings; securing speakers and other types of programs in the adult education field and/or cultural programs and discussion sessions.

4. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

To conduct a membership campaign; to enlarge the scope of the Council and to make its educational opportunities and services available to many more persons; to carry on the membership campaign through contact with individuals and groups; to assist in secruing memberships from senior high school and college students in order to develop youth groups.

DRAFT OF PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

A questionnaire should be sent to every Council member (suggested questionnaire attached).

Dr. Williams should appoint the chairmen of committees and in each case explain the work of the committee (this would be done by the staff in the office with Dr. Williams' approval of the content).

The first step for a committee chairman would be to build a state-wide committee in order to involve the membership in an active program. This would be achieved by our staff, studying the responses to the questionnaire and reporting to chairman the names of those interested in serving on his particular committee.

It would then be the responsibility of the chairman to contact the member by letter, phone or in person, where practical, inviting him to serve on the committee and advising him of the activities and goals of his particular committee. In cases where the committee chairman knows of person interested in working with him he should inform the office that he is contacting this person in order to avoid duplication by some other chairman.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

1. COMMITTEE TO ASSIST IN UNDERSTANDING AND IMPLEMENTING CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

The chairman should arrange for at least one member in all the major areas of the state. The best person would perhaps be a lawyer, -- better still would be a lawyer and several others who would be knowledgeable about the law and sensitive to their community's response.

The chairman of the committee should then prepare a memorandum to business firms offering the Council's help and name the local person to contact. The memorandum should be duplicated so that many thousands of copies would be on hand, and supplies of these should then be sent to local

committee members for distribution in their own areas. The Council should undertake to pay for third-class mailing of these but they should be addressed by the local committee member and any volunteers he might recruit to help him.

When a business firm asks for guidance the local person should consult his chairman at least by telephone.

When failure to observe the law is reported the same procedure should be followed.

It is, of course, urgent that any member of this committee be carefully screened by the chairman and only those who are known to be entirely dependable asked to serve.

---

2. SPEAKERS BUREAU

The chairman of this committee should draft a questionnaire to be sent to faculties of schools, colleges and universities and to others such as experts, newspaper men, professional persons, inviting enrollment in the Council's Speakers Bureau.

The questionnaire should allow space for listing topics and should ask for the minimum fee or honorarium expected.

Again the local committee member should be expected to distribute the questionnaire to institutions and individuals in his own area. The response, however, should come to the office where a file will be set up with all pertinent information.

---

3. ASSISTANCE IN LOCAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

The chairman of this committee should seek out leadership in areas

where there is no local council. The office can be of help here with lists supplied to Dr. Williams in response to his letter to the mayors. These are all people evidently interested in civil rights and in many cases could provide leadership.

The chairman should prepare a memorandum on the technique of organizing a council -- how to conduct the first organizational meeting, planning activities; how to participate in the council's over-all program.

The new council chairman should know that the services of the staff are available -- that the executive director will be on hand to assist in organizing and planning. He should know that the services of the speakers bureau are also available for arranging educational meetings for interracial groups in his community.

---

4. PUBLICITY

The chairman of this committee will help the staff with ideas and will attempt to keep in contact with personnel in the mass communication media throughout the state.

Actual press releases will probably be prepared in the office but it would be helpful if we have publicity committee members in the various communities and if they would call on the press in their areas asking for cooperation with the Council.

The chairman might suggest the subject matter of "Letters-to-the Editor" to the members of his committee.

An active chairman could undoubtedly interest radio and television staffs in the work of the Council. Some of the programs developed by the speakers bureau would be material in these media.

5. SPECIAL PROJECTS

The chairman of this committee should initiate studies and reports on matter of concern to the Council such as progress in school integration, employment, career opportunities, where and how the Council might be helpful in rural areas, where and how we might cooperate in the proverty program.

The members of his committee throughout the state should be asked to collect data on subjects being studied.

The chairman and committee members might also recommend to the Council Chairman and Executive Director areas where negotiation should be undertaken.

---

6. ASSISTANCE IN PREPARATION OF MONTHLY BULLETIN

The chairman of this committee could be of great help to the staff. Advice on materials to be used; asking for articles and stories from important persons in the state as well as from students, etc.; asking committee members to keep the office informed on happenings in their communities which would be of interest to the Council membership -- this type of help could result in a dynamic, even if small, publication.

---

7. FINANCE

The Council should certainly have a finance committee. The need for a continuous income is obvious. We cannot seek funds without a constructive program which contributes to the constant improvement of human relations in North Carolina, but neither can we conduct such a program without adequate funds.

If we believe that North Carolina needs a human relations council the money must be found to finance it. Membership income can hardly be

counted. We should question whether the present minimum membership covers the cost of serving these members. However, these members are important, and if we develop other membership campaigns (students and lower income groups for the $1.00 memberships we have discussed) we shall be performing an unusual educational service in intergroup relations, but we shall need funds.

The Finance Committee should explore sources of possible bigger gifts, arrange meetings with contributors for the Executive Director accompanied by a member of the board.

Special memberships for business institutions ($100) should be sought. A list of these civic minded business firms, lending moral and material support to better intergroup relations in the state, could be published in the press and Council publications, unless such publicity is not desired.

Funds for special projects can be developed (this is largely staff work but the committee chairman can advise and often be the most effective liaison between the contributor and the staff director). A grant to underwrite the cost of the speakers bureau could very well interest a prominent North Carolinian. The director would prepare a presentation on the usefulness of the bureau in several directions and a breakdown on costs.

A number of other such presentations could be prepared if the Finance Committee has a possible contributor in mind.

A study of North Carolina foundations which are committed to better race relations is also in order, as is exploration in ways in which the Council can participate in the North Carolina Fund.

STATEMENT AND QUESTIONNAIRE
TO MEMBERS OF THE N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FROM: Helen Adams, Executive Director

The staff of the North Carolina Council is small in numbers but eager to be of service. We ask you to put us to work in order that our state may continue to be a leader in developing intergroup relations through education and through constantly improving civic and economic conditions.

How can the staff of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations serve your community this year?

We can help you set up a school readiness program for your little ones who may be disadvantaged.

We can help you set up a career counseling program for your teens and/or a tutoring program for children of any age.

We can help the cause of adult education by providing you with educational public lectures on a variety of topics by experts in their fields.

We can help you make a study of integration in employment in your community.

We can help you study the progress of school integration.

We can help you develop a dynamic local Human Relations Council.

We shall invite you to participate in the Council's own monthly newspaper by sending us news and information about interesting activities in your area. If you write a good article the editor will give you a "by-line."

You and all the members of your council will receive the newspaper. We hope to begin publishing by mid-October.

<u>If we are serious about Human Relations then we must relate.</u>

Therefore, will you:

1. If your community has no council will you attempt to organize one by bringing together a group of people for an organizing meeting at a school, a church or a home? Will you confer with me about a date and invite me to meet with you and your group in order to permit me to assist you in your plans and program?

2. If you have a council will you confer with me about a date for a meeting and invite me to attend in order that I may have the pleasure of knowing all of the members?

3. Will you give me your ideas of what your community needs most in the way of activities or studies to improve intergroup relations?

4. Will you assist us in organizing a student group -- college and high school?

5. Will you invite other civic groups to take a "club membership" and send one or two representatives to meetings?

6. At some future date would you attend a large statewide meeting which would offer a vitally interesting program with nationally known speakers?

The Council is planning to develop a number of sub-committees. We invite you to be your community representative on one of the following committees. Please check the one which interests you.

☐ 1. Committee to assist in understanding and implementation of the Civil Rights Law.

☐ 2. Speakers Bureau

3. Publicity

4. Assist in local organization of Human Relations Council

5. Assist in preparation of Council Bulletin

6. Finance

7. Special projects such as development of school readiness and counseling programs, reports on progress of integration in employment and schools, studies in career opportunities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1964-65 PROGRAM

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SCHOOL READINESS FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Meet with school officials, teachers and PTA Councils to plan integrated summer program for disadvantaged children based on the pre-school operated in Charlotte last summer;

Assist to finance the project by interesting individuals in the needs (last summer's milk and cookies were obtained without cost, bus service for field trips, special toys and other materials were given);

Assist teachers in securing high school helpers which will give the high school students a summer project;

Provide publicity for the project with special emphasis on integration (it was all Negro last summer). National newspaper and magazine coverage is possible.

Council would arrange for an interracial two-day camp at the end of the session, with mothers invited.

CAREER GUIDANCE

Council will initiate study to determine curriculum weaknesses in training, particularly of Negro students. It is noted that jobs exist. Employers will accept Negro applicant IF he qualifies. Frequently he does not. Native intelligence may be obvious but preparation has been inadequate.

Upon completion of the study a committee will be organized to talk to both public and private school officials. The East Side Council will cooperate on this project. The goal will be to upgrade the curriculum, especially

in the areas where job opportunities are plentiful--such as in the scientific field, secretarial and mechanical.

*With the East Side Council and other groups equally interested, the Charlotte Council would initiate a Career Clinic.

ALL high school seniors would be invited. Personnel officers from the fields of business, government and education would hold workshops for the students registering an interest in a particular career. Professional men would also be asked to meet with the students wishing to go into law or medicine.

This would be an all-day meeting with a dinner in the evening with nationally known speaker (Fred Heckinger, Education Editor, New York Times).

Funds and workers would be needed NOW if this project is to succeed.

*Other groups whose cooperation we would need would be top school officials, the Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor's Community Relations Committee and the Mayor himself.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Board of Directors
Nov. 12, 1964
2:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.

Presiding, Fred M. Reese, Jr., Chairman

Prayer

Minutes

Columbia Membership Effort: The Why and The How of It.

SRC Development Committee: Meeting the Financial Challenge.

Program Opportunities: How Respond to the Priorities

The Civil Rights Acts of 1960 and 1964

1. Public Facilities
2. Fair Employment
3. Governmental Compliance
4. Voting

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Anti-Poverty)

Youth Programs: Camps, Resident Centers, etc.

Work-Study Programs for High School and for College Students

Community Action Programs

How vote for 1965 officers, by mail or another meeting this year?

Announcements

Adjournment

LWD
VJ
PW
AU
BP
MM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

September 1964 November 1964

Slowed Down

To say that the presidential campaign slowed down SCCHR's operations in most directions is perhaps an under-statement. The switch by Senator Strom Thurmond to the Republican party followed by the support of Goldwater by Albert Watson, South Carolina congressman from District II, brightened the fires of fear and ignorance which are always smoldering in a backward state like South Carolina. Already in the June Democratic Primary, Maurice Bessenger, a restaurant owner in Columbia, in his unsuccessful race for a seat in the House of Representatives had fanned fires of hatred and fanaticism. His expressed opposition at that time to civil rights legislation has, since passage of the Act of 1964, become open defiance.

The Honorable James F. Byrnes and his followers declared early for Goldwater.

Bessenger and the notorious "Red" Bethea of Dillon County held a large Wallace-for- President rally in Colulmbia and later supported Goldwater.

In the climate which was created, it was almost impossible to step-up a program designed to inform, to promote discussion and progressive action.

A public meeting into which considerable planning had gone and at which Phillip Hammer was to have been the featured speaker was postponed or called off.

"Coffees" and informal get-togethers in homes as a membership enlargement effort were very difficult to schedule due to preoccupation with politics and rightist activities.

Some SCCHR members undertook to determine the extent of rightist activities. There was wide distribution of hate literature and especially of such books as None Dare Call It Treason and A Texan Looks At Lyndon. The first-named and perhaps both of these books were given away at meetings, from counters in stores, and in filling stations. We countered only feebly with distribution to a few persons of pieces which attempted to set the record straight.

Anthony + Dunbar, Please react! aus

There is a great unmet need in South Carolina for the education of responsible leaders of goodwill, all too many of whom are "buying" the wrong information and ideas. While we in SCCHR have some thoughts on this subject, we'd like to see it given serious consideration by a joint committee or conference participated in by SRC and state councils staff and lay leaders.

Serving as individuals, some SCCHR members gave service to party headquarters, to getting-out-the-vote, and in numerous other ways to the election process.

Implementation of the Civil Rights Act

Throughout the summer months of 1964 the SCCHR staff used every available opportunity for education concerning the provisions of this Act and is continuing to do so.

More importantly perhaps, SCCHR staff and lay leaders are opening up the use of public facilities by small bi-racial groups. It is hard to realize how difficult it

is to get even the most dedicated SCCHR white members to do this in their own communities.

There is the continuing serious problem of use by Negroes in small towns of public facilities, especially of eating establishments. This presents a special challenge for several reasons:

1) Since South Carolina still has vast rural areas and numerous small towns, the old patterns persist in the state onall too large a scale.

2) If changes in the patterns do not take place soon which are definitely tied to the 1964 Act, may not enforcement of the Act become more difficult?

3) May not reactions by white people comparable to those which followed the 1954 Supreme Court decision onsegregation in public schools be espected; such as federal law can be ignored since we can successfully keep Negroes'in their place" or we will delay compliance a long time yet, etc.?

4) Why should the burden of changing these patterns rest primarily on those persons already most burdened and least able to pay the price of economic reprisal or even of physical violence?

5) SCCHR simply does not have sufficient resources and outreach to successfully meet the challenge unaided.

6) This problem was presented by the SCCHR executive director at a sectional meeting of the South Carolina Advisory Committee's Informational Meeting held in Columbia in September. Obvious response from Negroes showed awareness and concern. The panel of consultants from the U. S. Community Relations Service and U. S. Commission on Civil Rights did not respond effectively.

During the fall, Mrs. Spearman accepted an invitation to serve as a member of the South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

How Organize to Fight Poverty in South Carolina?

One weekend inSeptember, a SCCHR board member took the executive director to one of the regional meetings in North Carolina, called by Dr. James White, director of the North Carolina Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) at Asheville. Dr. White was assisted by Dr. Koch, in charge of community programs under the North Carolina Fund. The latter invited the SCCHR staff to visit his office in Durham, which it did inlate October. These experiences demonstrated intelligent ways of organizing governmental and voluntary resources to fight poverty.

Unfortunately, the negative political climate inSouth Carolina, which heightened during the presidential campaign has further complicated organizational efforts in the State. The Governor and Senator Thurmond had already taken opposite stands, we believe, concerning need for five counties in the northwestern section of the State to participate in the Appalachia program.

In late November, a conversation with Mr. Edwin Culpepper, South Carolina director of OEO, revealed that he has not yet been given an office or a staff and that Washington has not agreed to the plan of organization proposed by South Carolina.

~~SCCHR members and staff are serving on numerous other committees of the Columbia Citizens Design for Progress. The stepped-up participation of Negroes in this~~

Greenville Council Becomes An Affiliate

On October 14 and 15, Dr. George Bowdler, who is employed on a temporary basis to explore possibilities for organizing new local councils, Mrs. Spearman, and Al Ulmer, assistant to the SRC director of field services, worked intensively with the new officers of the Greenville Council. Community contacts were renewed and introductions made also.

Discussions focused primarily upon local council structure and function, with emphasis upon affiliation with SCCHR; and also upon ways of activating a CAP in Greenville under the EOA of 1964.

Al Ulmer remained in Greenville until October 16 and visited Furman University to strengthen ties and organization there.

Mr. L. S. James spoke at the November meeting of the Greenville Council and gave a thorough explanation of the EOA. At this meeting, members voted to affiliate with SCCHR. Previously, its relationship with SCCHR had been a loose but cooperative one.

Columbia Moves Along

In spite of slowness at the state level to implement the OEA of 1964, the Social Planning Division of the United Fund of the Greater Columbia Area is actively working to produce a Community Action Program (CAP) plan. SCCHR is well represented.

Also there is a committee of the Citizens Design for Progress in Columbia, which is holding meetings to inform its members and to project plans. The SCCHR executive director is chairman of a subcommittee to make specific proposals for Columbia and for Richland and Lexington counties.

SCCHR members and staff are serving on numerous other committees of the Columbia Citizens Design for Progress. The stepped-up participation of Negroes in this effort is encouraging and noteworthy.

SCCHR 1964 Annual Meeting

Al Ulmer represented the SRC staff at the annual meeting November 12. No doubt his report and the attachments to this report cover the essentials. But, to add a few facts:

This was the first annual meeting which has been limited to an afternoon and evening meeting. We thought it went well. The preliminary meeting of the Board of Directors helped as a warm-up for the annual meeting.

Reports from local councils showed progress and increased vigor and enthusiasm at the community level. Only one report d-r-a-g-g-e-d, possibly because it was made by the incoming chairman.

Through the Presidents Council and the Program Council, both organized in1964, the work of the local councils will continue to be better coordinated and improved, we believe.

The address of Heslip Lee, Director of the VCHR, was enthusiastically received by both Negro and white persons in attendance. He attended a meeting later in the evening in the home of a relative of a unit of the John Birch Society, from which he reported insights and information.

The banquet held in the ballroom of the Wade Hampton Hotel was attended by well over 200 persons and was the first such affair ever to be held in South Carolina.

Before the banquet speaker was introduced, the program featured introductions of persons who have contributed significantly to enlarging the number of registrants and voters, persons who have been admitted to previously all-white public schools, those who are organizing corporations and making other contributions to improving rural life, leaders in the student council, officers of other civil rights organizations working in South Carolina, and others making significant contributions.

Volunteers were registered to keep SCCHR updated on progress in use of public facilities and others to enlarge the merit employment programs under the leadership of Mr. L. S. James.

Dr. Samuel Proctor, former associate director of the Peace Corps, paid tribute to Al Ulmer and other Peace Corpsmen who are currently taking significant leadership roles at home. Dr. Proctor made a motivating and incisive address. We recommend him as an able and useful speaker and find him both generous and cooperative.

And, now for a few frills:

Two able, but young newspaper reporters were invited to cover the speeches of Mr. Lee and Dr. Proctor. About midway through the banquet, they rushed to the SCCHR executive director with keen enthusiasm saying that although they had agreed to cover only the addresses they wanted to report the entire meeting to tell South Carolinians and the world how much of a positive nature is going on in the State. Parenthetically, the newspaper reports of the annual meeting of the State Baptist Convention, which concluded the day before, were <u>unusually negative</u>; no doubt the contrast electrified the reporters!

Notable progress was seen in the fact that attendance at the banquet was roughly 50-50 and that a few outstanding white persons who are not yet members attended. A judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Court, head of the engineering department of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, several University professors and their families illustrate this limited gain.

<u>In Brief</u>

Beginning in September, SCCHR staff has held periodic consultations with Mr. Robert Sigmond, director, and members of his five man team in the AFSC sponsored Volunteers in Service to America (VISA) program. A husband and wife team was stationed inSt. George, Dorchester County. . . . . .

Upon special invitation the SCCHR executive director participated on October first in the conference of the South Carolina Citizens Committee on Children and Youth. . . . .

Again as representatives of the only non-governmental statewide agency, SCCHR staff was invited to participate in a meeting in October of governmental agencies addressed by Dr. Levine, director of the U. S. Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor, in the interest of developing adequate anti-poverty programs. . . . .

Mr. L, S, James, Mrs. Septima Clark of the S.C.L.C. staff, and Mrs. Spearman attended the annual meeting of the Georgia Council on Jekyll Island the weekend of October 23. . . . .

The Columbia Council continues to get good newspaper coverage of its monthly

meetings. . . . .

The SCCHR executive director served on a special committee of state-staff directors which made specific recommendations to the SRC executive committee and later to the SRC annual meeting. The recommendations related to the need for closer tie-in and for additional services. Mr. Reese and Mrs. Spearman attended the SRC annual meeting in Atlanta on November 20 and 21 and an SRC state-staff conference on the preceding day. . . . .

Mrs. Spearman was the official delegate from South Carolina to the 1964 conference of the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. in November. . . . .

An initial meeting between Dr. J. M. Dabbs and the executive director has been held in relation to his service on the SRC Development Committee (Fund Raising from local and state foundations). . . .

Finance

See attached Quarterly Financial Report.

A letter from Paul Anthony received in late November stated that a quarterly payment on a New World Foundation grant to cover SCCHR's rural project directed by Mr. James would be mailed December first. Hence no withdrawal was made to cover payroll for November 30.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

September 1, 1964, through November 1964

Balance brought forward September 1, 1964			$ 681.20
INCOME:			
Memberships	$ 874.50		
Contributions	78.50		
SRC Grant	1,500.00		
Savings Withdrawals	4,000.00		
Southern Student Project	125.00		
Annual Dinner	470.50		
Camp Gravatt	60.00		
NSF Grant	201.00		
Texas Withheld but unremitted	821.19		8,130.69
			$8,811.89
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	168.00		
Postage	298.00		
Telephone	41.94		
Office Supplies	92.00		
Travel	264.81		
Salaries	1,999.98		
Miscellaneous	4.00		
Printing Brochures	387.19		
Funeral Flowers	25.75		
Petty Cash	25.00		
Student Conference	54.50		
Annual Meeting and Dinner	624.66		
Third Quarter Federal Taxes	366.14		
Third Quarter State Taxes	55.74		
Total		$ 4,407.71	
Field Foundation			
Salaries	4,124.74		
Travel	316.88		
Distribution	80.92		
Administration	80.55		
Third Quarter Federal Taxes	478/77		
Third Quarter State Taxes	45.22		
		5,127.08	
			$9,534.79
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1964			$-722.90

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR

September - November, 1964

The Membership effort, which was reported briefly last quarter has continued, concentrated in the Columbia area. A total of 2,235 names were compiled in a prospect list for the greater Columbia area. During September and October letters of interpretation and invitation and a copy of the publicity brochure, "Reach for Tomorrow", were mailed to this number of persons. Cultivation of this group has continued, through invitations from the Columbia Council on Human Relations and to the annual meeting of SCCHR on November 12.

Six informal coffee hours were held in September in homes of members for a discussion of the work of SCCHR. A member of the staff or an officer of the Council was present at each of these events to give factual information and to help in interpreting the role of the Council at the present time. It is hoped that the coffee hours, which gave evidence of a growing interest in SCCHR and the need for a broader interpretation of the present program, may continue and increase in number. On the basis of the evaluation of the hostesses and the participants this was one of the most effective methods of public relations.

The actual increase in the number of members is not spectacular, but shows a steady gradual growth. Since September 1, 68 new members have been added in Columbia, bringing the present total of adult members in all categories in greater Columbia to 258.

The Columbia Council has continued to offer an outstanding public meeting once a month featuring the following discussions: "The Changing Face of the South," at the September meeting; "The Role of the Church in Human Relations," with the Rev. Henry McKenna of the National Council of Churches as the speaker in October; "The Meaning of the Election" was the theme at the November meeting; The various committees of the Columbia Council in the areas of education, community affairs, economics and job opportunities are being reorganized and it is hoped that these will become more effective working committees in the coming year.

The Columbia Council has maintained close contact with parents and students who desegregated Columbia schools this fall. Two special meetings for this group with parents and students from the schools which these children attend, were held during September. At the end of the first month of school a positive report of progress was given. The transition has been made quite easily. Administrators and teachers have been very helpful. In one Junior High school Negro students have been elected to a class office and are on the football team. Some fellow students in every school have made real efforts to demonstrate their friendship for the new students.

The Committee on the Church and Human Relatio ns of SCCHR has held several meetings during this quarter and has organized a number of sub-committees to carry out the various phases of its program: a speaker's bureau, Youth Work, Young Ministers' Group; Literature Distribution, and Convocations for Churchmen. The convocation committee, using Columbia as a pilot area, is projecting its first meeting for February. Since there is no Council of Churches in South Carolina, it seems that a committee such as this one, sponsored by SCCHR, is continuing to meet a need.

The program of the SC Student Council on Human Relations has been of major importance during this quarter and has consumed a major block of time of the Program Director, who carries special responsibility for the student program of the Council.

September saw two new colleges admitting Negro students for the first time and two formerly all-Negro colleges, Benedict College in Columbia and Claflin College in Orangeburg, admitting one white student each, the first to be enrolled in any of the Negro colleges of the state. Since the whole process of college desegregation has been of major concern to SCSCHR and has constituted one of its important projects, a special report on college desegregation is attached hereto.

A meeting of the Steering Committee held on September 27 projected program plans for the fall semester. The Conference Planning Committee confirmed the plans for a conference to be held at Camp Gravatt, December 4-6 and suggested that this be a genuine working session with Workshops on Panelist Training; Tutorials, Politics, and Poverty Programs in South Carolina. Speakers recommended were Mr. Randolph Blackwell of Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Dean of Students at Mercer University. The Citizenship and Projects committee recommended that Tutorials in communities in which colleges were located be urged and that help be given in setting these up. It was also suggested that Panels of Student Speakers be trained to be available for campus, church or community groups. It was hoped that training would be given on Religion and Race and on educational needs in South Ca rolina. The Outreach and Public Relations Committee crystallized plans for the organization of districts and suggested that local groups in the various colleges be organized or strengthened.

Subsequently, a conference sub-committee in Columbia and the Program Director finalized plans for the conference to be held December 4-6 and sent out numerous mailings to student members and campus leaders. (Exhibits attached.)

A visit to Winthrop College in Rock Hill in November to share inoutstanding meetings on Race Relations, sponsored by Westminster and Wesley Foundations, brought an opportunity to interpret the student program of the Council and to confer with key students there concerning an intercollegiate program in the Rock Hill area.

It was valuable for the Program Director and student groups from the University of South Carolina and Winthrop to attend the first general conference of SSOC (Southern Student Organizing Committee), held in Atlanta, November 12-14. This group first come together last spring to seek ways whereby students, especially those from predominantly white colleges, might channel their efforts in the area of Civil Rights and other pressing problems of the South. SSOC is seeking its identity and unique role and is now in the process of structuring itself to serve all the colleges of the South as a Southern Student movement for human rights. It seems highly important that already existing councils such as SCSCHR keep abreast of these developments in order to have a voice in determing the role of SSOC in the future. SCSCHR will be represented at the Planning Committee meeting of SSOC in December.

--Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T.J.)

SCSCHR REPORT ON THE ENROLLMENT OF NEGRO STUDENTS

IN RECENTLY DESEGREGATED COLLEGES OF THE STATE, First Semester 1964-65

The rate of increase in the number of Negro students enrolling in the recently desegregated colleges of the state this year has been 400 percent, an increase in number from 5 to 25 full time students, with some additional personnel enrolled for special courses. The increase in the actual number of Negro students is disappointing, but it does represent a gradual recognition that these predominantly white colleges are open and will accept q ualified Negro students. It also indicates the continuing need for a major emphasis upon recruiting Negro students for these colleges. It is safe to assume that for some time to come in South Carolina the colleges will make no effort to recruit Negro students. Factual information, interpretation of the existing situation, encouragement and psychological undergirding are greatly needed. For these reasons, the Student Council will continue "Operation Search" during this school year.

In September three new colleges received Negro students for the first time--all of them doing so voluntarily. Winthrop college, a state supported Woman's College, enrolled its first Negro students for residence in the college dormitories; Wofford and Lander colleges, private church-related and a municipally owned and operated college, enrolled one Negro student each.

Prior to enrollment, SCSCHR assisted in specific ways 14 of the 25 students now enrolled. This was done through informal guidance and counseling; through correspondence and/or personal contact with students attending the several colleges; and by student meetings set up especially for the purpose of recruiting. Eight of the new students entering recently integrated colleges had attended one or more of the meetings of the Public Relations Committee. Assistance on possible scholarship sources has been given to a number of prospective students and to guidance counselors in various schools.

It is now the policy of the colleges in the state to give no information on the number of Negro students enrolled, since this is no longer "news" and every attempt is being made to accept these students just as any other new student. This is undoubtedly a good policy, yet there is a need for those who are concerned to move "beyond tokenism" to know facts in order to evaluate the situation and to plan for future enrollment.

At the beginning of the fall term, SCSCHR attempted to get in touch with all the entering Negro students; to follow their enrollment with friendly assistance, and to help in various ways in the first weeks of the school year, when new experiences might be especially difficult. Student members at Winthrop had been in contact with the two new students who were enrolling there for months prior to the actual enrollment, and have been most helpful during these first months. The one additional student at Clemson, with the assistance of Mr. Gantt and friends there, has gotten along very well indeed and is enthusiastic about Clemson . . . The day after registration at USC a get acquainted open house was held by student members of the Council for a number of prospective mem ers of SCSCHR, including all the newly enrolled Negro students. This was done in order to make it possible for student members to get acquainted quickly with the newly enrolled Negro students and to follow their first days at USC with friendly interest. SCSCHR members at Wofford were likewise helpful to the new Negro student enrolled there.

The degree of integration of the Negro students into campus life has been outstanding in a short period of time; one student at Clemson has received top awards for creative work and has been elected to membership in the highest professional honorary society in his school; two students are members of the band--one at Clemson and one at USC; one student at USC is a member of the debate team (a team which has been accorded national awards for many years) and in this capacity represents the University at regional or national debate tournaments; two students have become members of a drama group and appeared in the first production of the year; two students are reporters for the campus newspaper; a number are active participants in the various church student groups; a large group belongs to the International Students Club; three students at USC are members of the choir; at least one student is participating in the intra-mural sports program of the college. This indicates a wide range of student activities and also normal acceptance among fellow-students. The great need at present is for a much larger number of Negro students. It is only as desegregation moves "beyond tokenism" that genuine integration may become a reality. This is the goal we seek.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

REPORT ON FINANCE

Jan. 1 - Oct. 31, 1964

Balance brought forward January 1, 1964 - - - - - - - - - -			$ 1,526.62
INCOME:			
SCCHR Operating Fund		$12,067.12	
Contributions	$ 665.50		
Memberships	3,699.71		
New South	590.00		
Southern Regional Council	6,000.00		
Dinner	170.50		
Refunds	88.94		
Southern Student Project	192.00		
Interest	660.47		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Income		$15,089.00	
Field Foundation	$14,700.00		
**National Sharecroppers Fund	389.00		
TOTAL INCOME		$27,156.12	
Grand Total October 31, 1964			$28,682.74
EXPENSE:			
SCCHR Operating Fund		$ 9,791.86	
Rent	546.80		
Postage	452.00		
Telephone	136.84		
Office Supplies	269.08		
Travel	953.11		
Salaries	5,916.60		
Social Security	174.10		
New South	620.00		
Dinner	153.00		
Repair & Painting	32.21		
Funeral Flowers	25.75		
Printing	387.19		
Student Conference	51.00		
Petty Cash	25.00		
Literature and Books	35.35		
Bank Charges	6.65		
Miscellaneous	7.98		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Expense			
FIELD FOUNDATION		$18,818.84	
Transferred to Savings & Loan	6,565.00		
Salaries	9,357.70		
Travel	1,301.71		
Distribution	542.23		
Administration	789.01		
Social Security	263.19		
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND		64.12	
Project Expense	64.12		
TOTAL EXPENSE			$28,674.82
Balance October 31, 1964			$ 7.92

** Plus $3,000 paid direct on Mr. L. S. James's salary.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

REPORT ON FINANCE - JAN. 1 - DEC. 31, 1963

Balance brought forward, December 31, 1962 - - - - - - - - - -			$ - 394.99
INCOME:			
SCCHR Operating Income		$12,404.24	
Contributions	$ 1,090.40		
Memberships	3,701.75		
New South	948.00		
Southern Regional Council	6,335.00		
Reservations for meals at 1963 annual meeting	264.00		
Refunds	65.09		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Income		$12,066.75	
**Field Foundation	$10,170.00		
***National Sharecroppers Fund	1,780.50		
Voided Checks	116.25		
TOTAL INCOME		$24,470.99	
Balance December 31, 1963 -			$24,076.00
EXPENSE:			
SCCHR Operating Fund		$ 9,725.54	
Rent	$ 504.00		
Postage	313.00		
Telephone	150.00		
Office Supplies	162.05		
Travel	561.09		
Salaries	6,500.00		
Social Security	174.00		
New South	916.00		
Annual Meeting Meals	341.69		
Tax Refunds	49.26		
Incorporation Expense	12.30		
Earmarked for special project	12.00		
Miscellaneous	30.15		
GRANTS-IN-AID Operating Expense			
FIELD FOUNDATION		$11,262.92	
Travel	$ 1,451.86		
Salaries	8,656.50		
Program & Distribution	271.81		
Administration	568.52		
Social Security	314.23		
SCHWARTZHAUPT FOUNDATION		124.75	
Salaries	75.00		
Distribution	49.75		
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND			
Farmers Cooperative Meeting	1,436.17	1,436.17	
TOTAL EXPENSE		$22,549.38	
Balance on hand December 31, 1963			$1,526.62

**Transferred to Standard Savings & Loan Association $2,230.00 of a $12,400.00 grant from the Field Foundation.

*** Plus $3,000.00 paid direct on Mr. L. S. James's salary.

REPORT OF THE BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

The By-Laws Committee recommends the following changes in the By-Laws of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

1. The chief elected officers of the SCCHR be known as President and Vice-President, instead of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

   This change would effect Article 1V, Section 1; Article V; Article V1; and Article V11, Section 4.

2. Officers of SCCHR shall be elected at the annual membership meeting instead of within 30 days after the meeting.

   ARTICLE V to read as follows:

   The officers of the organization shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall be elected at the annual membership meeting or voted upon by mail in such manner as may be provided by the Executive Committee. Officers shall serve for a term of one year starting January 1 and ending December 31, or until their successors have been elected and have assumed office.

   The president-elect may call a meeting of the Executive Committee-elect for the purpose of approving appointments and making plans for the coming year.

   Nominations for officers shall be made by a committee on nominations, from the floor, and/or upon petition of any ten members filed with the Executive Director two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

3. Add out-going President to the Executive Committee.

   ARTICLE V11, Section 1 to read as follows:

   Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization, the President for the preceding year, and two Board members elected by the Board.

November 12, 1964

* *
* SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Incorporated *
*
* 1964 Annual Conference *
*
* Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C., Thursday, November 12 *
*
* *

P R O G R A M

2:00 - 3:15 p.m. Pre-conference meeting of the Board of Directors

3:15 - 3:30 p.m. Registration

Afternoon Session (3:30 - 6:30 p.m.)

Presiding, The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr., SCCHR Chairman

Invocation

Minutes

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

Finance - Program - By-Laws - Nominations

ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS FOR THREE-YEAR TERM, ENDING 1967

SCCHR IN PROSPECT AND PROSPECTIVE:

The Student Council, Miss Mary Ann Eaddy, Chairman

Tenth Anniversary, The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr.
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

COFFEE BREAK

REPORTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS, by Chairmen or their alternates

ADDRESS: IMMEDIATE CHALLENGES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL
The Reverend Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations

DISCUSSION

Evening Session (6:45 - 9:15 p.m.)

Presiding, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, SCCHR Vice-Chairman

Invocation

DINNER

MUSIC AND SPECIAL FEATURES

ADDRESS: REACH FOR TOMORROW, Dr. Samuel Proctor, Associate Director
The Peace Corps, Washington, D. C.

1964 ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM - COME AND BRING INTERESTED FRIENDS

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york, n. y. 10027 telephone: 870-2056

bishop reuben h. mueller, president r. h. edwin espy, general secretary

rev. samuel d. proctor
general director of
public interpretation

November 16, 1964

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

It is incredible to me what you have been able to accomplish through the work of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

I rejoice in your success and I welcome every opportunity to give encouragement to your work.

Warmest personal regards,

Most cordially,

Sam Proctor

Samuel D. Proctor

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

SDP:lj

HOTEL WADE HAMPTON

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED — RADIO AND TELEVISION

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

TELETYPE CO-7149
OFFICE OF THE SALES MANAGER

November 16th, 1964

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
3401 Brookwood Court
Columbia, South Carolina

May we take this opportunity, Mrs. Spearman.....

.....to express to you and your membership our appreciation for having favored us with your recent meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It is hoped that our services assisted in concluding a successful function.

It was a real pleasure having your fine organization with us and we would like to personally thank you for your very great assistance and cooperation.

If you get a chance, please drop me a note and let me know if you were completely satisfied with your meeting.

Thanking you again and with kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

L J Bennett

Lawrence J. Bennett,
Assistant Manager

LJB:wr

AFFILIATED NATIONAL HOTELS

HOTEL THOMAS JEFFERSON
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
HOTEL ADMIRAL SEMMES
MOBILE, ALABAMA
HOTEL WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL CLAYPOOL
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

HOTEL JUNG
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
HOTEL DE SOTO
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
HOTEL PAXTON
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
HOTEL CLOVIS
CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO

HOTEL WADE HAMPTON
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
HOTEL STEPHEN F. AUSTIN
AUSTIN, TEXAS
HOTEL BROWNWOOD
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS
HOTEL BAKER
DALLAS, TEXAS
HOTEL TRAVIS
DALLAS, TEXAS

HOTEL CORTEZ
EL PASO, TEXAS
HOTEL BUCCANEER
GALVESTON, TEXAS
HOTEL GALVEZ
GALVESTON, TEXAS
THE SEAHORSE
GALVESTON, TEXAS
HOTEL JEAN LAFITTE
GALVESTON, TEXAS

CORONADO COURTS
GALVESTON, TEXAS
HOTEL PLAZA
LAREDO, TEXAS
HOTEL LUBBOCK
LUBBOCK, TEXAS
HOTEL FALLS
MARLIN, TEXAS
HOTEL CACTUS
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

HOTEL MENGER
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
ANGELES COURTS
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
HOTEL MOUNTAIN LAKE
MOUNTAIN LAKE, VIRGINIA
HOTEL MONTICELLO
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

PA

LWD
VJ
AU
PW
BP
MM

QUARTERLY REPORT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Katherine Jones

QUARTERLY REPORT: September, October, & November, 1964

This past quarter has been similar to the previous one, with the first priority of all Council members given over to political activity. Everyone was a candidate, managaging a campaign, or working actively for a candidate. The entire state went wild in its complete absorption in the campaign. Perhaps the most important election in the state for its long-time effect was that of George Grider of Memphis for Congress, replacing Cliff Davis, old-time conservative Democrat. George Grider is past president of the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. As with his predecessor, Hunter Lane, Jr. who is now a Memphis City Commissioner, Mr. Grider did not give adequate time to the Chapter, as he soon became involved with political activities. However, he is a good, genuine liberal, and his influence on Memphis from his Congressional seat will be beneficial. According to press releases, and a conversation I had with Russ Sugarman, the Negro vote accounted for 57% of President Johnson's vote in Shelby County. We are pleased about the outcome of a number of other races including the successful bid of A. W. Willis for the Tennessee General Assembly, Ross Bass for Senate, and the return of Richard Fulton to Congress from Nashville. In most of these races it was more a relief that the opponents were not elected, than an all-out approval of the candidates who won. (See Memphis clippings enclosed).

BAXTON BRYANT AS NEW COUNCIL DIRECTOR

One of the positive accomplishments of the quarter was the consideration of a new executive director, and the eventual appointment of Baxton Bryant. Because this activity came during the period when the Council leadership was so politically involved, it did not result in the genuine consideration of Council goals and activities. During Mr. Bryant's visit to Nashville, he met with George Barrett at the airport, prior to George's leaving on a political trip, with President Willis at a Nashville hotel, while he was preparing for a political meeting, and with some of the other members of the Commission at my home later in the day. Vasco Smith from Memphis had planned to be present, but did not come because of a last-minute change in some political activity which held him in Memphis. We are looking forward to Mr. Bryant's presence in Tennessee and believe that he can elicit the sort of support from our own members and from potential allies which we have not had recently. His arrival here and immediate plans remain uncertain. We are especially grateful to Paul Anthony and Southern Regional Council for their leadership and financial support in this quest for staff.

TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Considerable time and effort has been invested in the meeting which was held in Nashville on November 20. The Council recruited most of the volunteer staff which helped in preparation for the meeting, and in the actual registration and operation. The U. S. Commission sent in one staff member two days before, and Sam Simmons arrived the day previous to the meeting. Mrs. Martha Ragland carried most of the load. There was some positive participation in the planning by Buford Ellington (former Governor of Tennessee) who helped in obtaining lists of members of business associations, and evidently made a good supportive speech at the meeting. Other Tennessee members of the National Citizen's Advisory Committee gave tacit approval, but as far as I know they did not actually assist except for Greenfield Pitts, a Nashville department store executive who appeared on one of the panels. I did not get to hear the addresses or participate in the workshops, but certainly the partication in terms of numbers was rewarding. There were nearly 300 registered, and obviously 400 or more in attendance. There is considerable frustration in business and other circles because of the delay in the Federal Government's promulgation of the rules and regulations under which a number of the titles will operate. We are losing considerable momentum by this delay, and there is a growing concern that the Federal government is using this delay to water-down the implementation. This comes from the business community as well as civil rights leaders. Since the bill was before Congress for 11 months before its passage, and five additional months have elapsed, there appears to be ample reason to question the genuine intention of administration leadership. I might add my personal frustration in being unable to obtain responses to requests addressed to Federal officials who are not reluctant to ask us for immediate assistance.

VISITS TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

The one bright spot in assistance from Federal officials has been the work of John Heneghan, Navy Compliance officer, who eventually received some of the complaints I filed in May, 1964. His visit to Hardeman County in West Tennessee and additional visits to firms in middle Tennessee has been most helpful. He has also furnished valuable guidance in relation to some Council activity. His visits to this office resulted in our discvoering some firms which have Federal contracts but were unknown to us. During this quarter, I have visited Waverly, Dickson, Bolivar, and Jackson in regard to job opportunities. Without already established contracts, this takes an inordinate amount of time, but is effective. Hardeman County (Bolivar) is a classic example. The increase of approximately 100 jobs, and the upgrading of Negro employees resulted from the initial visit I made to firms, the filing of complaints, the visit of Mr. Heneghan to the firms, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and the unrelenting pressure of a small group of determined Negro citizens. In addition to the industrial jobs has been an increase in Negro employees at Western State Hospital (mental) including the addition of a Negro secretary. The largest firm in Bolivar continues to refuse employment to Negroes(except for 5 out of a work force of nearly 800), and evaded any discussion during my November visit there. They deny any Federal contract involvement, although it is difficult to believe this. Mr. Heneghan is trying to determine this from some additional information forwarded after my last visit.

The increase in job opportunities is having its effect in demonstrating the inadequacy of education in Tennessee schools, and especially in the inadequate Negro schools which are still operating. Their faculties, both Negro and white, are passing on their own ignorance, and local county and city officials are both frequently poorly educated and degenerate.

NASHVILLE

With the installation of a new Director of Education for the combined city-county school system in Nashville, I have hopes for real improvement. He is blunt, frank, and honest. He has exhibited little of the charm and pacification which characterized his predecessors as they covered up the inefficiencies of the system. A delegation from the Nashville Council visited him on October 7 to ask for the complete desegregation of the school system, including extra-curricular activities on school property, plus teacher integration. They found him cordial, and already concerned about the mass transfer of white children out of school districts with Negro schools. From his public appearances, and meetings with his staff, there is a new enthusiasm and hope for both a real integrated school system, and a general raise in the level of public school education. It is certainly needed. One all Negro junior high school in a depressed area of Nashville has a population of 750 children; 600 are reading below grade level.

Under the co-sponsorhsip of ADL and TCHR, Miss Gertrude Noar was in Nashville on November 16 for meetings with Dr. Harris, director of education and his supervisory staff of 35, then with Felix Robb, president of Peabody, and lunch with the Peabody Education faculty. In the afternoon she was at A&I and Fisk. I made the appointments for her Nashville schedule, but did not accompany her to the meetings. She is a former junior high school principal and national authority on education at the junior high level. She is now devoting full time to the incorporation of human relations values into the school curriculum. From my brief report from Mr. Schlactus that evening, it appears that she found receptive audiences. Peabody has not exhibited leadership in any area of human relations in the past, but the quest for additional foundation and federal funds is evidently changing their hearts. There are faculty members at Peabody who are genuinely trobled about the situation there, and it is hoped that they can begin to see a commitment in terms of teacher training.

On October 16, I chaired a middle Tennessee meeting of Negro guidance teachers in Nashville. (Teachers still meet segregated in these area meetings.) There was some realization of the relation of guidance to the community, but most of the teachers did not recognize the changes already in effect as a result of the civil rights law, and were still making little effort to guide young people into industries.

HOUSING

There is increased recognition that housing is the key to the continuing problems of discrimination. We have had several incidents in Nashville of either notices to vacate or refusal to give leases to white tenants who entertain Negroes in their homes. In trying to assist a professional musician

who had come to Nashville as a member of the Symphony, I talked to several apartment house landlords. In the urban renewal area where large luxury apartment houses were built on the cleared land, I was told they were open; the rents in these apartments were beyond his budget. Other apartments were not open. Eventually he did find housing at Peabody where he is a part-time music student.

A United Church Women's committee is working on housing here. Nashville is in the process of adopting a new housing code, but until it becomes effective it will not stop the crowding of tenements on small lots with no facility for off street parking, no plya space, etc. North Nashville, in the Fisk area is rapidly increasing in density and slum conditions.

Memphis housing is generally better than in most cities, but rigid lines of segregation prevail. The whites have fled to the suburbs.

MEMPHIS

The Memphis chapter is still inactive. During the fall there was little opportunity to work there because of the political involvement. Just after the election I went to Memphis, having notified them ahead that I would be there, the president was cordial on the telephone, but announced he would be out of town while I was there. There is considerable misunderstanding about the role of TCHR. (See previous report.) Vasco Smith, Jr., is trying to get together some of the white and Negro leadership for informal meetings through his office as vice president of TCHR. Movement in Memphis is still on a token basis. For example, there are 16 Kroger stores, and only one of them has a Negro checker, but the business community considers that "we are making satisfactory progress".

ANNUAL MEETING

Now scheduled for January 28 and 29. Initial plans are in last two Newsletters. Whitney Young will be meeting with some business civic leaders while he is here in order to consider the establishment of a Nashville Urban League. We are setting up the contacts. We hope that there will be representation from Southern Regional Council.

VISITORS

They still arrive from everywhere. Young college age students hitchiking across the country to "find out about the race problem" invaded us this summer. Today, a state Department guest from Southern Rhodesia. Labor union officials come asking for contacts in rural areas. A minister from east Tennessee arrives to inquire about a visitor he has had whom he fears is a communist. Students write and visit for term paper materials.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

This is a continuing problem. The Nominating committee to come up with a slate of officers and board members has not met. No amount of goading on my part works. The annual meeting had to be rescheduled twice because of delays

on the part of members who agreed to carry through and did not do so. We have been unable to establish any effective regular communication with other parts of the state, such as clippings or reports. I believe that Mr. Bryant can help on this and I look forward to his arrival.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

KJ/eah

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR

September - November, 1964

The Membership effort, which was reported briefly last quarter has continued, concentrated in the Columbia area. A total of 2,235 names were compiled in a prospect list for the greater Columbia area. During September and October letters of interpretation and invitation and a copy of the publicity brochure, "Reach for Tomorrow", were mailed to this number of persons. Cultivation of this group has continued, through invitations from the Columbia Council on Human Relations and to the annual meeting of SCCHR on November 12.

Six informal coffee hours were held in September in homes of members for a discussion of the work of SCCHR. A member of the staff or an officer of the Council was present at each of these events to give factual information and to help in interpreting the role of the Council at the present time. It is hoped that the coffee hours, which gave evidence of a growing interest in SCCHR and the need for a broader interpretation of the present program, may continue and increase in number. On the basis of the evaluation of the hostesses and the participants this was one of the most effective methods of public relations.

The actual increase in the number of members is not spectacular, but shows a steady gradual growth. Since September 1, 68 new members have been added in Columbia, bringing the present total of adult members in all categories in greater Columbia to 258.

The Columbia Council has continued to offer an outstanding public meeting once a month featuring the following discussions: "The Changing Face of the South," at the September meeting; "The Role of the Church in Human Relations," with the Rev. Henry McKenna of the National Council of Churches as the speaker in October; "The Meaning of the Election" was the theme at the November meeting; The various committees of the Columbia Council in the areas of education, community affairs, economics and job opportunities are being reorganized and it is hoped that these will become more effective working committees in the coming year.

The Columbia Council has maintained close contact with parents and students who desegregated Columbia schools this fall. Two special meetings for this group with parents and students from the schools which these children attend, were held during September. At the end of the first month of school a positive report of progress was given. The transition has been made quite easily. Administrators and teachers have been very helpful. In one Junior High school Negro students have been elected to a class office and one on the football team. Some fellow students in every school have made real efforts to demonstrate their friendship for the new students.

The Committee on the Church and Human Relatio ns of SCCHR has held several meetings during this quarter and has organized a number of sub-committees to carry out the various phases of its program: a speaker's bureau, Youth Work, Young Ministers' Group; Literature Distribution, and Convocations for Churchmen. The convocation committee, using Columbia as a pilot area, is projecting its first meeting for February. Since there is no Council of Churches in South Carolina, it seems that a committee such as this one, sponsored by SCCHR, is continuing to meet a need.

The program of the SC Student Council on Human Relations has been of major importance during this quarter and has consumed a major block of time of the Program Director, who carries special responsibility for the student program of the Council.

September saw two new colleges admitting Negro students for the first time and two formerly all-Negro colleges, Benedict College in Columbia and Claflin College in Orangeburg, admitting one white student each, the first to be enrolled in any of the Negro colleges of the state. Since the whole process of college desegregation has been of major concern to SCSCHR and has constituted one of its important projects, a special report on college desegregation is attached hereto.

A meeting of the Steering Committee held on September 27 projected program plans for the fall semester. The Conference Planning Committee confirmed the plans for a conference to be held at Camp Gravatt, December 4-6 and suggested that this be a genuine working session with Workshops on Panelist Training; Tutorials, Politics, and Poverty Programs in South Carolina. Speakers recommended were Mr. Randolph Blackwell of Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Dean of Students at Mercer University. The Citizenship and Projects committee recommended that Tutorials in communities in which colleges were located be urged and that help be given in setting these up. It was also suggested that Panels of Student Speakers be trained to be available for campus, church or community groups. It was hoped that training would be given on Religion and Race and on educational needs in South Ca rolina. The Outreach and Public Relations Committee crystallized plans for the organization of districts and suggested that local groups in the various colleges be organized or strengthened.

Subsequently, a conference sub-committee in Columbia and the Program Director finalized plans for the conference to be held December 4-6 and sent out numerous mailings to student members and campus leaders. (Exhibits attached.)

A visit to Winthrop College in Rock Hill in November to share inoutstanding meetings on Race Relations, sponsored by Westminster and Wesley Foundations, brought an opportunity to interpret the student program of the Council and to confer with key students there concerning an intercollegiate program in the Rock Hill area.

It was valuable for the Program Director and student groups from the University of South Carolina and Winthrop to attend the first general conference of SSOC (Southern Student Organizing Committee), held in Atlanta, November 12-14. This group first come together last spring to seek ways whereby students, especially those from predominantly white colleges, might channel their efforts in the area of Civil Rights and other pressing problems of the South. SSOC is seeking its identity and unique role and is now in the process of structuring itself to serve all the colleges of the South as a Southern Student movement for human rights. It seems highly important that already existing councils such as SCSCHR keep abreast of these developments in order to have a voice in determing the role of SSOC in the future. SCSCHR will be represented at the Planning Committee meeting of SSOC in December.

--Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T.J.)

Report of Activities of the Field
Representative of the SCCHR during the months
of September, October, November 1964

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following four projects:

I. Holding monthly and bi-monthly leadership meetings.
II. Assisting with recruitment of trainees for STEP schools.
III. Encouraging progress in community development and better relations.
IV. Interpreting and preparing for the implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

I. Bi-monthly Leadership Meetings

Our Field Representative is still carrying on regular bi-monthly meetings with groups of six neighborhood counties. At these meetings he puts special emphasis on local leadership training. Three of such meetings have been held during this period. One was held Sept. 11, 1964, at St. George, S. C. This meeting was devoted to a study of how to organize a Development Corporation Company.

Dorchester, Colleton and Orangeburg Counties have organized Development Corporations. These Corporations are recommended by the Small Business Administration. They include the opportunities offered in Credit Unions, Cooperatives and Small Business Enterprises. After incorporation with the State, they have the power to carry out all the activities suggested above as well as encouraging self-help and self-reliance. (A copy of the suggested form of certificate of incorporation for a local development company is attached.)

Another bi-monthly meeting was also held at Barnwell, S.C., on Sept. 25, 1964. At this meeting, which involved Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale and Hampton Counties, special emphasis was placed on the following topics:

1. What we should know about Social Security.
2. How to organize a Development Corporation Company.

A well organized development corporation company has already started in Bamberg County. The progress of this company was discussed by leaders from Bamberg County.

A third bi-monthly meeting was held at Pageland, S.C., on October 9, 1964. This meeting included Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marlboro and Darlington Counties. The meeting was held in the plant of the Chesterfield Garment Corporation. This Corporation is the result of a Development Cooperation of Negroes assisted by the white local community and the Federal Government through the ARA. This company is now employing 30 power-machine operators and producing house-coat garments under the supervision ofa near-by large white garment factory. The meeting here was an inspiration for all who attended from other counties.

II. Recruitment of Trainees for STEP Schools

The managers of Employment Offices throughout the State are still requesting our Field Representative to furnish aid in recruiting trainees for STEP schools. He has been called for such service to Florence, Abbeville, Greenville, and Chesterfield, S.C., during this period.

There are now a total of 35 STEP schools in our State with an enrollment of over 3,000. He is expected to continue this service even when recruiting of disadvantaged youth ages 16-21 begins.

An article appeared in the August 1964 issue of The Employment Service Review, published by the Department of Labor, entitled "South Carolina Gets In STEP" by Paul D. Jarvis. This article appears on pages 36 and 37. The following statement is made on page 37: "Various groups in the community help reach those in need of training. These were the South Carolina Council on Human Relations ... and members of the Chamber of Commerce."

III. Community Development and Better Relation Progress

Mr. James has been able to encourage the people of St. George to begin the foundation of a community center. The people have accepted the responsibility for organizing a community activities center that will emphasize the following services:

a. Day care for small children with pre-school training opportunities.
b. A community health clinic including dental service.
c. A study hall and recreation rooms for school children.
d. Adult night school and home-making training.

The community has already secured a location for these activities. The area is a block long and one-half block wide. A home for the leaders has already been built and furnished. There is a nine room abandoned school building on the front of this area. This is being repaired so it can be used for the activities planned above. A swimming pool has already been constructed and can be used during the summer months.

Dorchester County, of which St. George is the county seat, is one of the two counties to which Negro Supervisors of FHA have been assigned this year. This makes a total of six Negro assistant supervisors in our State.

Mr. James has also been reliably informed that the extension service of S. C. is reorganizing on a completely integrated basis. All county agents will be required to work with all rural people in their areas without regard to color.

IV. Interpretation of the Anti-Poverty Bill

Our Field Representative has made a careful study of the opportunities and requirements of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. He has made a special effort to explain this Act to all of the people who attend the bi-monthly neighborhood county meetings. He has been called to the following places for interpretation addresses on this Act.

Aiken -- by the local Council on Human Relations
Greenville -- by the local Council on Human Relations
Bethune -- by the Kershaw County Community Development Association
North Charleston -- by the local NAACP mass meeting
Charleston -- by the bi-racial advisory committee for community improvement
Columbia -- by the S. C. Youth Conference of the NAACP.
Camp Gravatt -- by the annual conference of the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations.

He is also beginning to receive calls from the county chairman of the S. C. Voter Education project. His services have been strongly recommended by the Field Director of the V.E.P. (See copy of letter sent to county chairman by Field Director of V.E.P. attached).

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 1, 1964

FOR QUARTER ENDING November 30, 1964

INCOME

From Southern Regional Council	$1,500.00
Membership	241.00
Total	$1,741.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (Net)	$1,254.81
Federal Tax	299.55
Supplies	16.72
Auditor	50.00
Rent	240.00
Telephone	211.09
New South	62.00
Memphis	11.00
Nashville	13.00
Total	$2,158.20

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1,704.21
Income for quarter	1,741.00
Total	$3,445.21
Expenditures for quarter	2,158.20
Balance	$1,287.01

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

FOR QUARTER ENDING - November 30, 1964

INCOME: Funds Available in Checking Account	$1,154.55	
Transfer of Funds from Savings to Checking	2,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDS		$3,154.55

EXPENDITURES

Salaries(Net)	$ 516.75	
Federal Tax	105.00	
Staff Travel	91.94	
Board Travel	90.12	
Auditor	50.00	
Publications	12.95	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		866.76
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT		$ 2,287.79
BALANCE IN SAVINGS ACCOUNT		12,684.11
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$14,972.90

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT
Sept., Oct., Nov., 1964

GENERAL FUND		
On hand September 1, 1964		$ 6,852.58
INCOME		
Dividends earned	$ 165.82	
Grant SRC	1,500.00	
New South	33.50	
Donations	1,640.12	
Memberships	1,791.50	
Sale of table	6.00	
Fund raising	130.00	5,266.94
		$12,119.52
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	3,225.00	
Printing	49.55	
Payroll taxes	57.98	
Office supplies	537.88	
Postage	353.00	
Rent	195.00	
Travel	912.67	
Telephone & telegraph	336.43	
Books	88.17	
New South	37.00	
Auditor	70.00	
Refunds to locals	166.50	
Bank charges	.10	
Meetings	400.92	
Grants-in-aid	1,302.00	
	$7,732.20	
Field Fund overhead	935.07	6,797.13
Balance on hand November 30, 1964		$ 5,322.39
FIELD FUND		
Balance September 1, 1964		$10,742.02
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$1,500.00	
Payroll tax	25.76	
Travel	275.07	
% of overhead	935.07	
On hand November 30, 1964		$ 8,006.12
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION		
Grant - June 8, 1964		$ 6,227.57
Clerical help	851.50	
Professional assistance	1,623.32	
Expenses	1,179.16	
Travel	257.78	
Equipment	335.50	4,247.26
Balance November 30, 1964		$ 1,980.31

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

September 1, 1964, through November 1964

Balance brought forward September 1, 1964			$ 681.20
INCOME:			
Memberships	$ 874.50		
Contributions	78.50		
SRC Grant	1,500.00		
Savings Withdrawals	4,000.00		
Southern Student Project	125.00		
Annual Dinner	470.50		
Camp Gravatt	60.00		
NSF Grant	201.00		
Texas Withheld but unremitted	821.19		8,130.69
			$8811.89
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	168.00		
Postage	298.00		
Telephone	41.94		
Office Supplies	92.00		
Travel	264.81		
Salaries	1,999.98		
Miscellaneous	4.00		
Printing Brochures	387.19		
Funeral Flowers	25.75		
Petty Cash	25.00		
Student Conference	54.50		
Annual Meeting and Dinner	624.66		
Third Quarter Federal Taxes	366.14		
Third Quarter State Taxes	55.74		
Total		$ 4,407.71	
Field Foundation			
Salaries	4,124.74		
Travel	316.88		
Distribution	80.92		
Administration	80.55		
Third Quarter Federal Taxes	478/77		
Third Quarter State Taxes	45.22		
		5,127.08	
			$9,534.79
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1964			$-722.90

874.
78
52

Ga., S.C., Tenn. -

4th Quarter

Ala - 1,638

1,500 - SBC -

SOUTH CAROLINA

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

President

DR. CHARLES H. THOMAS, JR.
BOX 1778, S. C. STATE COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Secretary

REV. I. DEQUINCEY NEWMAN
2022 TAYLOR STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Treasurer

R. J. PALMER
304 SOUTH MAIN STREET
~~COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA~~
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

Field Director

RICHARD MILES
2022 TAYLOR STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Legal Advisor

MATTHEW J. PERRY
1107½ WASHINGTON STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

2022 TAYLOR STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 254-5953

December 1, 1964

Dear County Chairmen:

All of you are aware of the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, popularly known as the Anti-Poverty Bill. Some of you are already involved in the implementation of key provisions of this program, and others have asked for additional information. The VEP is concerned primarily with the registration of voters, but as its name implies it is also concerned with their political education. Whether they are aware of it or not, Negro citizens of every financial standing are involved in the anti-poverty program. The results of this program will be of benefit to the Negro for many years to come, but we will not obtain the maximum benefit unless we act. You as a community leader must take responsibility for putting this program before the people in your county.

Senator Olin Johnston has been kind enough to provide the state VEP office with 50 copies of the Economic Opportunity Act. I am sending one of these to each of you together with a short summary of the Act. Read and re-read this literature. The program is a complicated one and cannot be understood without hard study. If you have any questions, I will try to be of assistance. I would strongly recommend that you contact Mr. L.S. James, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina, for detailed information. His number is AL6-8808, and he knows more about the program than any man in South Carolina. He will be glad to speak to your county organization, just let him know of your interest.

Sincerely,

Richard Miles

Richard Miles

RM:sm
enclosures (2)

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF PROJECT DIRECTOR

SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER, 1964

Young Ministers' Discussion Group

As part of the Columbia Council membership drive and of the outreach of the standing committee on "The Church and Human Relations", a young ministers' group was organized, meeting every other week with about fifteen being reached by the group. So far as is known it is the first interracial discussion group meeting regularly for clergy of all denominations and faiths. The interracial nature of the group naturally gave rise to discussion on race and its implications in the church in the light of Will Campbell's book, Race and the Renewal of the Church.

Visits to Communities in the Interest of Possible New Local Councils

Field visits were made during this period to Orangeburg, Sumter, Clemson, Anderson, Due West, Greenwood, and Charleston. "Closed" situations made possible only individual visits in Orangeburg and assisting efforts to the small local council in Sumter.

In the Clemson-Seneca area where previous interracial groups had been started and later been discontinued, several contacts were made with individuals who were still interested in such groups and who might in due course be part of a nucleus to start a permanent group. It seemed however, that it would take some time for this deeper foundation to be developed, since the local thinking that had gone into these earlier efforts had been largely along the line of "meeting crises or emergency needs."

In Anderson there seemed to be no major developments, except that a mayor's bi-racial committee that had been appointed some time back, again to cope with crises, had not been functioning recently.

Visits in Due West, seat of an A. R. Presbyterian college and seminary, were made to the Negro school principal, several college and seminary faculty members, and three of the ministers in the county. The project director addressed the seminary faculty and student body during the visit, presenting the work of the South Carolina Council. These contacts produced some interest and individual memberships, all of which accentuates the possibilities of eventually developing an Abbeville County council.

In Greenwood a functioning Chamber of Commerce-appointed bi-racial citizens' committee has been working at the problems arising from last summer's Civil Rights Act, and has what might be called a somewhat progressive climate. Industry in this area seems to be leading the way,

but how much real progress in race relations this kind of committee can accomplish remains to be seen. The chairman of the committee reported that much of his time and effort had gone into tracking down rumors and dispelling fears during last summer's crisis period.

In Charleston several capable people are interested in starting a local human relations council, and follow-up from the visits made on this trip produced enough response to schedule a preliminary discussion meeting to study the formation of a local council in January. This seems the most promising situation in terms of actually organizing a new council. In order to assist groups planning to start new councils some basic materials were compiled and mimeographed (see attachment).

Directories of Ministers and Religious Leaders in South Carolina

In order to develop contacts already existing and to expand efforts to enlist and awaken churches and churchmen of the state to action in matters of social justice and civil rights as well as the inherent responsibility of the church, a mailing list of major denominational leaders in South Carolina was secured, as well as up-to-date listings of ministers in the Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian churches. At least one use of these directories will be that of circularizing each clergyman with pertinent literature regarding race and human relations, offering the S.C. Council as a channel of action for concerned churchmen.

Monthly S.C.C.H.R. Review Newsletter

Three issues of the Review were mailed out in this period, highlighting the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the annual meeting and dinner of the S. C. Council, and announcement of the Student Council conference. With one issue, a form for reporting implementation of public accommodations use by Negroes was included. Resulting from this, a call for further volunteers for both public facilities use and equal employment opportunities was made at the annual meeting. A questionnaire for the staff, executive committee, and other local council leaders, regarding the Review has been prepared to secure some reactions and concensus for improvement of the newsletter and more explicit policy guidelines.

Preliminary Work on a Leadership Training Project

Spadework on a grass-roots leadership training project which might be sponsored by the S. C. Council has been done, aiming at two groups: 1. Community leaders, business, professional and others, desiring to serve as volunteers in community action programs and to acquire more skills in interpersonal and intergroup situations. 2. Neighborhood block leaders, leaders with native ability, and other key indigenous leaders, who desire leadership training in basic organizational skills, and procedures and techniques in democratic group process. It was felt that the success of E.O.A. community action and other programs of self-help would stand or fall on the quality of local leadership developed. Hence the priority on such a project as this. Further work will depend on a project like this being able to qualify for approval and funding with the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington and the state coordinator's office.

George A. Bowdler

Report of Activities of the Field
Representative of the SCCHR during the months
of September, October, November 1964

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following four projects:

I. Holding monthly and bi-monthly leadership meetings.
II. Assisting with recruitment of trainees for STEP schools.
III. Encouraging progress in community development and better relations.
IV. Interpreting and preparing for the implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

I. Bi-monthly Leadership Meetings

Our Field Representative is still carrying on regular bi-monthly meetings with groups of six neighborhood counties. At these meetings he puts special emphasis on local leadership training. Three of such meetings have been held during this period. One was held Sept. 11, 1964, at St. George, S. C. This meeting was devoted to a study of how to organize a Development Corporation Company.

Dorchester, Colleton and Orangeburg Counties have organized Development Corporations. These Corporations are recommended by the Small Business Administration. They include the opportunities offered in Credit Unions, Cooperatives and Small Business Enterprises. After incorporation with the State, they have the power to carry out all the activities suggested above as well as encouraging self-help and self-reliance. (A copy of the suggested form of certificate of incorporation for a local development company is attached.)

Another bi-monthly meeting was also held at Barnwell, S.C., on Sept. 25, 1964. At this meeting, which involved Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale and Hampton Counties, special emphasis was placed on the following topics:

1. What we should know about Social Security.
2. How to organize a Development Corporation Company.

A well organized development corporation company has already started in Bamberg County. The progress of this company was discussed by leaders from Bamberg County.

A third bi-monthly meeting was held at Pageland, S.C., on October 9, 1964. This meeting included Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marlboro and Darlington Counties. The meeting was held in the plant of the Chesterfield Garment Corporation. This Corporation is the result of a Development Cooperation of Negroes assisted by the white local community and the Federal Government through the ARA. This company is now employing 30 power-machine operators and producing house-coat garments under the supervision of a near-by large white garment factory. The meeting here was an inspiration for all who attended from other counties.

II. Recruitment of Trainees for STEP Schools

The managers of Employment Offices throughout the State are still requesting our Field Representative to furnish aid in recruiting trainees for STEP schools. He has been called for such service to Florence, Abbeville, Greenville, and Chesterfield, S.C., during this period.

There are now a total of 35 STEP schools in our State with an enrollment of over 3,000. He is expected to continue this service even when recruiting of disadvantaged youth ages 16-21 begins.

An article appeared in the August 1964 issue of The Employment Service Review, published by the Department of Labor, entitled "South Carolina Gets In STEP" by Paul D. Jarvis. This article appears on pages 36 and 37. The following statement is made on page 37: "Various groups in the community help reach those in need of training. These were the South Carolina Council on Human Relations ... and members of the Chamber of Commerce."

III. Community Development and Better Relation Progress

Mr. James has been able to encourage the people of St. George to begin the foundation of a community center. The people have accepted the responsibility for organizing a community activities center that will emphasize the following services:

a. Day care for small children with pre-school training opportunities.
b. A community health clinic including dental service.
c. A study hall and recreation rooms for school children.
d. Adult night school and home-making training.

The community has already secured a location for these activities. The area is a block long and one-half block wide. A home for the leaders has already been built and furnished. There is a nine room abandoned school building on the front of this area. This is being repaired so it can be used for the activities planned above. A swimming pool has already been constructed and can be used during the summer months.

Dorchester County, of which St. George is the county seat, is one of the two counties to which Negro Supervisors of FHA have been assigned this year. This makes a total of six Negro assistant supervisors in our State.

Mr. James has also been reliably informed that the extension service of S. C. is reorganizing on a completely integrated basis. All county agents will be required to work with all rural people in their areas without regard to color.

IV. Interpretation of the Anti-Poverty Bill

Our Field Representative has made a careful study of the opportunities and requirements of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. He has made a special effort to explain this Act to all of the people who attend the bi-monthly neighborhood county meetings. He has been called to the following places for interpretation addresses on this Act.

Aiken -- by the local Council on Human Relations
Greenville -- by the local Council on Human Relations
Bethume -- by the Kershaw County Community Development Association
North Charleston -- by the local NAACP mass meeting
Charleston -- by the bi-racial advisory committee for community improvement
Columbia -- by the S. C. Youth Conference of the NAACP.
Camp Gravatt -- by the annual conference of the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations.

He is also beginning to receive calls from the county chairman of the S. C. Voter Education project. His services have been strongly recommended by the Field Director of the V.E.P. (See copy of letter sent to county chairman by Field Director of V.E.P. attached).

SBA FORM 574
(9-62)

SUGGESTED FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(This Form may require technical or formal changes in order to comply with requirements of State laws and State officials. Applicants should consult with their attorney to insure compliance with such requirements).

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

of

_____ Development Company

FIRST. The name of the corporation is _____ Development Company.

SECOND. Its principal office in the State of _____ is located at _____, in the City of _____ County of _____. The name and address of its resident agent is _____

THIRD. This corporation is organized and chartered for the purpose of furthering the economic development of _____
(area of operations)
and its environs, and promoting and assisting the growth and development of business concerns, including small-business concerns, in said area. The primary objective of this corporation shall be benefit to the community as measured by increased employment, payroll, business volume and corresponding factors rather than monetary profits to the shareholders. Any monetary profits or other benefits which flow to shareholders shall be merely incidental thereto.

FOURTH. The corporation is authorized and empowered to do all things necessary to carry on and accomplish the purpose for which it is organized and chartered, including authority and power:

To enter into, make and perform contracts of every kind and description.

To borrow or raise moneys for any of the purposes of the corporation and, from time to time without limit as to amount, to draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds, debentures and other negotiable or non-negotiable instruments and evidences of indebtedness, and to secure the payment of any thereof and of the interest thereon by mortgage upon or pledge, conveyance or assignment in trust of the whole or any part of the property of the corporation, whether at the time owned or thereafter acquired, and to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of such bonds or other obligations of the corporation for its corporate purposes.

To lend to any person, firm or corporation any of its funds, either with or without security.

To purchase, hold, sell and transfer the shares of its own capital stock.

To promote and assist the growth and development of small-business concerns and others.

To have one or more offices, to carry on all or any of its operations and business and without restriction or limit as to amount to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, convey or otherwise dispose of, real and personal property of every class and description.

To acquire, construct, convert, or expand plant facilities for lease or sale.

FIFTH. (CAPITALIZATION)

SIXTH. The minimum amount of capital with which the corporation will commence business is

SEVENTH. The stock of this corporation shall be owned principally at all times by local persons residing or doing business in its area of operation.

EIGHTH. The names and places of residence of the incorporators are as follows:

NAMES	RESIDENCES

NINTH. The corporation is to have perpetual existence.

TENTH. The board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal the bylaws of the corporation.

ELEVENTH. The corporation reserves the right to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this certificate of incorporation, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by statute, and all rights conferred upon stockholders herein are granted subject to this reservation.

I. WHAT IS ONE CONSTRUCTIVE CHANNEL FOR MEETING TODAY'S CHALLENGE IN S.C.?

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, an interracial organization working for a better South Carolina since 1919.

The first organization, brought about largely through the efforts of religious leadership in South Carolina and notably that of the late Bishop Finlay of the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church, was known as the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. Later this group became the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and in 1954 the S. C. Council on Human Relations. The Council is not an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, although the two groups work co-operatively.

The S. C. Council on Human Relations serves as a channel for bi-racial communication in order that through understanding and constructive effort solutions to pressing problems of the day might be sought.

II. HOW DOES THE S.C.COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO SEEKING SOLUTIONS?

By providing speakers and consultants, methods and materials, "seeing-eye", clearing house, and other program services.

By assisting local council and other groups in bettering community relations and in promoting community development, urban and rural.

By working for equal vocational and political opportunities for all citizens of the state, and urging full participation of all persons in the responsibilities of citizenship.

By encouraging informed participation in producing educational progress at local and state levels.

III. WHAT ARE THE PRESENT AREAS OF WORK OF THE COUNCIL?

1. Education and the Schools
2. Economic Development and Employment.
3. Community Relations and Development
4. The Church and Human Relations
5. Civic and Political Participation and Education
6. Recruitment and Training of Leadership
7. High School and College Students

IV. HOW DOES THE COUNCIL SEEK TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR?

It provides a channel for constructive communication through local Councils on Human Relations, conferences, workshops, and committees.

It serves local Councils on Human Relations in Aiken, Beaufort, Cheraw, Columbia, Greenville, Hampton County, Jasper County, Rock Hill, and Sumter; and works with concerned individuals in other communities attempting to develop local councils and/or requesting program services.

It provides state-wide workshops, conferences, and membership meetings which focus upon: Leadership and Program Building, Education, Economic Growth and Job Opportunities, Community Development, Non-Violence, and Religion and Human Relations.

It brings outstanding speakers and leaders to South Carolina for Council programs and for the use of other groups, such as the Rev. Heslip Lee, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Dr. Samuel M. Proctor, former Deputy Director of the Peace Corps, and others.

It gathers data, prepares and distributes material to members and friends of the South Carolina Council as well as to local Councils and other interested groups.

It publishes the monthly SCCHR Review, dealing with progress and problems in Human Relations, distributed to members and others.

It urges attendance of all citizens at such events as the Congressional hearings held annually in Columbia and other public meetings, which deal with pressing problems of the state.

Alerts Negro citizens in various communities to Federal programs developing in local communities such as the Rural Area Development (RAD), the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA), the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA), the Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP), and the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA).

It develops and sponsor s a Student Program in which students from 20 colleges and two theological seminaries have participated and which is now organized as the South Carolina Students Council on Human Relations.

V. HOW IS THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL FINANCED?

The S.C.C.H.R. is a non-profit, tax-exempt private organization, which is supported by individual memberships and contributions by some 1,000 South Carolinians. Recently Field Foundation grants have made possible an expanding program for the Council. These grants and other grants-in-aid are contingent upon a strong and growing support within South Carolina.

A Few Guidelines for Councils on Human Relations

1. The group is biracial and interfaith. It is no collection of persons of one group working for or concerned with others. Rather it is genuinely representative of all of the people concerned with the problems which all share.

2. A major program emphasis of a Council is education in the broadest sense of that term.

(a) This process of education begins with the members of the Council itself, getting to know each other and bringing to a central Council the particular information and insights from each group in the community. The Council constantly works to enlarge its membership to give an increasing number of people the opportunity of sharing the experience of working in a democratic group.

(b) Ideally this process reaches beyond Council members to any persons of good intent within the community, offering through literature, conferences, public meetings, and cooperation with other groups an opportunity for an ever increasing number of persons to share in the intellectual and emotional processes which are necessary for understanding.

(c) The process includes interpreting to the larger community the grievances of a minority or the reasons for unpopular actions or demands.

(d) Where facilities permit the process includes the collection and dissemination of factual and interpretive information to correct misunderstandings and misinterpretations.

3. Frequently, and properly, disadvantaged minorities will take the responsibility for initiating change. Where this occurs, unique opportunities are presented to a Council on Human Relations to:

(a) Interpret the situation in its broadest perspective, indicating the ways in which the majority shares in the problem and benefits in the solution;

(b) Offer the skills of its members in resolving the conflict of crisis which may arise.

4. Whether change comes at the initiative of the minority, or through the leadership and persuasion of a Council on Human Relations, or from other community elements, a primary role of the Council is securing the practical implementation of change, seeing that desirable change comes, is understood, remains and grows.

5. A Council on Human Relations is a non-partisan non-political body. It may educate the community concerning legislation but does not lobby. It never supports or rejects a candidate.

6. The Council on Human Relations involves itself deeply in the life of the total community, expressing concern for all phases of community life, including such specifics as employment, education, health, housing, recreation, and the like. It would frequently emphasize the problems of minorities as they relate to these areas.

Finally, a Council would return to the point of its origin and purpose, a group representative of and concerned with all of the community: people of good will dedicated to establishing the decent and good society.

MAJOR AREAS OF LOCAL COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITY

I. Organization

1. Officers: Chairman, 1st & 2nd vice chairmen, Treasurer, and Secretary

2. Constitution and By-Laws

3. Dues ($5.00 single membership; $7.50 husband and wife joint membership $2.00 associate)

4. Standing Committees:
   1. Membership
   2. Finance
   3. Hospitality--Refreshment
   4. Publicity--Information
   5. Nominating
   6. Program

II. Monthly Meetings

1. Discussion Groups)
2. Panel Discussion Forums)
3. Lectures and Discussion)
4. Films and Discussion)
5. Business)

Correlated to Program Projects

III. Program Projects (Action Committee)

1. Student Councils -- Youth Groups
2. Education -- Literary -- Schools -- Tutoring
3. Community Affairs -- Public Affairs: Recreation, Health (including Hospitals), Community Action Programs under Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.
4. Church & Human Relations
5. Equal Employment Opportunities (Merit Employment)
6. Implementation (Desegregation Compliance) Public Accommodations
7. Housing
8. Welfare--Day Care Centers
9. New Comers -- Home Visits -- Neighborhood Groups
10. Citizenship Education
11. Research
12. Juvenile Delinquency & Correctional Conditions
13. Library
14. Fine Arts

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(May be adapted to local situations)

Article I
Name

The name of this organization shall be the _____.

Article II
Purpose and Policy

Section 1. The purposes of the _____ Council on Human Relations are:

a. To devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth, adult education and constructive actions to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership.

b. To awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive actions and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living.

c. To cooperate with other agencies, such as religious organizations, churches, schools and colleges in educational programs for the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives.

Section 2. This organization is an affiliate of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, a non-profit, non-political organization.

Article III
Memberships

Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Council may become a member.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, any member, who by his actions proves himself not to be in accord with the best purposes and policies of the group, shall be dropped by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present at a regular membership meeting.

Article IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order. The term of office shall be _____ year(s).

Article V
Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than _____ members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of _____ year(s).

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall attend to the business of the organization, subject to the instructions of a majority vote of the members present at a general membership meeting.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings shall be filled by a majority vote of members at a general membership meeting.

Article VI
Meetings

Section 1. The general membership shall meet _____. An annual meeting shall be held in _____, at which time officers will be elected, and a budget adopted.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet _____.

Article VII
Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be from _____ to _____.

Section 2. Annual dues including membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations shall be in accordance with the policy of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

Article VIII
Nominations & Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member are to be elected at the annual meeting, the third to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Report of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the annual meeting there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

Article IX
Committees

Section 1. The Executive Committee or the Chairman shall appoint such committees as necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2. There shall be a Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign.

Section 3. There shall be a Finance Committee which shall cooperate with the membership committee on collecting dues and such other contributions as the Executive Committee or the membership shall deem advisable.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FOR RELEASE: Wed., Dec. 9, 1964

Call: Frances Pauley
Home Phone: DR.3-6735

The Georgia Council on Human Relations today announced that it would participate in the first public meeting of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to be held in Augusta on Friday, December 11 in the City-County Municipal Building.

Mr. Joseph Hendricks of Macon, President of the Georgia Council who will represent the organization at the meeting, said today:

"We in the Georgia Council regard this first open meeting of the Georgia Advisory Committee as a significant event. For it will give private citizens and organizations, as well as public officials, an opportunity to speak their minds on the civil rights law: - to answer questions about it, to dispel misapprehensions about it, to report on how it is working or not working, to find

(MORE)

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM, CHAIRMAN
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

out what more needs to be done to make this period of transition in Georgia smooth and trouble-free. We salute the Advisory Committee for giving this opportunity to the people of Georgia.

"For our own part, the Georgia Council will continue to work not merely for acquiescence with the civil rights law, but for a new spirit of understanding and good will among all Georgians of both races and all religions. Certainly, this new spirit - which we are reminded in this Christmas season is not new at all - can only be achieved under the rule of law which gives justice and equality to all."

CONFIDENTIAL

QUARTERLY REPORT
to
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Sept. - Oct. - Nov. - 1964

The last three months have been of great interest in the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

As usual there are all sorts of conflicting patterns throughout the state. The tremendous feeling of freedom that came to Negroes and whites with the passage of the Civil Rights Act, was marred by the heated political campaign where race seemed to be the predominant issue. Activity on the part of members was centered in voting and in many places getting out the votes for Negro candidates. The Council, of course, could not enter into political campaigns. None of the councils have worked as a group in registration. We look forward to the day when more councils will enter into this program activity, when voter registration will cease to be 'Negro' and 'white' and our council is working for the total good of the community.

Our newly elected executive committee in discussing program for the coming year brought out some of these kinds of ideas. It was an encouraging meeting. Joe Hendricks is giving sound leadership. He enjoyed the SRC annual meeting and we look forward to a good year under his guidance.

The end of the fiscal year always means much time spent in gathering the annual reports and attending to the business of the organization. The annual report as well as the quarterly financial report is attached. The new budget is $50,000. This is a little frightening considering how difficult it is to raise money in Georgia. But we believe it is a realistic budget. We need more than that to do the necessary expansion.

The membership is growing. We have 30 new members this quarter and two new councils to report. It is too early for memberships from these groups to have been received. The Statesboro group voted in October and the LaGrange group in November, to become affiliates of the Georgia Council.

Statesboro is an interesting group, a fairly good cross section of the community. It is said that this is the first group to hold an interracial meeting in the city. With the college there, we have a chance to attract some good leadership. We have found some courageous Negro leaders.

LaGrange is a strange town, a mill town, under the complete domination of the Callaway family. However, they are seeing the necessity for change and are hiring Negroes in the mills. (They have government contracts). Although the Callaways will probably not participate in

the group, we believe they will allow it to exist. The town has lived so long with a paternalistic society it will be difficult to have a particularly active program at this time. There is no active Negro group in this town. There is a feeble Voters League and talk of organizing a NAACP. The League of Women Voters failed here.

The NAACP needs state leadership in LaGrange as in many places in Georgia. In many towns the Negroes want help and hesitate to take any from our Council. We hope the NAACP will soon hire a state organizer. We also hope that Mr. Holmes will soon be well and back with us. His illness this fall has been a great loss to our group.

Mrs. Winifred Falls is working in Covington. Mrs. Falls, after a summer of working for open schools in Mississippi, joined our staff October 1. Negroes in Covington feel a hesitancy to push ahead with the Council. There are few independent business men and women and they are not willing to include the lower income Negroes in their activities. They want Negro leadership to help in working with a Negro group. This is needed, but experience has confirmed our ideas that it is essential to form more interracial groups. The job simply cannot be done separately. It will take time and patience and persuasion.

We have made a first trip into Thomasville this fall. The town seems ready for a Council. We found concerned and reasonable political and religious leadership. Thomasville has had an effective biracial committee for some time. There is no harsh resistance as in Albany or Americus.

We are still unable to find white people in Albany to join our council there. We have decided to make no further effort to invite whites until we can find a meeting place on the white side. We are working in employment, both on the military bases and in the industries. We have had some good results.

Americus is more hopeful, not of having an organized council, that will be some time in the future. A good job can be done in this troubled community. There is a handful of whites who are working desperately to improve the situation. We are helping them and keeping in close touch with the four children in the white school. Beatings by police are still the order of the day. There should be some non-violent method of replacing the sheriff.

Perry is the town that concerns us the most at the moment. I will not go into detail since I have talked with you in person about this solidly segregated town. Plans are under way to desegregate the county school system -- but only by having tokenism in Warner Robins and nothing in Perry. Worse than that, there is a plan led by the most prominent businessmen in town to establish private schools. We hope we will get some Federal help as well as help from the Legal Defense Fund and the Friends Service Committee in this locality.

One disturbing problem that our executive committee is facing is how we might improve communication and cooperation with the Atlanta Council. We would like to be of help in the situation that has developed over the publication of their plans for activities in the field of housing. Many of our members live in the Druid Hills area and feel at a loss to combat the well organized opposition of those who oppose open occupancy and those who will spread panic for their own financial benefit.

Much time has been spent this quarter in working with other organizations. It seems our office has become a center for clearing notices of meetings and helping with activities for the Georgia Committee of the Civil Rights Commission, the American Civil Liberties Union as well as the local NAIRO group. This has actually been too time consuming for the staff and will have to be curtailed to some extent. However, we are exceedingly happy to see these groups becoming more active and hope they will spread their influence out over the state rather than adding another frustrated organization that is interested only in metropolitan Atlanta.

The Civil Rights Committee will have its first open meeting on Friday December 11 in Augusta. The News Release is attached. Our president will speak at the hearing. (Almost every member of the committee is an active member of the Council). We hope this meeting will have good news coverage and great value.

Immediately after the signing of the Civil Rights Act, there was testing over at least the major towns of the state. Then there was a calm as people turned their attention to elections. Now we are disturbed that more testing and more use of open facilities is not taking place. We hope that many of our councils well see this as a needed program and make more active plans to enjoy the new Freedoms. The one facility that seems to really be being used is the neighborhood movie. All over the state theaters are not only open but being enjoyed. Too long the dirty building with poor pictures have been the only place available for this type of inexpensive entertainment.

We are forming some definite ideas about the use of the Mayor's biracial committee in the state. We hope to get some of these ideas in writing and in a form that might be helpful to these bodies. We also plan to invite these groups (and they exist in many towns now) to our Spring Conference which will be held (at long last) in the Continuing Education Center at the University of Georgia. The Center has the facilities for us to have a large meeting with different interest groups.

We hope also to have our Georgia Students meeting with us at this time. The organization and affiliation of Georgia Students for Human Rights was a major event of the fall. Over 60 representatives from 17 colleges were present at the conference. Local council leaders from

Rome, Macon, Albany and Augusta were present with students from these towns.

We plan to have our Spring Board meeting at Callaway Gardens!! Or should we wait until we can all go swimming!!

Our initial effort with "Women for Progress" has reached an end. Mrs. Hamilton's work is over. 3000 women from over 70 towns signed the statement which has been given to the Governor. The group decided not to form a new organization but to work through other groups and to stand ready to unite on individual projects. They expressed the desire to stay in communication with each other, swapping techniques and program ideas.

And so the work moves along. Please point out where you think we could cut the unnecessary work and increase the essential. We need an overall look at ourselves...The problem is as always -- too little time and money for too large a job...With more councils we will have to increase our mailing because we cannot increase our field work without either a new field person or a new office manager.

GIVE US ADVICE.

1289 W. PEACHTREE STREET, N. W.

CURT DOERNBERG
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

October 10, 1964

The Board of Directors
Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

We have examined the balance sheet of the Georgia Council on Human Relations as of September 30, 1964, and the related statements of operations for the period October 1, 1963 through September 30, 1964. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of internal control and of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of operations present fairly the financial position of the Georgia Council on Human Relations at September 30, 1964, and the results of its transactions for the period then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for religious and educational organizations and applied on a basis consistent with those of preceding periods.

Curt Doernberg

Curt Doernberg
Certified Public Accountant

Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1963 through September 30, 1964

GENERAL FUND

INCOME		
Grants-in-aid from Southern Regional Council		$ 6,950.00
Memberships		2,246.50
Contributions		12,623.62
New South Subscriptions		178.50
Miscellaneous		1,518.35
		$23,516.97
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$12,225.00	
Travel	1,929.52	
Rent	860.00	
Telephone	1,260.05	
Refunds to locals	766.50	
Office supplies	1,131.69	
Postage	921.11	
Printing	1,110.97	
Payroll taxes	350.39	
Board meetings	748.72	
New South	178.00	
Books and subscriptions	285.64	
Miscellaneous	170.80	
Legal and accounting	230.00	
Bank charges	3.25	
	$22,171.64	
Less: Reimbursement Field Foundation	4,298.68	17,872.96
Excess of income over expenditures		5,644.01
Purchase of additional equipment		1,468.07
		4,175.94
Less: Current Fund balance - October 1, 1963		2,695.41
Current Fund balance - September 30, 1964		$ 6,871.35

Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1963 through September 30, 1964

FIELD FOUNDATION FUND

INCOME		
Grant		$10,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$6,000.00	
Overhead	4,309.16	
Travel	873.50	
Payroll taxes	182.00	11,364.66
Excess of expenditures over income		$ 1,364.66
Current Fund balance - October 1, 1963		1,027.60
Overdraft September 30, 1964		$ 337.06

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

INCOME		
Grant		$10,000.00
Clerical help	$ 825.00	
Professional assistance	2,220.86	
Expenses	572.94	
Travel	582.18	
Equipment	922.44	5,123.42
Current Fund Balance September 30, 1964		$ 4,876.58

Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

BALANCE SHEET
September 30, 1964

ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash in bank			$11,932.53
FIXED			
Equipment - General Fund		$2,447.53	
Equipment - Field Foundation		392.80	
Equipment - New World Foundation		922.44	3,762.77
			$15,695.30
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Payroll taxes payable			$ 135.94
Federal income tax withheld			276.60
State income tax withheld			109.12
			$ 521.66
GENERAL FUND			
Invested balance		$2,447.53	
Current balance		6,871.35	
		$9,318.88	
FIELD FOUNDATION FUND			
Invested balance	$ 392.80		
Overdraft	337.06	55.74	
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION			
Invested balance	$ 922.44		
Current balance	4,876.58	5,799.02	15,173.64
			$15,695.30

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1964 Financial Report

Balance brought forward December 31, 1963		$ 160.73
INCOME		
Printing Reimbursement from 1963		100.00
Transfer from Savings		1,754.67
B-Fund		10,000.00
SRC Grant-in-Aid		5,400.00
Special Matching Fund		2,662.20
Local Sources:		
Business Leaders	$ 700.00	
Contributions	2,645.35	
Membership Fees	1,332.50	
NEW SOUTH	627.00	
Literature	48.00	
Interest	187.98	$ 5,540.83
TOTAL		$ 25,618.43
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries and Benefits		
Executive Director	$ 6,800.00	
Associate Director	5,333.75	
Secretary & Program Ass't	4,100.00	
Insurance Benefits	399.73	
FICA	467.16	$ 17,100.64
Program		
Printing	$ 445.02	
Travel	1,085.21	
Literature	251.68	
NEW SOUTH	675.00	
Activities	454.10	$ 2,911.01
Office		
Rent	$ 840.00	
Supplies	558.50	
Postage	485.45	
Telephone	432.64	
Bank Charges	19.04	
Audit (2-year)	125.00	
Equipment & Repair	406.58	$ 2,867.21
TOTAL		$ 22,878.86
Checkbook balance December 31, 1964		$ 2,739.57

CONFIDENTIAL

PA LWD VJ AU PW BP MM

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Narrative Report
October-December, 1964

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools.

1. The Arkansas Gazette reported "about 51 Negro students" in Arkansas' six colleges and university. It reported, "The colleges do not keep records by race and, except for the declaration that they are desegregated, they furnish little information." A & M College, Monticello, reports no Negro students.

2. The Arkansas Education Association for whites and Arkansas Teachers Association for Negroes decided "several months ago" not to merge but to work together through a joint committee, Hal Robbins, white, former principal at Conway, who has been director of the joint committee since July, reported in a speech, November 16, to the State Department of Education. "We are not designed to promote integration or to resist integration. We are here to offer better educational opportunities to all children, to remove disparities that exist between the white and Negro system."

3. The school board at North Little Rock has named a Citizens Advisory Committee of 74 including seven Negroes. This seems to have been prompted by the failure of the Board's request for a millage increase for the schools.

4. The University of Arkansas has had a great ferment over academic freedom of speech occasioned by the appearance on November 19 at the Wesley Foundation (Methodist) of an official for cultural relations of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, after the University refused to permit him to speak at the invitation of the Foreign Relations Club of the University.

Governor Faubus and Bishop Paul Galloway of the Methodist Church supported the University. Students, student organizations, Senator Fulbright, a strong segment of the faculty supported Rev. James Loudermilk, Director of the Wesley Foundation. Committees of faculty and students are still "out" over the issues. (Rev. Loudermilk was almost fired last year because of his support for integration of housing on the campus. A strong faction at Central Methodist Church led by Coach Broyles of the University sought to oust him.)

B. In Organizations.

1. On October 15 the office of the regional office of the Conference of Christians and Jews was officially opened in the Tower Building, Third and Center Streets, Little Rock. William Pharr is the Executive Secretary.

2. As an aftermath of the meetings on housing in Little Rock late September and early October the monthly luncheon of ministers at Little Rock on October 20 heard Dowell Naylor, Executive of the Housing Authority and the Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Race conferred with School Superintendent Parsons and school board member, Warren Bass, on November 3 on the relation of school integration and housing.

3. The Pine Bluff Junior Chamber of Commerce had a public debate on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 between Medford Evans of the Citizens Council, Jackson, Mississippi, and Attorney Winslow Drummond of Little Rock on October 22.

4. Panel of Americans in Little Rock received news and magazine notice during December. The December issue of Ladies' Home Journal has a story on the movement beginning in Kansas City. It gives almost a full page to the Little Rock unit. The Arkansas Gazette on December 27, Sunday, gave a full page spread to this program in Little Rock headed by Mrs. Sara Murphy. Units are functioning also in Fort Smith, initiated by leaders of the Fort Smith Council on Human Relations.

C. In Communities.

1. On November 9 the annual honors luncheon for senior members of the high

school honor societies of Little Rock was held for seniors of all high schools by the city's Chamber of Commerce. Congressman Wilbur Mills was the speaker. All schools without regard to "race, religion, national origin" were cordially included.

2. On October 21 news reports indicated the Metroplan Commission for Pulaski County would be enlarged by addition of Negro members to each commission of the constituant governmental units and that Little Rock's commission then would serve as the citizen's committee for the Housing Authority to meet the federal requirement for citizen participation in housing programs.

D. In the Courts.

1. After two delays a "hearing on the merits of the case" has been set for January 5 on the complaints of five Negro students to the Little Rock School District. The case is a full-scale attack on the operations of the schools, charging that the board is operating a segregated system still, that employees are assigned by race, and that the Arkansas Pupil Assignment Law is being used to preserve segregation. On November 18 John Walker, one attorney for the plaintiffs, submitted a 32 question interragatory to the school board. These questions make clear that the issue is whether the Little Rock School Board can use the Arkansas Placement Law as a "plan" to effectuate a non-discriminatory system.

2. A new school desegregation suit, the sixth ever filed in Arkansas, was filed October 15 by the parents of six Negro children in El Dorado. It asks the court to enjoin the school board from assigning students, teachers or principals on the basis of race and to require the board to submit a plan for reorganization of the school system on a "unitary, non-racial basis."

3. A suit and countersuit have been filed to determine winner in the Dollarway School election September 29. Mr. Arthur H. Miller, professor at A.M.& N. College, received 602 votes to incumbant Bob Bryant's 542 according to the certified results.

4. Most of the 170 sit-in cases pending in municipal and circuit courts of Arkansas have been dismissed since the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court, December 14. On request of Attorney George Howard, State President of the NAACP, 150 cases in Jefferson County Circuit Court were dismissed. At an unknown date the six cases pending in the municipal Court in Little Rock were dismissed.

On December 15, Circuit Judge William J. Kirby, Pulaski County, refused to dismiss the 13 cases before him until he receives the mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court. Attorney General Bruce Bennett announced on December 15 that he would seek a rehearing of the cases before the Arkansas Supreme Court and that "as a courtesy" he would confer with Judge Kirby before seeking a rehearing.

E. In Politics.

1. Mr. Sutton, on leave from ACHR for October, worked energetically in the campaign for a large vote by Negroes, especially for Amendment #54, permanent registration. SRC's special election report summarizes, thus: "The Arkansas voter-drive increase in excess of normal Negro registration from 1962 to 1964 was 19,200. Without this extra increase, Democrats would not have carried the state." Mr. Sutton thinks Governor Faubus went back into office on the coat tails of the national Democratic ticket. Faubus forces circulated the misinformation that if a voter voted for Johnson he would have to vote for Faubus.

The Democratic National Committee, against the disapproval of local Negro citizens, sent one former Arkansas Negro, Harry Bass, to work in Arkansas for the Democratic candidates "all the way." He added to confusion over split tickets. Mr. Sutton thinks that with all this Faubus received no more than 20,000 Negro votes.

2. Rockefeller's press aid, John L. Ward, pointed out that his candidate's some 272,000 votes would have been a landslide victory in 1960 when the total number of voters was only 422,000. More than 600,000 voted in 1964.

3. At Little Rock on October 27 Mrs. L. B. Johnson and her entourage attracted about 5000 mildly enthusiastic citizens. The affair at all levels, except platform, was thoroughly integrated.

4. Attorney General Bruce Bennett said December 15 that he had conferred with Governor Faubus about setting up a fund to pay legal expenses of small business men incurred because of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. "If the federal government is going to furnish legal counsel for one side, we should do something for our people who cannot help themselves."

F. In Federal Agencies.

1. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights through the Arkansas Advisory Committee sponsored an informational meeting of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, on December 7 at Hotel Marion. Almost six hundred persons from across the state at 10 a.m. heard Mr. Brooks Hays and other platform speakers calling for affirmative response to the law. At least half that number stayed through afternoon workshops to hear the closing address by Leslie Dunbar of SRC at 4 p.m.

As secretary of the Advisory Committee, Ruth Arnold, of ACHR staff, did much of the detail work in promotion of this workshop. A breakdown of attendance by invited groups - schoolmen, motel and restaurant owners, etc. - is not yet available.

2. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission through the Arkansas Advisory Committee has done a sampling of nine cities as to compliance with the Civil Rights Act, Title II. Ruth Arnold of ACHR staff, as Secretary of SAC, did the survey in seven cities. A report has not been compiled.

3. Mr. John Macy, Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, pursuant to the recommendations in 1963 of the Federal Fund-Raising Advisory Council composed of the presidents of the major voluntary agencies, issued on December 16 a "Nondiscriminatory Standard for the Federal Fund Raising Program." This standard revises elegibility requirements for fund-raising in the federal service "so as to limit solicitation privileges to those voluntary agencies which follow a policy and practice of non-discrimination." The United Fund of Little Rock is already making a study of the meaning of this new requirement.

II. Activities of ACHR Related to Events

A. In Schools.

1. ACHR's board, in recognition of the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 10, instituted a contest for best essays published in Arkansas high school newspapers on the general theme of human rights, with prizes of fifty and twenty-five dollar bonds. Essays to be submitted by January 5, 1965.

2. ACHR has reported complaints of Pulaski County School District in regard to unredressed harassment and violence by white students of Negro students at Fuller schools, south of Little Rock. These have been relayed to HEW, the Attorney General, and the Civil Rights Commission after conferences with the County School Superintendent and the U.S. District Attorney in Little Rock.

B. In Organizations.

1. ACHR continued as an adjunct to the Little Rock Committee on International Hospitality. Visitors from Ceylon, Poland, U.S.I.A. office, the Phillipines and Pakiston came for conferences and materials.

2. As a result of ACHR's part in the hassle over housing, monthly meetings have been held in November and December with the staff of the Housing Authority, the Urban League, the NAACP, and Council on Community Affairs.

3. The directors help arrange meetings for the ministers' luncheon group and the Steering Committee of the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race with staff members of the Housing Authority and of the Little Rock schools to discuss segregated housing patterns in the city.

3. Affiliates of ACHR at North Little Rock, Conway, Fort Smith had effective program meetings during the quarter. Vice President Walter Clancy and the directors were involved in the programs at all these councils. Conway and North Little Rock are focussing on school segregation. Fort Smith has established committees in several areas of concern.

4. A committee to establish a Little Rock affiliate council met on December 10 and made plans to establish working committees.

5. On October 15 with 85 participants the Fayetteville Community Relations Association held its annual meeting and workshop around the theme, "Residential Problems of Fayetteville Negro Citizens." Guest speakers were Mr. Wagner Jackson of Philadelphia and Mr. Samuel Hudson of Fort Worth, both intergroup relations officials for HHFA.

6. With assistance from Father Walter Clancy of ACHR Board and Mr. Kelly of the Little Rock Catholic Interracial Council, Fort Smith Catholics formed a CIC with twenty active members in November.

C. In Communities.

1. ACHR was involved in October and November with some other human rights groups in Little Rock in current aspects of programs of the Housing Authority. (See attached news story.)

After Mr. Duncan's investigation of the University Park Project and report back to his Washington office Mr. Weaver wrote ACHR delineating his understanding of the changed posture of Little Rock Housing Authority. Fundamentally no change has been made. Two Negro families of the some 100 probably will arrange to continue to live in the project. All others will be removed.

2. On October 14 ACHR held two meetings in Little Rock focussed on "Housing and Human Values" with Mr. Wagner Jackson of HHFA in Philadelphia and Mr. Samuel Hudson of Fort Worth as resource persons. Some thirty-five city officials, housing officials, and citizens had lunch with them. That evening Mr. Jackson spoke at a public meeting in the auditorium of Philander Smith College. Housing and other officials together with human rights leaders were platform guests.

3. Mr. Sutton, Associate Director was one of the platform speakers at the Civil Rights Informational Meeting on December 7.

4. All members of the staff have been associated in the beginning activities of the Economic Opportunities Program in Arkansas, attending meetings for information, initiating with human rights groups some strategy as to responsibility for community action programs.

On December 17-18 the Urban League of Little Rock held a workshop for the state on this program. The associate director and Fr. Walter Clancy assisted as panel members.

5. The Committee on the Annual Meeting met on November 14 and proposed a two-day session with emphasis on the tenth anniversary of ACHR.

6. On December 14 a committee of faculty members of Philander Smith met with the Director to plan for a sustained program of frequenting of restaurants in Little Rock by Negro patrons with a record of treatment.

7. On November 23 ACHR mailed all mayors of first class cities the pamphlet, "Americans are Law Abiding Citizens", published by Potomac Institute to focus on compliance with the Civil Rights Act.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1964 - DECEMBER 31, 1964

EXPENSES

SALARIES	
Executive Director	$ 6000.00
Social Security Taxes	150.00
TRAVEL	
Executive	500.00
Board Members	350.00
OFFICE	
Rent	650.00
Supplies and Equipment	450.00
Telephone and Telegraph	450.00
Postage	350.00
Books and Subscriptions	50.00
Printing and Stationery	300.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	200.00
New South Subscriptions	1400.00
Memphis Chapter Returns	150.00
Nashville Chapter Returns	500.00
Bristol Chapter Returns	50.00
Local Chapter Projects	400.00
	$11950.00

INCOME

Membership dues	4500.00
Contributions	1550.00
Affiliated Organizations	100.00
Southern Regional Council	3800.00
Southern Regional Council - Matching Funds	2000.00
	$11950.00

October 1963

File
Jan 7 file

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Port of Spain, Trinidad.
November 8, 1963.

Dear Sirs:

Please be good enough to let us have for the use of this Embassy two copies of the publication entitled "The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South".

Thanking you for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

L-37
Employment Studies

Charles M. Hanson, Jr.
Labor Attache

The Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia.

Please return to MM

(4)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board Meeting - Saturday, November 2, 1963
8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
HOLIDAY INN, 1800 West End Avenue, Nashville

MATTERS FOR BOARD DECISION AND ACTION

1. What state-wide program goals should the TCHR adopt for 1964?

2. What other civil rights organizations are working in Tennessee as:

   NAACP - local and state
   Local organizations such as: Nashville Christian Leadership Council
   Knoxville Associated Council
   Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action
   Memphis Community Relations Committee
   Mayor's Committee - Nashville, Johnson City, Oak Ridge, Athens, and Chattanooga

3. In what way does the TCHR duplicate or support other organization efforts?

4. Should programs and goals of state council be broadened to include other matters such as school drop-outs, prison reform?

5. What is role or obligation of state council board members in organizing and supporting local human relations councils, whether or not affiliates or chapters of TCHR?

6. Governor's Commission on Human Rights

   Currently, this has not been appointed. If does not come into being, should TCHR press for it? How?
   If appointed, what will be our relationship?

7. What are state-wide public and private facilities such as trade schools in the state? Are they open? What is our role in working for change? What part of this is staff and what board?

8. Standing Committees - according to by-laws: To be staffed

   Program
   Finance
   Membership
   Nominating
   Other

9. What are specific duties of the three vice presidents?

10. Other

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1963

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

December 1962	$ 115.00
1963	
January	826.00
February	221.10
March	409.50
April	1,228.00
May	802.90
June	567.50
July	228.00
August	76.00
September	186.00
TOTAL	4,660.00

SOURCE OF MEMBERSHIPS & DUES*

City	New	Old	Total
Memphis	2	60	62
Knoxville		24	24
Oak Ridge	4	24	28
Chattanooga	5	18	23
Murfreesboro	3	5	8
Bristol	22	2	24
Jackson	2	12	14
Johnson City	5		5
State at Large	1	26	27
TOTALS	44	171	215

CONTRIBUTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS IN EXCESS OF $10*

	$100	$50-$60	$30-$50	$20-$25	$11-$15
Nashville	3	8	2	16	6
Memphis	1			1	
Knoxville				2	
Oak Ridge				1	
Chattanooga				1	
Murfreesboro			1	1	
State at Large	1	1		1	
TOTALS	5	9	3	23	6

*Information tabulated through October 31, 1963.

October 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1963 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

INCOME		
Memberships	$ 3,844.60	
Contributions	700.40	
Southern Regional Council	5,350.00	
Tax Refund	12.50	
	$ 9,907.50	
Fund Deficit January 1, 1963	501.99	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 9,405.51
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries:		
Executive Director	4,000.00	
Social Security	145.02	
Travel:		
Staff	115.75	
Office:		
Rent	500.00	
Tax Penalty	9.54	
Tax Refund	6.25	
Supplies-Mimeo paper, carbon, etc.	152.70	
Stationery & Printing	42.92	
Telephone & Telegraph	375.46	
Membership Dues (Affiliated Organization)	2.00	
Postage	191.24	
Auditor	50.00	
MISCELLANEOUS		
New South Subscriptions	858.00	
Bristol Chapter Returns	10.00	
Memphis Chapter Returns	54.00	
Nashville Chapter Returns	220.00	
TOTAL		$ 6,732.88
		$ 2,672.63

($58.00 in outstanding checks, leaving bank balance of $2,730.63)

Income Received to October 25 -	Memberships & Contri.	$ 120.00
	Southern Regional Council	950.00
		1,070.00

October 1963

Revised

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Field Foundation Grant
January 1 through September 30, 1963

FUNDS AVAILABLE

Savings Account	$ 10,633.55	
Checking Account	161.85	
Interest on Savings	175.66	
November check lost in mail (cancelled in Feb.)	92.41	
		$ 11,063.47

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:		
Administrative Assistant (8 months)	2,399.70	
Social Security "	87.00	
Travel:		
Staff	310.31	
Board	653.33	
Auditor	50.00	
Secretarial Services	160.08	
Board Expense (Meeting)	45.42	
Consultants and Workshops	250.62	
Postage	43.81	
Publications	7.65	
Printing	404.23	
Supplies	9.00	
		$ 4,421.15
BALANCE ON HAND		6,642.32

Balance as of September 30, 1963 (Checking Account)	833.11	
(Savings Account)	5,809.21	
		$ 6,642.32

October 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

REPORT FROM THE STAFF TO: The Board of Directors

This report covers the year since the Chattanooga Annual Meeting of the Council in October 1962. It is based on a review of our office calendars where notations may have been somewhat careless and/or illegible. We have attempted to use the NEWSLETTER for information of significant events across the state. We could improve the communication value of the NEWSLETTER if we could obtain reports, summaries, clippings, etc. from members. Rarely do we receive one; regularly none.

1) Economic opportunity workshops - beginning Friday evening and continuing until mid-afternoon Saturday; Dr. V. W. Henderson, leader. Held in Memphis, October 1962; Chattanooga, March 1963; and Jackson, May 1963. Minutes summarized, mimeographed and sent to all participants.

2) Organized women's committee from United Church Women, National Council of Jewish Women, AAUW, and TCHR to call on Governor Ellington regarding the School for the Blind - November 1962. Conference with Governor followed by acceptance of first grade Negro children at Donelson School and re-opening of the Negro school until additional facilities constructed.

3) Arranged accommodations, food service, etc. for South-wide Conference of Religious and Community Leaders, Nashville, December 27-29, 1962.

4) Participated in "Open City" Committee - Nashville federation of organizations with civil rights function; Nashville Christian Leadership Council weekly mass meetings - as speaker and audience; met with newspaper editor, publisher and public officials urging Nashville progress.

5) Nashville Community Relations Council - assisted in local chapter's arrangements for meetings, theatre pressure, etc. throughout year. TCHR provided Council with secretarial services, including assistance with membership meeting in December and community meeting in May.

6) TCHR provided all clerical and secretarial services for Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, including publication of Health Survey.

7) TCHR also provided secretarial service for the Inter-Group Coordinating Committee including recording and mimeographing minutes and notifying members of meetings.

8) Filled speaking engagements at churches, civic groups. Medical auxiliary in Nashville area, including week-long workshop leadership at Belmont Methodist Church.

9) Arranged itineraries, transportation and hospitality for a delegation of African nationals of new countries - with assistance of Mrs. Molly Todd, Mrs. Jack May, Mrs. E. Perry Crump, and Mrs. Burton Pogell of Nashville.

10) Talked with reporters from Newsweek, Washington Post, New York Times, Kansas City Star, U. S. News & World Report, regarding development throughout Tennessee. Arranged all interviews for Lillian Smith during her three-day visit to Nashville in May 1963.

11) Assisted summer college students with Nashville project of American Friends Service Committee. Bi-racial group in Nashville for seven weeks. Talked to group twice. Also part of staff worked as one of the co-chairmen of another summer project, co-sponsored by the Southern Region of the National Student YWCA and National Student Christian Federation, in Nashville for eight weeks consisting of college students from 11 states. There were 13 participants.

12) Meetings with other groups, including United Church Women - meeting on "Drop-Outs", Tennessee Conference of Churches, etc.

13) Visits to Bristol, Kingsport, John City, Athens, Cleveland, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Cookeville, Sparta, Livingston, Waverly, Jackson, Lebanon, Memphis. Most of these places have had two or more visits. Visits have been planned by Council, or made on special request. Follow-through with state officials on requests from local groups or individuals on return to Nashville.

14) Accompanied Vernon Jordan of Southern Regional Council to Bristol and Johnson City in August for stimulation and support of local leadership and guidance for state staff.

15) Follow-through on use of state parks, by individuals and groups. (Example: Student group refused reservations at Montgomery Bell, followed by acceptance after several telephone calls from this office.)

16) With leadership of President Barrett, visited Governor and Administrative Assistant regarding Governor's Commission on Civil Rights. Later, presented Governor with list of proposed candidates for appointment to Governor's Committee.

17) Conversation with Nashville business and governmental leadership prior to establishment of Nashville's Metropolitan Human Relations Committee.

18) Conferences and meetings - Participation in State Human Relations Councils staff meeting at SRC in March (Jones & Webster). June meeting in Blue Ridge, North Carolina (Jones). Human Relations Workshop - NEW WAYS FOR NEW DAYS - Tuskegee Institute, Alabama in October (Webster).

19) Special Council Projects -

Jobs & Color - mailed to all members and 200 others
"Benchmark" - survey of local communities
Structure Committee - excellent report still requiring implementation.

20) Memorandum and notice of Time-Life Spots on Civil Rights to all TV and radio stations in major cities and to as many other TV and radio stations as we could locate. We have received no direct response.

21) Considerable local information giving on availablility of local accommodations, employment, training, etc. Letters of appreciation in response to public statements, letters to the editor, etc.

22) The Council staff has worked with a member of the Metro Human Relations Committee in securing qualified clerical workers for three local banks. This responsibility included interviewing and setting-up appointment schedule and follow-through. Each bank has hired a clerical worker.

23) Participated in and led discussions at West End Methodist Church for United Church Women in March - three-day meeting on "Claiming our Heritage-Under God." This led up to May Fellowship Day on May 3, 1963.

24) Worked with program committee in setting up Retreat at Bethany Center (UCW) on May 29, 30 and 31. Helped to find local resource persons for participation.

No Tennessean will question that "the winds of change" blew across Tennessee during 1963 - occasionally reaching tornado strength. In school desegregation and public accommodations, measurable gains were made. Initial employment breakthroughs were recorded - not as impressive in number, but perhaps more significant in eventual office in modifying discriminatory practices.

In reviewing Tennessee's clear progress, we cannot point to a single instance of change to say that the Council accomplished this. It is difficult to establish our role in the changes. Did we contribute anything?

As we review our own activities, we believe we are investing too much office time on routine mempership renewals, follow-up letters to Board and general members. On the community audit, we sent three rounds of letters, plus telegrams for an eventual response from 14 persons of the original 20 members in as many communities. The initial letter, return post card enclosed, had asked that we be notified if member would complete the survey.

It seems to us that the Council must consider itself an organization dependent on its own membership for functioning, and must decide on that basis its program and goals. A staff of two persons (much healthier and wiser than we) cannot carry the total program for a state-wide Council. What do you want us to do? What activity in membership, fund raising, organizing new councils, mediation, initiation of new local activities, communication, etc. justly belongs to Board and what to staff? A review of the report of the Committee on Structure, accepted at May Board meeting, may serve as a springboard for practical discussion at the November 2 Board meeting. Perhaps you will decide on a change of staff personnel. We are prepared. We'll go quietly, officer.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

TREASURER'S REPORT

September 1, 1964 - December 31, 1964

Balance forward		$ 9,805.48
RECEIPTS		
Contributions	1,053.50	
Membership Fees	982.00	
New South Subscriptions	152.00	
Newspaper Advertising	15.00	
Newspaper Subscriptions	10.00	
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	10.00	
State Tax - N. C. State College	.15	
	2,222.65	
Grants: Cannon Foundation	500.00	
NAIRO	2,500.00	
Southern Regional Council	5,900.00	11,122.65
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 20,928.13
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	200.00	
Office Supplies	196.89	
Postage	420.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	215.55	
Machine Repair	67.00	
Office Equipment	19.05	
Publicity Materials	15.30	
Books, pamphlets, newspapers, etc.	50.55	
Travel	344.07	
Hospital Insurance	59.85	
Annual Audit	50.00	
Printing	541.00	
Conferences/Registration Fee	4.00	
New South Subscriptions	138.00	
FICA Contributions	80.96	
Grants/Contributions	300.00	
Jones Estate	500.00	
Petty Cash	50.00	
Miscellaneous/Catering	17.00	
Miscellaneous	5.72	
Office Help	144.50	
	3,419.44	
Salaries	6,633.24	10,052.68
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964		$ 10,875.45

FINANCIAL REPORT TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 1964

GENERAL FUND

INCOME FOR THE QUARTER:

Cash on Hand Oct. 1, 1964	$ 203.90	
Memberships	670.75	
Contributions	2,341.45	
Miscellaneous & Unbudgeted	292.01	
Danville Fund (Transferred from Special Fund to General Fund)	2,385.56	
McMillan - Balance Refund Re: "The Danville Story"	848.12	
Southern Regional Council	1,800.00	
New South Subscriptions	67.50	
Local Council Refunds	224.50	$ 9,626.09

LESS EXPENDITURES FOR THE QUARTER:

Salaries	$3,440.22	
Matching Soc. Sec. Tax	38.02	
Office Supplies	337.96	
Printing	56.75	
Rent, Water & Lights	472.89	
Travel	286.06	
Telephone	378.14	
Postage	176.06	
Equipment - Repairs & Maintenance	52.90	
Literature	24.83	
Bond Fee	68.00	
Lawyer's Fee	360.00	
Refund to Donor for "The Danville Story"	1,800.00	
Bank Charges	5.08	
Check Book Cost	4.90	
New South Scriptions	68.00	
Local Council Refunds	240.50	$ 7.810.32

CASH ON HAND - DECEMBER 31, 1964 $ 1,815.77

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
October, November, December, 1964

INCOME

Memberships and Contributions	$ 1,311.91
Special Donation	250.00
Southern Regional Council	1,500.00
Transfer from Savings Account	2,455.84
TOTAL INCOME	$ 5,517.75

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 1,824.12
Social Security and Withholding	358.08
Travel	535.61
Rent	200.00
Supplies	378.92
Telephone	68.27
Insurance	307.98
Printing	97.52
Postage	60.00
Miscellaneous	109.45
TOTAL EXPENSES	$ 3,966.95

Deficit October 1, 1964	($ 201.55)
Income for the quarter	5,517.75
Total	$ 5,316.20
Expenditures for the quarter	3,966.95
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1965	$ 1,349.25
First National Bank, Birmingham *	$ 184.59
First National Bank, Huntsville	1,164.66
	$1,349.25

NOTES: The financial statement for the third quarter of 1964 showed "cash on hand, October 1, 1964, at $77.19. However, according to the check stubs there was the deficit of $201.55 indicated above.

*This was the stub balance when this account became inactive. Upon closing the account in January,1965, the true balance was $258.68 -- a credit of $74.09.

LWD
VJ
AU
PW
BP
MM
(I'll bring you clips later, Barbara)

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
October, November, December, 1964

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL

The difficulties of this quarter began on September 30, when our president, Dr. Lucius Pitts, suffered a heart attack. Dr. Pitts was confined to the hospital without visitors for about three weeks, and was unable to function normally for two months. This was doubly unfortunate, from the standpoint of council leadership, since our treasurer, Mr. Nat Welch, was working with the Democratic Party in Washington until the first week of November.

Simultaneously, difficulty was experienced with regard to the office arrangements in Huntsville. Although space was promised in the 2109 West Clinton Building in Huntsville, and was indeed prepared for our occupancy, and although a contract had been offered us and was signed by us, the Cross Country Development Corporation overruled their leasing agent at the last minute and refused to sign. We were told that the officers of the company feared "bombing" of their building. (See attachments to SRC copy of this report for details.) As a result, the executive director was unable to find quarters until November 17. He reported the circumstances surrounding this difficulty at an open meeting of the Alabama Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission on November 12. There was an unexpectedly excited reaction in the press and by other news media.

Although Harry Golden, Editor of the North Carolina Israelite, had agreed to be final judge in our annual essay contest, the executive committee directed that it be postponed indefinitely due to lack of funds. This action was taken at the meeting of the executive committee November 7.

All during this time, when normal operation was drastically curtailed, financial situation grew steadily worse, and membership enlistment was at a virtual standstill. Had it not been for the efforts of a few individuals in three or four chapters, we probably would have run out of funds. In mid-December, however, a fund-raising and membership campaign was begun, and some results were realized before the end of December, so that the year was finished with a small amount of money in the bank.

THE LOCAL COUNCILS

Information about the activities of local councils is rather spotty for this quarter. The executive director has worked out a one-page report form which he hopes will facilitate the gathering of information on a regular basis.

The Birmingham Council holds monthly meetings. On November 24, about 35 persons were present to hear Alfred Cowles, executive director of the Grand Rapids Human Relations Commission. On December 22, Dr. Herman Long, president of Talladega College, spoke on psychological aspects of racism. About 60 people were present. The Birmingham Council (like all the others)

seems to do very little as a council. On his November report, the president noted: "Council's main contribution is to create contacts which make for other creative contacts."

Huntsville Council had 15 members present at the November meeting. Entire meeting was taken up with a discussion of projects proposed by the American Ethical Union for next summer. No decision was reached. At the December meeting, which was the annual dinner meeting, officers were elected and installed for 1965. Thirty-five people heard a talk by David Vann, a Birmingham attorney. Under "special concerns" the president lists "appointment by mayor of bi-racial committee."

Mobile. On October 26, the Mobile Council heard an address by John McConnell, local attorney. He spoke about the upcoming election, especially the unpledged elector problem. A meeting planned for December with Louis L. Mitchell as principle speaker did not materialize because the speaker did not. The chapter president lists organizational problems as a special concern.

Muscle Shoals. The November and December meetings of the Muscle Shoals chapter had 40 and 50 persons present, respectively. The new executive director spoke at the November meeting on a general subject. The December meeting was the annual Christmas party for children.

Talladega Council meets only quarterly. The new executive director was principle speaker at the meeting on October 31. This group seems very weak and demoralized.

Tuscaloosa, Montgomery and East Alabama Councils sent no reports during the quarter. The executive director attended one meeting in Montgomery, but Tuscaloosa apparently had no meeting, and East Alabama had only one. (They have always met only quarterly, but plan monthly meetings from now on.)

THE STAFF

The executive director's calendar included the following:

> A meeting convened by the Association of Huntsville Area Contractors, and attended by a large group of Negro leaders for the purpose of airing problems in housing, education, employment and public accommodations in Huntsville.
>
> Three meetings in Birmingham with denominational leaders who were conducting a "Christian Mission to Southern Cities" (or something to that effect.) They succeeded in getting a bi-racial group of ministers and laymen started meeting together.
>
> A meeting with Henry Herman and Walter Lawton of the American Ethical Union concerning their project in Birmingham last summer and prospects for expanding to other Alabama cities this summer.

Spoke to the women of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Huntsville.

Sermon at Providence United Presbyterian Church, Huntsville.

Speech to ecumenical students' group at Florence.

Speech to Muscle Shoals Chapter, ACHR.

An executive committee meeting in Birmingham.

Testified at the open meeting of the Alabama Advisory Committee, U. S. Civil Rights Commission. (See above)

Sermon at the Unitarian Church, Birmingham; remarks were picked up by television newscasters and the papers.

First birthday observance for Association of Huntsville Area Contractors. Hobart Taylor was the speaker.

Meeting of state council staffs in Atlanta, prior to SRC Board Meeting. Secured LeRoy Collins for speaker at annual meeting.

Issued first newsletter soon after securing office space.

Attended SCLC consultation in Montgomery (December 28) at which plans for voting drive in Selma were announced.

We had no secretary during this quarter, of course. This necessitated a lot of office work by the executive director, especially in December while preparing the first newsletter and preparing for membership-funding drive.

COMMENTS:

1. The director was asked to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission Advisory Committee and tentatively consented. But upon contrary advice from the executive committee, he withdrew. (The plan was for him to conduct a survey on Title II compliance in about 12 Alabama cities. The executive committee felt that this might adversely affect subsequent efforts.)

2. Again and again, the executive director has heard comment to the effect that our greatest need is program, both at the state level and at the local level. Many people have commented that we need something in which people can get involved, if we are to get and keep members. Not a few have said that they could see little purpose served by the human relations councils.

3. On the other hand, the overwhelming reaction to ACHR in Alabama is, of course, hostility--on grounds that it is too controversial or too radical! This polarization of opinion--too mild for some, too radical for others-- makes it appear that the ground left for ACHR to occupy is very little indeed!

$1,200.00

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

SEE FOLDED BOND

January 6 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

SLOAN FOUNDATION

January 8 65

Paul Anthony

OFFICERS

*HENRY GROPPE
PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
VICE PRESIDENT

*FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
RECORDING SECRETARY

*WILLIAM J. SALMAN
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
JOHN N. BARNHART
MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
*WM. F. COMER
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
*G. E. DODD, M.D.
*MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
BENJ. FELD
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
J. B. GREENFIELD
CHARLES R. GREGG
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
EDITH IRBY JONES, M.D.
*THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
GEORGE A. LLOYD
*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
R. L. MOTARD
THE REV. JOHN P. MURRAY
THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MELVIN P. SIKES, PH.D.
DONALD J. STONE
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. CHARLES E. WHITE

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. V. BESSELLE ATTWELL
BATTAGLIA PROJECT DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LWD
VJ ~~JV~~
PW
AU
BP
MM

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

January 12, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Sorry to be so late with this report. We have moved offices around, we're changing our filing system and Charles was gone for a week. He finally got the rest of his vacation.

Financially, the statements speak for themselves. If I have time, I'll enclose the last one for the Battaglia Project.

Guess you have a pretty good idea of some of the things we're doing, even though your visit was brief.

Our school board last night decided to defer and refer back to a committee any requests for cooperation with economic opportunity programs--this really means long delay. In fact one of the letters asking for cooperation from Neighborhood Centers was dated November.

Besides regular activities you know as usual the numerous appointments and we had a goodly number of extra ones with students home writing papers on subjects in the various fields of human relations--some we could help and some we couldn't. Where we couldn't we usually knew where to refer them.

If I haven't given you enough information, please let me know and I'll dig it out.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING (December 1, 1964)

ANNUAL MEETING - Mrs. A. E. Dukler, Chairman of the Committee

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Council, held at Kaphan's Restuarant, November 10, 1964, was very successful--in that the food was good, the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Ben Ramey, was excellent, the atmosphere and excitement of being together so soon after the election also added to the stimulation of the evening.

Income from the meeting was $2,143. and expenses amounted to $1,940.82 leaving a balance of $202.18. All total 487 persons were served, about 150 more than last year. The sale of Mr. Young's books amount to $363 for 88 books and helped with the meeting expenses.

The committee responsible for the dinner arrangements were: Mrs. Paul Baer, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton and Mrs. Thomas Griffin. Additional help was used for addressing invitations. In addition to the above this also included Mrs. Shalom Vineberg, Mrs. Sidney Cleveland, Mrs. Chris Ianucci, Mrs. Joe D. Finley, Mrs. Sarah McMillan, and Mrs. Jack Haller.

Recommendations for next year are made as follows: 1) Need for better outside publicity; 2) Need for larger quarters; and 3) Music will have to be cut.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - Miss Elizabeth Kimmel, Chairman

Attached is a copy of one fee schedule used by Ben Taub Hospital. The Health Committee is investigating fees charged by the hospital with at least the following information coming out of the study: 1) no one among the hospital administration knows who established the rates, 2) according to the current standards of poverty (that is, below $4,000.00 family income per year) many persons with less than minimal incomes are not eligible for service at the hospital and 3) a family of 4 with an annual income of $2,900.00 is charged fees comparable to private care. The study is incomplete and other data is being gathered by the committee. Last Friday there was a report on one family with income of $270 per month (when the father is working). The mother has a chronic condition which requires frequent care. She was recently hospitalized at Ben Taub and sent a bill for $470. Within a few weeks she had to return for clinic care and was charged $5.00 for registration fee.

YOUTH COUNCIL - Mr. Ty Joubert reports that the Senior Highs are meeting next Sunday, December 6, 1964. Mr. Jan de Hartog is to be the speaker to add to the business of the Council. The meeting is open to any Senior High interested and will be held at St. James Episcopal Church, 3129 Southmore Blvd. at 4 P.M.

HOUSING COMMITTEE - One feature of the Housing Committee is a Sub-Committee chaired by Mrs. Marie Maxwell which conducts bus tours for interested groups showing Variations in Houston Housing. The latest of these tours was for about 100 Lutheran ministers. For three hours the groups not only get an eye full, but also an ear full. The committee not only provides the bus service but also trained (by the committee) interpreters. The cost of each tour is paid by the group at the rate of $50.00 per bus. Interested?

BATTAGLIA COMMITTEE - It appears at times that the Battaglia Committee might wind up in the position of "the tail wagging the dog" with regard to the HCHR. This committee does so much so fast it tends to overshadow much else going on in and by the Council. The most important announcement of the Committee is the appointment of Mrs. Bess Attwell as full time director of the project. Mrs. Attwell is presently with the Houston Independent School District as counselor at Kashmere Gardens School, a graduate of Talladego College (B.A.), Columbia University (M.A.) and Texas Southern (M.Ed.) She will officially assume the director's job on February 1, 1965.

ACTIVITIES OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1964
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OCTOBER

1	9:30 a.m.	Staff Meeting
	7:00 p.m.	Real Estate Board (Negro)
	12:00 Noon	Annual Meeting Chairman
5	9:00 a.m.	Education Committee, Vocational Rehabilitation Allen Parkway Village
6	10:00 a.m.	Annual Meeting Committee
8	9:00 a.m.	Bus Tour Chairman
	7:00 p.m.	Nominating Committee
9	12:00 noon	Sub-Committee, Education Committee(Foster Place)
12/14/16		Texas-Louisiana Synod Lutheran Church (Mr. Kelly and Rev. Griffin on program (Houston, Yoakum and Lubbock
13	12:00 noon	Inter-Group Agency Directors
	5:00 p.m.	Sub-Committee, Education Committee (Foster Place)
14	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
15	12:00 noon	Education Committee
16	12:00 noon	Arts Committee
17	2:00 p.m.	TV Program, Mr. Silver, announced to our membership
19	12:00 noon	Shaw Award Committee
20	12:00 noon	Budget and Finance Committee
22	4:30-6:00	Battaglia Committee
23/25	8:00 p.m.	Hootenanny, "Songs of Protest" (St. Thomas University)
26	4:00-5:30	Meeting on Extremism with David Danzig (various agencies represented)
27	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	7:30 p.m.	Meeting with Baytown Council on Human Relations
29	12:00 noon	Literacy Program, Battaglia Project (Mr. Comer, chairman)
	10:30-12:00	Coffee for Volunteers, Volunteer Bureau (attended by Mrs. Dumbauld and Miss Covington)
30	4:30-6:00	Board of Directors

NOVEMBER

2	12:00 noon	Inter-Group Agency Directors
6	10:00 a.m.	World Community Day Observance, UCW
	7:00 p.m.	World Communicy Day Observance, UCW,Even.Div(ecd, chairman)
6-7		Equal Employment Opportunity Meeting, University of Houston (CK on program)
10	7:00 p.m.	Annual Meeting
11	9:00-12:00	Three Bus Tours for Lutheran Church Group
12	4:30-8:00	Battaglia Committee
15	T.S.W.A.	Conference in Austin
17	10:00 a.m.	Women of Pines Presbyterian Church,CK speaker
18	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
19	9:30 a.m.	YWCA, National Student Program, Discussion regarding Houston Program
20	10:00 a.m.	Annual Meeting Chairman
23	11:30 a.m.	Budget and Finance Chairman

DECEMBER

1	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
4	4:00 p.m.	Board of Directors
6	4:00-8:00	Youth Meeting (Seniors)
7	10:30 a.m.	Presbyterian Ministers, CK, speaker
9	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
10	12:00 noon	Church and State Planning Group
	4:30-8:00	Battaglia Committee
	8:15 p.m.	Human Rights Observance, Joint Sponsorship with Houston United Nations Assoc.
11	7:30 p.m.	CIS (Tutoring)
11/12/13		CORE meetings in Dallas
15	7:30 p.m.	Texas Bill of Rights Meeting
17/18		Paul Anthony of SRC
	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	8:00 p.m.	Board of Directors (at the A.E.Dukler's)
22	11:30 a.m.	Director and newly elected President of Council

1/12/65
ecd

ACTIVITIES OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1964
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OCTOBER

1	9:30 a.m.	Staff Meeting
	7:00 p.m.	Real Estate Board (Negro)
	12:00 Noon	Annual Meeting Chairman
5	9:00 a.m.	Education Committee, Vocational Rehabilitation Allen Parkway Village
6	10:00 a.m.	Annual Meeting Committee
8	9:00 a.m.	Bus Tour Chairman
	7:00 p.m.	Nominating Committee
9	12:00 noon	Sub-Committee, Education Committee(Foster Place)
12/14/16		Texas-Louisiana Synod Lutheran Church (Mr. Kelly and Rev. Griffin on program (Houston, Yoakum and Lubbock
13	12:00 noon	Inter-Group Agency Directors
	5:00 p.m.	Sub-Committee, Education Committee (Foster Place)
14	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
15	12:00 noon	Education Committee
16	12:00 noon	Arts Committee
17	2:00 p.m.	TV Program, Mr. Silver, announced to our membership
19	12:00 noon	Shaw Award Committee
20	12:00 noon	Budget and Finance Committee
22	4:30-6:00	Battaglia Committee
23/25	8:00 p.m.	Hootenanny, "Songs of Protest" (St. Thomas University)
26	4:00-5:30	Meeting on Extremism with David Danzig (various agencies represented)
27	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	7:30 p.m.	Meeting with Baytown Council on Human Relations
29	12:00 noon	Literacy Program, Battaglia Project (Mr. Comer, chairman)
	10:30-12:00	Coffee for Volunteers, Volunteer Bureau (attended by Mrs. Dumbauld and Miss Covington)
30	4:30-6:00	Board of Directors

NOVEMBER

2	12:00 noon	Inter-Group Agency Directors
6	10:00 a.m.	World Community Day Observance, UCW
	7:00 p.m.	World Communicy Day Observance, UCW, Even.Divv(ecd, chairman)
6-7		Equal Employment Opportunity Meeting, University of Houston (CK on program)
10	7:00 p.m.	Annual Meeting
11	9:00-12:00	Three Bus Tours for Lutheran Church Group
12	4:30-8:00	Battaglia Committee
15	T.S.W.A.	Conference in Austin
17	10:00 a.m.	Women of Pines Presbyterian Church, CK speaker
18	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
19	9:30 a.m.	YWCA, National Student Program, Discussion regarding Houston Program
20	10:00 a.m.	Annual Meeting Chairman
23	11:30 a.m.	Budget and Finance Chairman

COPY

DECEMBER

1	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
4	4:00 p.m.	Board of Directors
6	4:00-8:00	Youth Meeting (Seniors)
7	10:30 a.m.	Presbyterian Ministers, CK, speaker
9	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
10	12:00 noon	Church and State Planning Group
	4:30-8:00	Battaglia Committee
	8:15 p.m.	Human Rights Observance, Joint Sponsorship with Houston United Nations Assoc.
11	7:30 p.m.	CIS (Tutoring)
11/12/13		CORE meetings in Dallas
15	7:30 p.m.	Texas Bill of Rights Meeting
17/18		Paul Anthony of SRC
	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	8:00 p.m.	Board of Directors (at the A.E.Dukler's)
22	11:30 a.m.	Director and newly elected President of Council

COPY

1/12/65
ecd

ACTIVITIES OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1964
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OCTOBER

1	9:30 a.m.	Staff Meeting
	7:00 p.m.	Real Estate Board (Negro)
	12:00 Noon	Annual Meeting Chairman
5	9:00 a.m.	Education Committee, Vocational Rehabilitation Allen Parkway Village
6	10:00 a.m.	Annual Meeting Committee
8	9:00 a.m.	Bus Tour Chairman
	7:00 p.m.	Nominating Committee
9	12:00 noon	Sub-Committee, Education Committee(Foster Place)
12/14/16		Texas-Louisiana Synod Lutheran Church (Mr. Kelly and Rev. Griffin on program (Houston, Yoakum and Lubbock
13	12:00 noon	Inter-Group Agency Directors
	5:00 p.m.	Sub-Committee, Education Committee (Foster Place)
14	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
15	12:00 noon	Education Committee
16	12:00 noon	Arts Committee
17	2:00 p.m.	TV Program, Mr. Silver, announced to our membership
19	12:00 noon	Shaw Award Committee
20	12:00 noon	Budget and Finance Committee
22	4:30-6:00	Battaglia Committee
23/25	8:00 p.m.	Hootenanny, "Songs of Protest" (St. Thomas University)
26	4:00-5:30	Meeting on Extremism with David Danzig (various agencies represented)
27	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	7:30 p.m.	Meeting with Baytown Council on Human Relations
29	12:00 noon	Literacy Program, Battaglia Project (Mr. Comer, chairman)
	10:30-12:00	Coffee for Volunteers, Volunteer Bureau (attended by Mrs. Dumbauld and Miss Covington)
30	4:30-6:00	Board of Directors

NOVEMBER

2	12:00 noon	Inter-Group Agency Directors
6	10:00 a.m.	World Community Day Observance, UCW
	7:00 p.m.	World Communicy Day Observance, UCW, Even.Div(ecd, chairman)
6-7		Equal Employment Opportunity Meeting, University of Houston (CK on program)
10	7:00 p.m.	Annual Meeting
11	9:00-12:00	Three Bus Tours for Lutheran Church Group
12	4:30-8:00	Battaglia Committee
15	T.S.W.A.	Conference in Austin
17	10:00 a.m.	Women of Pines Presbyterian Church, CK speaker
18	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
19	9:30 a.m.	YWCA, National Student Program, Discussion regarding Houston Program
20	10:00 a.m.	Annual Meeting Chairman
23	11:30 a.m.	Budget and Finance Chairman

COPY

DECEMBER

1	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
4	4:00 p.m.	Board of Directors
6	4:00-8:00	Youth Meeting (Seniors)
7	10:30 a.m.	Presbyterian Ministers, CK, speaker
9	6:30 p.m.	Health Committee
10	12:00 noon	Church and State Planning Group
	4:30-8:00	Battaglia Committee
	8:15 p.m.	Human Rights Observance, Joint Sponsorship with Houston United Nations Assoc.
11	7:30 p.m.	CIS (Tutoring)
11/12/13		CORE meetings in Dallas
15	7:30 p.m.	Texas Bill of Rights Meeting
17/18		Paul Anthony of SRC
	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	8:00 p.m.	Board of Directors (at the A.E.Dukler's)
22	11:30 a.m.	Director and newly elected President of Council

COPY

1/12/65
ecd

BEN TAUB GENERAL HOSPITAL
1502 Outer Belt Drive
Houston 25, Texas

CODE	FAMILY #1	FAMILY #2	FAMILY #3	FAMILY #4	FAMILY #5	FAMILY #6	FAMILY #7	FAMILY #8	
D	$100.00	$125.00	$145.00	$165.00	$185.00	$205.00	$225.00	$245.00	Registration Fee $.50 Charity (See instructions X-Ray & Lab.) (Free) OB $65.00 (See instruction Ref. out) Unless Emergency see instructions
C	$100.00 TO $125.00	$125.00 TO $145.00	$145.00 TO $165.00	$165.00 TO $185.00	$185.00 TO $205.00	$205.00 TO $225.00	For admission-- $225.00 TO $245.00	$245.00 TO $233.00	$6.00 dep. required on C Serv. Registration Fee $.50 $3.00 per day I.P. $90.00 limit I.P. $75.00 OB Lab. & X-ray 25¢ each Drug Service Fee 50¢
B	$125.00 TO $145.00	$145.00 TO $165.00	$165.00 TO $185.00	$185.00 TO $205.00	$205.00 TO $225.00	$225.00 TO $245.00	For admission-- $245.00 TO $283.00	$283.00 TO $306.00	$15.00 dep. required on B serv. Registration Fee $1.00 $5.00 per day I.P. $150.00 Limit I.P. $85.00 OB Lab. & X-Ray,EKG est. $.75 each Buy medicine on outside Drug Service Fee $ 75
A	$145.00 TO $165.00	$165.00 TO $185.00	$185.00 TO $205.00	$205.00 TO $225.00	$225.00 TO $245.00	$245.00 TO $283.00	For admission-- $283.00 TO $306.00	$306.00 TO $332.00	$40.00 dep. required on A serv. Registration Fee $3.00 $8.00 per day I.P. $250.00 Limit I.P., $110.00 OB Lab. & X-Ray, EKG est. $3.00 ea Buy medicine on outside
X	$165.00	$185.00	$205.00	$225.00	$245.00	$285.00	For admission-- $306.00	$332.00	$80.00 dep. required on X serv. Registration Fee $3.00 Buy medicine on outside (Full Charges)

January 15, 1965

Mr. Anthony,

Will forward the financial report in a few days.

Thank you,

R. Blackwell

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

LWD
VT
PW
AU
BP
MM

PROGRAM REPORT

September 1, 1964 - January 1, 1965

PRINTED MATERIALS AND PUBLICITY

A brochure was prepared with membership development as its object --(see attached). The brochure has been used at a number of meetings around the state and it is beginning to be an effective instrument for securing new members and renewals from others.

Its latest use has been in a mass mailing to the membership with a "holiday" letter from the staff suggesting that present members give new memberships as a holiday gift to friends (letter attached).

An official newspaper, "The North Carolina Council Comment," was published -- an eight page tabloid (attached). This was mailed to 3000 persons. The paper was well received, judging from many letters coming to the editors.

A printed announcement of my appointment as Executive Director, of Betty Jo McMakins' appointment as field worker and of Roberta Blackwell's promotion to office manager was also mailed to more than 3000 persons both in the state and out. State wide publicity on staff changes went out early in September.

The Charlotte Observer printed a long interview with me; a story on Miss McMakin and a prominent story on the Charlotte Council annual meeting. We have also had good coverage in the Charlotte News.

The annual meeting of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council had top local coverage on TV and radio.

Stories of my appointment and in connection with the formation of local Councils have appeared in papers around the state.

LOCAL COUNCILS

A new council was organized in Wilmington under the leadership of Mr. Lisbon C. Berry, a young attorney.

The Durham Council was active in preparation of a report on Negro employment in that city and has made plans to develop this project. I had a meeting with Mrs. Semans (of the Duke family) and I believe she and her husband, Dr. Semans (faculty of Duke) will support this program with funds.

Goldsboro leadership is prepared to organize a council. We will attempt to assist this group in preparation of a project to secure funds for a housing development.

Greensboro has an organized group, The Greensboro Fellowship. I spoke to a meeting of about forty members of this group and I feel confident they will affiliate with the state council. The state Council has a project under way with A & T College for a summer institute on Human Relations. The Greensboro Fellowship has pledged to raise $1,000 to help sponsor this institute.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council has been inactive for many years. I entertained the entire executive committee at my home for supper in October. We got off to a good start with plans for a dynamic program. Since then there have been two meetings of the executive committee and one annual meeting.

The Annual Meeting was a dinner at Christ Church (invitation and program attached). One hundred and ten persons attended and elected new officers and executive committee. Mrs. Martin Cannon, Jr., is the new chairman.

The Charlotte Council, through our office, has prepared a presentation to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation asking for support for a School Readiness Program. This will be regarded as a fund to be matched by Charlotte citizens. We hope to receive $2,500.

STATE ORGANIZATION

Following an initial planning meeting in September and an executive committee meeting in October, Dr. Williams, chairman, has begun an organization of sub-committees.

I sent a questionnaire to the membership designating areas in which they might be active. From the responses to the questionnaire we expect to develop the members of these committees.

Chairmen for the following committees are being appointed:

(1) Committee to Assist Communities to Implement the Civil Rights Law
(2) Special Projects Committee
(3) Speakers Bureau
(4) Publicity
(5) Finance

We have made it a practice to serve lunch in the office for state meetings held in Charlotte. We have had two such meetings.

Through the efforts of our staff, we brought about a cooperative project with the Intercollegiate Council on Human Rights (an organization of Negro and white college students set up by Governor Sanford) and the National Student Association representative in North Carolina.

College students throughout the state have been organized for the purpose of conducting tutorials and supervising study halls.

A two-day interracial meeting, the first of its kind, was held on the campus of Wake Forest College. Our staff played a leading part in planning and executing the meeting. We also helped with the financing. The North Carolina Fund assisted in this also. Experts from other parts of the country were brought in to hold workshops on techniques for conducting tutorial programs. The two young ladies on our staff, Miss McMakin and Miss Blackwell, have been responsible for the success we have had in this work. They continue to be active in actually working in tutorial sessions in Charlotte and in organizing and staffing study halls. They cooperate with other groups who are also working to assist elementary and high school students falling behind in academic work.

FINANCES

Believing that an outstanding program is necessary before an organization has the right to ask for funds, we have delayed extensive

fund raising to give the new staff time to function effectively.

We believe now that we have made some forward steps--the newspaper, the student project, the new local councils, the state organization moving --so that we can contemplate a fund raising plan and schedule.

We expect to have a Finance Committee ready to work by mid-January. I hope to devote a good part of my time to fund raising from February through June.

Meanwhile, we have carried on some minor fund raising, securing many renewals of gifts and memberships since September. One gift of $500 was made for a special project, and we have had several in the neighborhood of $200 and $300. We shall also have part of the expense of our newspaper subsidized.

We are making a special appeal to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council members for a year-end gift.

We have also completed the lengthy presentation to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, mentioned above.

ANNUAL MEETING

Plans for the annual meeting to be held in Greensboro on January 23, have been in the making. Dr. Otis Singletary, Director of the Job Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity, and formerly chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, is to be our speaker. We shall give an award to Miss Gertrude Weil, an 85 year old lady who has long supported the Council and has been a leader in better race relations throughout the state (she was recently given an award by Smith College, her alma mater). Our award is to be named for Howard Odum.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen Adams

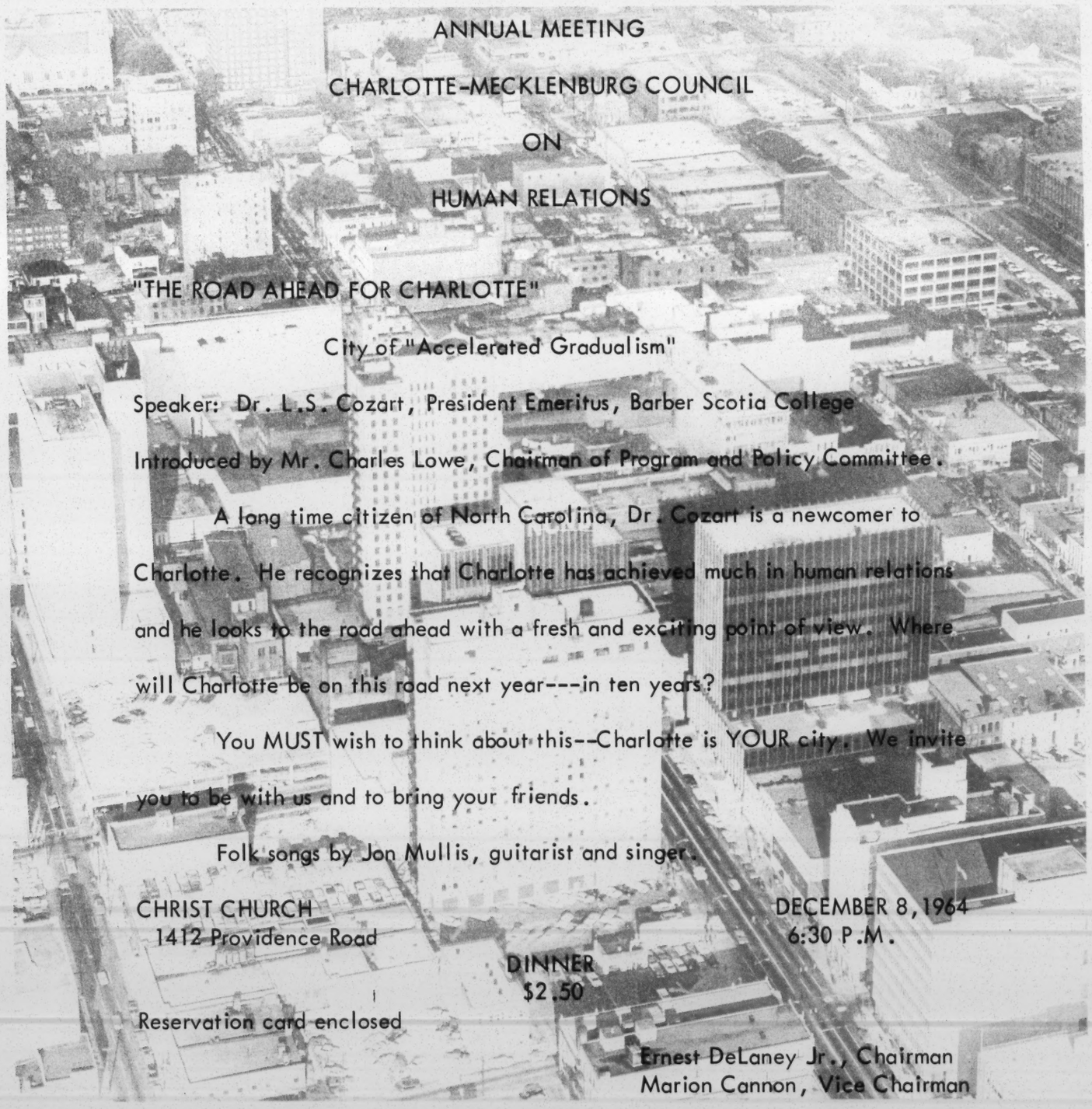
Helen Adams
Executive Director

January 15, 1965

Ernest DeLaney, Jr.
Chairman
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.,
Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Robert E. Miller,
Secretary
A. E. Spears,
Treasurer

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina



ANNUAL MEETING

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL

ON

HUMAN RELATIONS

"THE ROAD AHEAD FOR CHARLOTTE"

City of "Accelerated Gradualism"

Speaker: Dr. L.S. Cozart, President Emeritus, Barber Scotia College

Introduced by Mr. Charles Lowe, Chairman of Program and Policy Committee.

A long time citizen of North Carolina, Dr. Cozart is a newcomer to Charlotte. He recognizes that Charlotte has achieved much in human relations and he looks to the road ahead with a fresh and exciting point of view. Where will Charlotte be on this road next year---in ten years?

You MUST wish to think about this--Charlotte is YOUR city. We invite you to be with us and to bring your friends.

Folk songs by Jon Mullis, guitarist and singer.

CHRIST CHURCH
1412 Providence Road

DECEMBER 8, 1964
6:30 P.M.

DINNER
$2.50

Reservation card enclosed

Ernest DeLaney Jr., Chairman
Marion Cannon, Vice Chairman

"to establish communication . . . . to investigate and study the facts relating to racial problems . . . . to make suggestions and recommendations for the solution of specific problems . . . . to keep the public informed of progress . . . . to serve as a clearing house."

— from the official Declaration of Purpose

ANNUAL MEETING

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

CHRIST CHURCH
1412 PROVIDENCE ROAD

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1964
6:30 P. M.

"to establish communication. . . .to investigate and study the facts relating to racial problems . . . . to make suggestions and recommendations for the solution of specific problems . . . . to keep the public informed of progress . . . . to serve as a clearing house."

--from the official Declaration of Purpose

P R O G R A M

Ernest DeLaney, Chairman, Presiding

INVOCATION.....Rev. T. Blair

D I N N E R

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.....
.....Dr. R. Wheeler for Fred Alexander, Chairman

THE COUNCIL'S DEVELOPMENT.....Mrs. M. Cannon

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER.....Mr. Charles M. Lowe

"THE ROAD AHEAD FOR CHARLOTTE" Dr. L. S. Cozart,
President-Emeritus, Barber-Scotia College

COUNCIL'S PROGRAM - 1964-1965..Mrs. Helen Adams,
Exec. Dir., N. C. Council on Human Relations

BENEDICTION.....Fr. J. Paul Byron

MUSIC BY JON MULLIS, GUITARIST AND FOLK SINGER

O F F I C E R S
1963-64

Chairman.....Ernest Delaney, Jr.
Vice-Chairman.....Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.
Secretary.....Mrs. Robert E. Miller
Treasurer.....A. E. Spears

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Fred Alexander
Mrs. D. P. Allen
Rev. Moses S. Belton
Rev. Thom W. Blair
Mrs. U. S. Brooks
Dr. Sidney L. Freeman
Rabbi Israel J. Gerber
Rev. H. W. Givens
Mr. Harry Golden
Rev. J. B. Humphrey
Rev. DeArmon Hunter
Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr.
Mrs. Hardy Liston
Mr. Charles M. Lowe
Dr. J. Dwight Martin
Mr. Gorman E. Mattison
Dr. R. P. Perry
Dr. Emery L. Rann
Mrs. Jesse Riley
Mr. Fred Stern
Rev. C. E. Strickland
Rev. Ernest T. Thompson
Mrs. David Wallas
Rev. J. F. Wertz
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Rev. W. A. Wilkins

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

Chairman.....Mrs. Martin L. Cannon,Jr.
Vice-Chairman.....Mr. Fred Alexander
Secretary.....Mrs. Robert E. Miller
Treasurer.....Dr. Emery L. Rann

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. D. P. Allen
Mr. Howard C. Barnhill
Rev. L. J. Baptiste
Mrs. Joseph C. Belton
Rev. Moses S. Belton
Rev. Thom W. Blair
Mrs. U. S. Brooks
Fr. J. Paul Byron
Rev. Bryant Clancy
Dr. L. S. Cozart
Mrs. G. D. Cunningham
Mr. Ernest DeLaney, Jr.
Dr. Sidney L. Freeman
Rabbi Israel J. Gerber
Rev. H. W. Givens
Mr. Harry Golden
Dr. & Mrs. H. Harlan
Rev. DeArmon Hunter
Mrs. Harry S. Jones
Dr. Luther W. Kelly,Jr.
Mr. Charles M. Lowe
Dr. Carlyle Marney
Dr. J. Dwight Martin
Mr. Gorman E. Mattison
Mrs. Bertha Maxwell
Mr. James A. Nelson
Mr. Robert Person
Dr. Rufus P. Perry
Rev. George Peterson
Mr. John Plumides
Dr. Edward Pohlman
Mr. James K. Polk
Mrs. E. S. Randolph
Mrs. Jesse Riley
Mr. Elmer Rouzer
Mr. A. E. Spears
Mr. Morris Speizman
Mr. Fred Stern
Mr. & Mrs. D. Thornton
Mrs. A. VanderVeer
Mr. E. E. Waddell
Mrs. David Wallas
Rev. J. F. Wertz
Dr. R. M. Wheeler
Rev. W. A. Wilkins
Mrs. C. W. Williams

Fred Alexander, Chairman
December 8, 1964

NORTH Carolina Council Comment

VOL. 1 — NO. 1 CHARLOTTE, N. C. — NOVEMBER, 1964 TELEPHONE 376-6833

EDITORIAL

Human relations, which we of the Council by definition are interested in, are nothing if not personal: human beings relate to each other as individuals, not as masses or groups. Steps to improve human relations can be taken through group action—educational efforts, conferences, laws, etc.—but ultimately there is needed direct, personal communication and understanding between individuals.

Supplying opportunities for such personal relationships to develop between people of the various vocations and races in our state is thus an important function of our Council. In fact, that is an important part of the program being developed by Mrs. Adams, our new Executive Director, her staff, and the executive committee: our goal is the setting up of local councils in as many communities as possible, made up of local people working together on specific local problems. The same approach is being taken among college students. Experience has already shown how well this helps to improve communities as well as to develop personal friendships and understanding.

And what better example of the power of personal concern and involvement could we offer than Mrs. Adams' own distinctive, personal approach to her work with us? Members and friends who have already had a chance to meet her note this and respond; her letters to members are praised for their warm personal quality by individuals from all over the state.

We are all going to have more and more opportunities to be creating good human relations in general through our own personal relations with each other; let us each take part to the fullest.

PLANNING THE student project in the office. Clues are gleaned from college catalogues. Left to right (seated): Betty Jo McMakin (staff member, North Carolina Council); William Parker, president, Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights; Roberta Blackwell (staff member, North Carolina Council). Standing (left): Mike Lawler, co-ordinator for the southern region of the National Student Association; (right) John Brooks, administrator, North Carolina Mayors' Co-operating Committee.

Council Comment

VOL. 1 — NO. 1 CHARLOTTE, N. C. — NOVEMBER, 1964 TELEPHONE 376-6833

EDITORIAL

Human relations, which we of the Council by definition are interested in, are nothing if not personal: human beings relate to each other as individuals, not as masses or groups. Steps to improve human relations can be taken through group action—educational efforts, conferences, laws, etc.—but ultimately there is needed direct, personal communication and understanding between individuals.

Supplying opportunities for such personal relationships to develop between people of the various vocations and races in our state is thus an important function of our Council. In fact, that is an important part of the program being developed by Mrs. Adams, our new Executive Director, her staff, and the executive committee: our goal is the setting up of local councils in as many communities as possible, made up of local people working together on specific local problems. The same approach is being taken among college students. Experience has already shown how well this helps to improve communities as well as to develop personal friendships and understanding.

And what better example of the power of personal concern and involvement could we offer than Mrs. Adams' own distinctive, personal approach to her work with us? Members and friends who have already had a chance to meet her note this and respond; her letters to members are praised for their warm personal quality by individuals from all over the state.

We are all going to have more and more opportunities to be creating good human relations in general through our own personal relations with each other; let us each take part to the fullest.

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

PLANNING THE student project in the office. Clues are gleaned from college catalogues. Left to right (seated): Betty Jo McMakin (staff member, North Carolina Council); William Parker, president, Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights; Roberta Blackwell (staff member, North Carolina Council). Standing (left): Mike Lawler, co-ordinator for the southern region of the National Student Association; (right) John Brooks, administrator, North Carolina Mayors' Co-operating Committee.

On The Road To Damascus

When Did You Know?

By Marion Cannon

I sat at a dinner party and looked around the table. It was not an ordinary party for it was in the South, and there were Negroes at the table. We were old friends, who had worked for years together in our common cause: equality of the races. We had gone through much together; starting with those trivial heart-rending things like no rest rooms in the downtown stores for Negro shoppers, and on through abolishing Jim Crow on the buses, opening the public libraries, through intregration in restaurants, theaters, and "token" though it is in the schools. All of us had had the same experiences; hate letters, midnight telephone calls, loss of old friends. But our common cause had held us together. and I wondered about our starting points. Why had we committed ourselves to this cause? Certainly we were a disparate group —lawyers, doctors, merchants, and that bane and blessing of the South, liberal housewives.

So I threw out a conversational gambit: Why, and when had each one decided that this equality was worth working for; had committed himself to an idea that was not popular, that alienated the past and promised a difficult future? I asked those people to tell me this. and they did.

One day in 1925, a fifteen year old school girl got on a bus in Birmingham, Alabama. She was doming home from high school, a white high school. She was tired and the bus was crowded. She saw a seat in the back of the bus, went to it, and sat down. No sooner had she shifted her heavy load of books to the floor than the bus stopped, and the driver came back and told her to move up front. She looked at him in bewilderment: She had come from up front and there were no empty seats there! But his voice had the ring of authority, and she picked up her books, went up front, and stood there

The bus driver had said something about the back of the bus being for "'niggers." At the next stop she got out and watched the

(Continued on Page 7)

Civil Rights Act 1964

(The editors experss appreciation to Mr. Ralph Smith for his contribution to our first issue. Mr. Smith is a well known editorial writer for the Charlotte News and is a contributor to many of the better known and widely read national magazines.

By Ralph Smith

All in all, the 1964 Civil Rights act is not a monster preparing to gobble up states rights and individual freedom. A Congress of several hundred men wrote the Act and it is hedged throughout with liberty clauses and the guarantee of certain basic rights before the courts. The provision allowing jury trials for those being prosecuted for criminal contempt uunder the Act is an ex-extremely lenient provisions allows a resident of Mississippi, for example, to be tried by 12 fellow Mississippians if he happens to be indcted for criminal contempt. This sort of statutory

(Continued on Page 7)

ADVERTISING RATES

In this, our first issue, we have ONE advertiser (see page 2). The Red Clay Reader is a book which represents much of the literary talent in our state.

We have not sought advertisers for this issue. Rather, we wanted you to see our first effort. Naturally, we shall improve our copy and make up with each issue.

It becomes urgent to point out that we could not continue to publish our paper WITHOUT advertising. If you place an ad with us, you will be assisting the North Carolina Council on Human Relations to communicate with thousands of people in our state.

You will reach 3,000 readers, most of whom will wish to patronize our advertisers whenever possible. The mailing list is growing every day and we should go above our 3,000 circulation with subsequent issues.

RATES

One page ----------$100
One-half page --------$ 50
One-quarter page -----$ 25
One-eighth page ------$ 10
Classified — Per word ---------- 5c, minimum of $1.00

Smith Project

Strictly Student

SMITH PROJECT
By Betty Jo McMakin

With crisp little banners bear-in the legend "GO VOTE" fluttering on their shirt fronts, the Johnson C. Smith University Student Council conducted a house-to-house canvass urging registered voters in the University community to vote. Alarmed by the fact that many registered voters never bother to vote, the students selected this "Get Out to Vote" survey as their initial Council-sponsored project.

Most of the students gave enthusiastic reports of their reception and the response of individuals queried. One young man canvasses 120 homes, and was greeted with a — "Yes, I'm going to vote!" — in nearly all! Still others encountered a few persons who were reluctant to comment. And one young lady was told by a laughing voter, "Yes Ma'am. I'm going to vote for Governor Wallace!"

The survey's purpose was two-fold: The first objective, of course, was that of getting out the vote. The second was to better acquaint the Smith students with the community — their neighbors. The students were asked to observe neighborhood conditions, and to suggest areas in which they might work in the neighborhood based upon their observations. After having visited in the neighboring homes, several students restated an interest in the Council's proposed project of tutorials. This will be discussed further at the next Smith Unit meeting.

After the survey, the students were served a spaghetti dinner, with trimmings, at the home of Miss Roberta Blackwell, staff member.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL AFFILIATES

In February of this year, Governor Sanford suggested that the predominately Negro Colleges in the Raleigh Area might find ways other than demonstrations to express theirstruggle for equality to the people of North Carolina. Initially, eight colleges met to consider the Governor's suggestion. They called their group the Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights.

The fledging student council decided to enlarge their numbers and include white schools. The combined forces of the resultant larger group made six films, two of which are ready for release. These two films are "A Knocking at the Gate," produced by the students of North Carolina College, and "Good Bye to North Carolina," produced by the students of A & T College. When the remaining films are edited they will be shown on various television stations throughout North Carolina. This is North Carolina history in the making! Never have the Negroes of this state (or any other state) been given a means of self-expression in quite the way these films will present.

Because of the challenge of their undertaking, the films were last year's sole project for the new intercollegiate group. The project voted on for this school year is a tutorial program to be carried out through the individual members schools under the overall planning of the Intercollegiate Council.

The oficers elected for this year's program are:

William Parker (Shaw University), President,

(Continued on Page 7)

Social Action Holds The Stage

Meeting Of The North Carolina Council Of Churches

The meeting of the Commission on Christian Social Action of the North Carolina Council of Churches on November 4 in Grensboro drew clergymen and representatives of social action groups from all parts of the state.

They came to discuss mutual problems, to hear a report from their Director, Rev. Jack Crum and an address by Mr. D. S. Coltrane, Chairman of the Good Neighbor Council.

Rev. Vernon Tyson, a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, served as chairman.

Mr. Coltrane began by praising the work of both Rev. Tyson and Rev. Crum. He said that due to Vernon Tyson's leadership there is a much better racial climate in the Sanford-Jonesboro community today. He spoke of Mr. Crum's "invaluable assistance" to the Good Neighbor Program, saying that Jack Crum has developed good relationships with many groups with one exception, namely the Ku Klux Klan, "who seem to have his number."

Grievances of Negro Citizens Are Real! !

It is a fact that a wide social, economic, and educational gap separates the majority of Negro citizens from other citizens, Mr. Coltrane told his audience that in many communities of the State and nation some of our citizens are consigned and confined but not resigned to minimum jobs, poor housing, inadequate food, inadequate clothing, and in general to a sub-standard type of living."

"It must be recognized that our Negro citizens, after receiving the minimum in health, education, welfare, housing, economic and cultural opportunities, cannot conceivably compete equally for a share in the full rights and responsibilities of our society smiply by the announcement that now a state of equal opportunity exists. How wonderful it would be if we could erase so quickly and painlessly the problems accummulated over the centuries.

"What are the Negro's chances today in our society? The Negro begins life with odds against him. He is more likely to die in infancy than the white baby. In fact, in 1958 the rate was 92% about that of white infants. This is largely because Negro women receive less prenatal care. More Negro babies are born prematurely or without hospital care, and more likely would be delivered by midwives rather than doctors. If the Negro baby lives, the chances of losing his mother in childbirth are relatively high. The Negro maternal mortality rate was four times as high as the white mothers in 1958.

"The Negro baby comes into a family that is larger than the white counterpart and in many cases is jammed into housing that is dilapidated, structurallyy unsound, and unable to keep out snow, cold, rain, wind, and rats.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate among while workers in North Carolina is 2.9%. Among Negro workers it is 7.6%.

I invite you to go with me on a trip to downtown Raleigh in the area of the employment office. There six mornings a week you will see a group of 30 to 40 Negro men not working, standing on the street corner talking idly. They are at a labor "pick-up' station. From time to time during the morning a few are hired for a day or part-day job. The others drift away. If you should pick up one of these laborers for a day's work, you will find that he does not have sufficient money on his person to buy his lunch at a country store. **These are some of North Carolina's 80,000 unemployed — 4½% of our labor force.**

cal, office and sales workers than as manual workers, rapidly changing from a blue-collar to a white-collar society. 97% of the increase in employment since 1947 has been from the white-collar jobs.

"How can the Negro secure his share of jobs in North Carolina and in Amercia? There is no magic key to this problem. We cannot put our finger on one barrier and say, "Remove that and the problem is solved." The effort to help the Negro citizen earn his bread and pay his way must be multi-directed and simultaneous across a broad front. Here is a list of urgent needs: Vocational training —the best.

On-the-job training — the best industry has to offer.

"Informed, up-to-date vocational counseling.

"Special help with school dropouts, with young people out of school and out of work.

"Personnel people who apply realistic standards that are meaningful and fair to all applicants regardless of race.

"Equal training opportunities and unbiased employment services.

"Apprentice programs that train rather than exclude minority groups.

"Retraining programs are needed for some technical or skilled jobs.

For example:: a secretarial retraining program.

"Management that will wholeheartedly adopt merit employment and promotion practices.

EXPERIENCCES OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS

"'A question frequently addressed to the State Good Neighbor Council has concerned the employment practices of major employers and the experiences they

From North Carolina Religious Groups

What Is Said And What Is Done

It is difficult to estimate the effects of a great new movement to improve human relations in the world.

For example, Vatican City is most likely unaware that while the Ecumenical Council was meeting there, Charlotte had its own "Junior Ecouminical Council." At least that is what Rev. Thom W. Blair calls a conference of clergymen which met last spring and is continuing this fall.

"This was a group of clergymen representing a broader base than the Council in Rome, though much smaller in size." Dr. Blair said. It was composed of several Espicopal Clergy. a Rabbi, a Roman Catholic Priest, a Greek Orthodox Priest, as well as various ministers from the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches.

tians in concern for their own had overlooked needy Greek widows and orphans.

The succeeding centuries of church history tell a tragic tale of the need for a brotherliness which transcends bariers of race, creed and state. Mistreatment of Jews has marred the record of so-called Christian lands. Roman Catholic and Protestant have too often looked on each other with sentiments unworthy of their professed common Christian faith. Contention over creeds has often been complicated by fears and strife over race—and within the church. It is an urgly story. One hesitates to linger over it except to learn its **lesson of warning.**

Despite boasts of devotion to principles of democracy and equal

We must learn how to wait. This is not a popular doctrine today. We are addicted to speed. "Instant" is the key-word in our vocabulary. We have instant coffee, instant pie mixes, instant starch. and so on. To carry this idea to rediculous absurdity, a cartoon recently showed a woman examining a jar of coffee in the supermarket, and she says, "I think it's misleading to call it instant coffee when you still have to boil water."

We are descendents of a people which taught humanity how to wait, and we need desperately to practice it ourselves if we are to achieve some of life's most abiding rewards.

Education requires waiting. We are concerned today with drop-

sion on Christian Social Action of the North Carolina Council of Churches on November 4 in Grensboro drew clergymen and representatives of social action groups from all parts of the state.

They came to discuss mutual problems, to hear a report from their Director, Rev. Jack Crum and an address by Mr. D. S. Coltrane, Chairman of the Good Neighbor Council.

Rev. Vernon Tyson, a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, served as chairman.

Mr. Coltrane began by praising the work of both Rev. Tyson and Vernon Tyson's leadership there is a much better racial climate in the Sanford-Jonesboro community today. He spoke of Mr. Crum's "invaluable assistance" to the Good Neighbor Program, saying that Jack Crum has developed good relationships with many groups with one exception, namely the Ku Klux Klan, "who seem to have his number."

Grievances of Negro Citizens Are Real! !

It is a fact that a wide social, economic, and educational gap separates the majority of Negro citizens from other citizens, Mr. Coltrane told his audience that in many communities of the State are consigned and confined but not resigned to minimum jobs, poor housing, inadequate food, inadequate clothing, and in general to a sub-standard type of living."

"It must be recognized that our Negro citizens, after receiving the minimum in health, education, welfare, housing, economic and cultural opportunities, cannot conceivably compete equally for a share in the full rights and responsibilities of our society smiply by the announcement that now a state of equal opportunity exists. How wonderful it would be if we could erase so quickly and painlessly the problems accummulated over the

From North Carolina Religious Groups

What Is Said And What Is Done

It is difficult to estimate the effects of a great new movement to improve human relations in the world.

For example, Vatican City is most likely unaware that while the Ecumenical Council was meeting there, Charlotte had its own "Junior Ecouminical Council." At least that is what Rev. Thom W. Blair calls a conference of clergymen which met last spring and is continuing this fall.

"This was a group of clergymen representing a broader base than the Council in Rome, though much smaller in size." Dr. Blair said. It was composed of several Espicopal Clergy. a Rabbi, a Roman Catholic Priest, a Greek Orthodox Priest, as well as various ministers from the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches.

"This was the beginning of a dialogue between many different faiths which is continuing this fall and has meant a great deal eo everyone involved," Dr Blair continued.

"We had a rough format which included a peper presented by one member of the group, followed by an hour of discussion, and much drinking of coffee. The Orthodox representative talked to us about the relations between his church and the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Priest spoke about the meaning of the Ecumenical Council. Others read papers on Biblical subjects, an dat the first meeting this fall we will hear a report of a six months' period of a study by Dr. Warner Hall who has returned from Germany.

"It is hard to evaluate the results of this dialogue at the present time. However, quite a few of us are now on much more than tians in concern for their own had overlooked needy Greek widows and orphans.

The succeeding centuries of church history tell a tragic tale of the need for a brotherliness which transcends bariers of race, creed and state. Mistreatment of Jews has marred the record of so-called Christian lands. Roman Catholic and Protestant have too often looked on each other with sentiments unworthy of their professed common Christian faith. Contention over creeds has often been complicated by fears and strife over race—and within the church. It is an urgly story. One hesitates to linger over it except to learn its **lesson of warning.**

Despite boasts of devotion to principles of democracy and equal opportunity ,America has never been free from dissension over differences of race and religion. Organized movements have arisen among us to divide majorities from minorities.

They became a great nationwide racket and did incalcuable harm to the cause of religion and to the integrity of our national life.

Fortunately, such absurd movements go as well as come. Unfortunately, they sometimes come again. A particular organization which had its little day in the nineteen twenties has never really come into respectable prominence again. Yet there have been and continue to be efforts at some sort of revival. A sense of humor and a feeling for the perspective of history reassure us as to the trancience of such movements. The noise they make is usually greater than is justified by the number of people they influence.

We need not really fear that they will sweep their foes before them. Yet they can do something truly devastating to those enamored of their doctrines. They can poison the minds of their followers and damn them to a littleness of soul and narowness of outlook for which remedy is tragically hard to come by.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LESSON OF WARNING

From a sermon by Dr. J. W. Buckner, Former Editor of World Call. And Interum Pastor of St. Paul's Church Raleigh

Human relations have long been marked by some degree of racial, religious or group prejudice. This is apparent in the Bible and in church history. In ancient Israel the Book of Ruth was evidently written to remind the hundred percenters of the times that David, their most distinguished warrior, poet and king, was an "eighth-breed"—the great-grandgrandson of a Moabite peasant girl. Jesus consistently crossed barriers of men's bias and held them up to ridicule. In his best known parable he contrived with consummate artistry to strike ugly bigotry to the ground by making the story's hero a man different from himself and has hearers, in religion and race, a man known through the centuries as the Good Samaritan. The early church had scarcely started when it became necessary to appoint deacons to minister to the poor among the Greeks because they complained that the Jewish Chris-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE BLESSINGS OF WAITING

From a sermon by Rabbi Israel J. Gerber Temple Beth El Charlotte.

Wherever we look, we find very little evidence that God was ever in a great hurry. On the contrary, everything we see indicates patience and planning and waiting. The most delicate flower, the sturdiest tree, the tallest mountain, each testifies in its own eloquent way that God knows how to wait.

Each of us needs large quantities of this ability to wait for so much of our lives is spent waiting. We wait for ambitions to be fulfilled and dreams to be realized. We wait for our hurts to be healed and our sorrows to be softened. We wait for evil to be crushed and goodness vindicated. We must learn how to wait. This is not a popular doctrine today. We are addicted to speed. "Instant" is the key-word in our vocabulary. We have instant coffee, instant pie mixes, instant starch. and so on. To carry this idea to rediculous absurdity, a cartoon recently showed a woman examining a jar of coffee in the supermarket, and she says, "I think it's misleading to call it instant coffee when you still have to boil water."

We are descendents of a people which taught humanity how to wait, and we need desperately to practice it ourselves if we are to achieve some of life's most abiding rewards.

Education requires waiting. We are concerned today with dropouts and the impatience which promps so many students to terminate their education with the completion of high school. These are the young people who will contribute little to the growth and development of our country,, who will find themselves among the unemployables in an age which is progressively requiring more and more knowledge and training. These young people must be persuaded that there is no short cut to a worthwhile career—there is no instant powdered form of education. When James Garfield was the president of Hiram College in Ohio, a father once came to him and asked whether the curriculum could not be simplified so that his son might be able "to go through by a shorter route." Some parents will do this you know. "Certainly," Garfield replied. "But it all depends upon what you want to make of your boy. When God wants a sturdy oak tree he takes 100 years. When He wants to make a squash He requires only 2 months."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Having said this, I must add, that there are vital areas where waiting, is fatal to human aspirations and progress. There are crucial domains, in our collective and personal lives, where we have waited too long.

Consider the thorny problem of civil rights—the most decisive issue that confronts America, not only internally but also in its aspiration to lead the free world in its march toward a more secure tomorow.

We wait too long to do what must be done today.

We wait to long to show kindness.

We wait too long to show kindable.

We wait too long to discipline ourselves.

Let us each say to ourselves, "I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or kindness I can show to any fellow human creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

"What are the Negro's chances today in our society? The Negro begins life with odds against him. He is more likely to die in infancy than the white baby. In fact, in 1958 the rate was 92% about that of white infants. This is largely because Negro women receive less prenatal care. More Negro babies are born prematurely or without hospital care, and more likely would be delivered by midwives rather than doctors. If the Negro baby lives, the chances of losing his mother in childbirth are relatively high. The Negro maternal mortality rate was four times as high as the white mothers in 1958.

"The Negro baby comes into a family that is larger than the white counterpart and in many cases is jammed into housing that is dilapidated, structurallyy unsound, and unable to keep out snow, cold, rain, wind, and rats.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate among while workers in North Carolina is 2.9%. Among Negro workers it is 7.6%.

I invite you to go with me on a trip to downtown Raleigh in the area of the employment office. There six mornings a week you will see a group of 30 to 40 Negro men not working, standing on the street corner talking idly. They are at a labor "pick-up' station. From time to time during the morning a few are hired for a day or part-day job. The others drift away. If you should pick up one of these laborers for a day's work, you will find that he does not have sufficient money on his person to buy his lunch at a country store. **These are some of North Carolina's 80,000 unemployed — 4½% of our labor force.**

"At another place, some farm workers have finished 13 weeks of harvesting and preparing tobacco for market. 39 weeks of odd jobs and idleness lie ahead. In stilll another instance, a father, mother, and several grown children struggle to survive on the income from a 40-acre farm that could be worked by one or two of them. These are a part of our unemployed who number well over 100,000 and who are struggling to exist.

The North Carolina of Tomorrow—Industrial Economy.

"In the same cities where the men stand on corners waiting for odd jobs and in the same state where farm workers wait until next year for work, North Carolina industry has sent out an urgent call for workers. There are jobs begging for people to fill them. An employment security survey shows that in the 5-year period from June 1961 to June 1966 industry expects to have openings for at least **233,000 workers, for skilled workers and for technicians.** This indicates that the North Carolina of tomorrow will belong to the educated and trained man. This State is rapidly changing from an agricultural economy where Negroes have been employed, to an industrial economy where competition is keen and where well trained workers are demanded. Underemployment is our big problem and lack of education and training the barrier to overcoming it. The Negro unemployment rate is approximately 7.6%. So far as the Negro is concerned, there is a depression on and depressions are usually accompained by unrest.

"This poverty and insecurity are particularly appalling to the Negro,, who sees the white society that surrounds him grow increasingly afluent while he remains tied to his slum and without a job. The future is even bleaker than the present because automation, new management techniques and other changes are all reducing the demand for unskilled and semiskilled labor.

"More people are now being employed as professional, technining from a blue-collar to a white-collar society. 97% of the increase in employment since 1947 has been from the white-collar jobs.

"How can the Negro secure his share of jobs in North Carolina and in Amercia? There is no magic key to this problem. We cannot put our finger on one barrier and say, "Remove that and the problem is solved." The effort to help the Negro citizen earn his bread and pay his way must be multi-directed and simultaneous across a broad front. Here is a list of urgent needs: Vocational training —the best.

On-the-job training — the best industry has to offer.

"Informed, up-to-date vocational counseling.

"Special help with school dropouts, with young people out of school and out of work.

"Personnel people who apply realistic standards that are meaningful and fair to all applicants regardless of race.

"Equal training opportunities and unbiased employment services.

"Apprentice programs that train rather than exclude minority groups.

"Retraining programs are needed for some technical or skilled jobs.

For example:: a secretarial retraining program.

"Management that will wholeheartedly adopt merit employment and promotion practices.

EXPERIENCCES OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS

"'A question frequently addressed to the State Good Neighbor Council has concerned the employment practices of major employers and the experiences they have had in integrating their plants. Generally, the council has replied, the major employers have led the way and have been pleased with the results.

"Western Electric, for example, has employed on a merit basis for several years. Today Negroes can be found as engineers, draftsmen, chemists, clerk typists, electronic technicians, machinists, inspectors, librarians, and bench production operators. 'We give all qualified people the same examinations, 'reports Mr. W. O. Conrad, general manager of the Greensboro and Burlington plants. 'The Negroes' efficiency follows very much the same pattern as that of the white people'."

Links Will Raise $75,000 For Legal And ED Fund

The Charlotte Area chapter of the Links held a gala luncheon on November 7 at the Club Poinseana in celebration of Link Week, which was being observed by the national organization of Links throughout the United States.

Mrs. Drayton P. Graham, in the Department of Student Guidance at Johnson C. Smith University, presided. Mrs. Graham said that her club would contribute a minimum of $25 per member to the Legal and Educational Fund of the NAACP. Nationally the Links will raise $75,000 for this fund in three years.

In addition the members assist young people to attend college and participate in many civic activities for the betterment of human relations.

Helen Adams, Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, told the group of the work being undertaken by the council this year to further equal opportunity for all citizens in the state.

Officers and members of The Links have agreed to coonerate in the Council's efforts.

Current Programs And Policies Of The North Carolina Fund

The North Carolina Fund was established in July, 1963, by Governor Sanford, Charles H. Babcock, C. A. McKnight, and John H. Wheeler. Governor Sanford is chairman of the Board C. A. McKnight (editor of **The Charlotte Observer)** is president of the Fund, and George H. Esser, Jr., is its executive director.

The Fund is operating under a grant of $7 million from The Ford Foundation, $1,625,000 from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and $875,000 from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. The four-year program calls for other resources to be contributed by participating communities and state agencies, that will bring the Fund's total backing to at least fourteen million dollars.

A PLAN FOR SELECTION

Officials of The North Carolina Fund, soon after the Fund's formation, announced a plan to select a number of communities in North Carolina that not only have significant problems arising from poverty, but aslo have the imagination and the conviction to find ways to help people break out of poverty.

The Fund established the **county** as the basic community unit for submission of a proposal because county government is the local governmental agency responsible for the financing and administration of health, education, and welfare programs. However, the Fund encouraged counties —especially those in sparsely populated areas—to band together into multi-county communities, submitting proposals that would make use of central community services serving large geographic areas.

At the proposal cut-off date, February 3, 1964, the Fund had received proposals from 51 communities, involving 66 [illegible] ment grants to help prepare for broad-scale efforts **under** federal and local support.

In August, 1964, the following communities were named:

Rowman County; Macon County; Buncombe County; and a five-county area in Northeastern North Carolina consisting of Bertie, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, and Gates Counties.

With their selection, a total of eleven communities, representing 21 counties in the state, have been designated to receive major Fund financial support.

HELP FOR 39 COMMUNITIES NOT SELECTED

To the other 39 communities not selected for initial grants, the Fund will make available services of its professional staff and its aiding those communities that decided to start their programs without financial support from the Fund.

Further aid in sight for those 39 communities not getting initial grants, is a grant of $400,000 made by the Welfare Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The grant, administered by the North Carolina Board of Public Welfare, will finance 25 community-service consultants, to be hired and trained under the guidance of The North Carolina Fund, then placed in 25 of the communities that originally submitted proposals to the Fund.

These Consultants will work for three years (the grant provides $400,000 per year for three years), coordinating and improving existing community services in the 25 communities.

The eleven comprehensive experimental projects form the main stream of the Fund Program, but the Fund also is supporting a number of additional programs whchi tie in with these efforts at the community level.

Of The North Carolina Fund

The North Carolina Fund was established in July, 1963, by Governor Sanford, Charles H. Babcock, C. A. McKnight, and John H. Wheeler. Governor Sanford is chairman of the Board C. A. McKnight (editor of **The Charlotte Observer)** is president of the Fund, and George H. Esser, Jr., is its executive director.

The Fund is operating under a grant of $7 million from The Ford Foundation, $1,625,000 from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and $875,000 from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. The four-year program calls for other resources to be contributed by participating communities and state agencies, that will bring the Fund's total backing to at least fourteen million dollars.

A PLAN FOR SELECTION

Officials of The North Carolina Fund, soon after the Fund's formation, announced a plan to select a number of communities in North Carolina that not only have significant problems arising from poverty, but aslo have the imagination and the conviction to find ways to help people break out of poverty.

The Fund established the **county** as the basic community unit for submission of a proposal because county government is the local governmental agency responsible for the financing and administration of health, education, and welfare programs. However, the Fund encouraged counties —especially those in sparsely populated areas—to band together into multi-county communities, submitting proposals that would make use of central community services serving large geographic areas.

At the proposal cut-off date, February 3, 1964, the Fund had received proposals from 51 communities, involving 66 North Carolina counties. Or receiving these proposals, the Fund started a two-month selection process. First, teams of two members and two staff members made personal visits to sponsoring committees in all 51 communities. Then the Fund staff made careful analysis of each community proposal both as an independent document, and as a proposal in competition with 50 otheres.

SEVEN COMMUNITIES SELECTED

On April 20th, the Fund Board of Directors announced seven communities as those selected for initial grants:

Robeson, Richmond, and Scotland Counties; Craven County; Nash and Edgecomb Counties; Durham County; Mecklenburg County; Forsyth County; Watauga, Avery Mitchell, and Yancey Counties.

These seven communities represented those with both urban-and rural-orientated problems. And they represented problems peculiar to each of the four geographic areas of the state.

After selection of the seven communities, the Fund began a series of conference with community representatives, making specific plans for helping them get their programs under way.

The Fund has made a small initial grant to each community for organization and administrative costs. This grant finances a project director and his office plus consultants to provde special advice on specific phases of the action program.

Once the community's organization has been perfected and a firm budget agreed upon, the initial grant will be followed by a four-year grant for administrative expenses only.

OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT

As each community, on advice of its consultants and director, adopts a specific program, the Fund will examine each of the program to determine whether money or other support for it is available from local, state, federal, or private sources. If no other support is in sight for a needed part of the program, the Fund Board will consider requests for grants to finance these portions.

FOUR SELECTED FOR PLANNING GRANTS

In addition to the seven major comprehensive projects receiving support, the Fund has selected four other communities as the recipients of Fund planning and development grants to help prepare for broad-scale efforts under federal and local support.

In August, 1964, the following communities were named:

Rowman County; Macon County; Buncombe County; and a five-county area in Northeastern North Carolina consisting of Bertie, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, and Gates Counties.

With their selection, a total of eleven communities, representing 21 counties in the state, have been designated to receive major Fund financial support.

HELP FOR 39 COMMUNITIES NOT SELECTED

To the other 39 communities not selected for initial grants, the Fund will make available services of its professional staff and its aiding those communities that decided to start their programs without financial support from the Fund.

Further aid in sight for those 39 communities not getting initial grants, is a grant of $400,000 made by the Welfare Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The grant, administered by the North Carolina Board of Public Welfare, will finance 25 community-service consultants, to be hired and trained under the guidance of The North Carolina Fund, then placed in 25 of the communities that originally submitted proposals to the Fund.

These Consultants will work for three years (the grant provides $400,000 per year for three years), coordinating and improving existing community services in the 25 communities.

The eleven comprehensive experimental projects form the main stream of the Fund Program, but the Fund also is supporting a number of additional programs whchi tie in with these efforts at the community level.

A. **The Comprehensive School Improvement Program of the State Board of Education:** designed to experiment with and develop better ways of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic in the primary grades, more than 100 experimental classes in selected schools in the state began operating in Fall, 1964. At least one of these classes is located in each of the Fund's community experimental projects.

B. **Pre-School Program:** Another program tying in with the community projects is a pre-school program started in the summer of 1964, in which approximately 100 classes of no more than twenty children each were given training and instruction to prepare them for entering the first grade. At least one of these classes, made up primarily of children from culturally-disadvantaged homes, was located in each of the experimental communities. Both the "Three R's" program and the pre-school program are administered by the Board of Education of the State of North Carolina, and financed with a $2 million grant from The North Carolina Fund, matched by $2 million in state funds.

C. **The North Carolina Volunteers:** this Peace-Corps style organization for college students is another Fund-supported effort to attack the problem of poverty in North Carolina. From a total of 750 applicants for the Volunteers program, 100 outstanding students were chosen and began work in the summer of 1964 in six of the Fund's experimental community projects. The volunteers conducted and participated in a variety of programs designed to reach children and adults in low-income areas. Contributing to the support of ths program was a grant of the Office of Education of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

D. **Community Action Technician Program:** Anticipating passage of the anti-poverty bill of the Federal government, in recognition of the need for trained personnel to help with the development and carrying out of community action programs, The North Carolina Fund initiated, in August, 1964, its Community Action Technician (CAT) program. Following completion of a formal training period, these technicians—drawn from returning Peace Corps applications, college graduates and other young men and women sensitive to current social problems—serve in sub-professional capacities as **resident trainees** in those communities where poverty programs are being established.

E. **The Learning Institute of North Carolina:** The North Carolina Fund also is serving as one of three sponsors (with Duke University and the University of North Carolina) of the newly-established Learning Institute of North

(Continued on page 7)

North Carolina Council On Human Relations Executive Committee

"There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of the new order of things."

Machiavelli wrote these lines in his famous work "The Prince" before 1527. This could be a description of leadership today. There are men and women who will acknowledge the difficulties, the dangers and the uncertainties and who will still accept leadership in efforts to bring about improvements in their society and to develop communities where all men are certain of equal civil and personal rights. These are the men and women who provide the North Carolina Council with leadership—members of the Executive Committee.

DR. T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Williams is a North Carolinian from birth. He was born in Belmont and grew up in Salisbury, However, through his education and training in medicine and his three years service with the Navy, he has spent time in other parts of the country and the world.

He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1942 with a B.S. in Chemistry and later earned a master's degree in Chemistry from Columbia University. His eduucation was then interrupted when he went on active duty as a line officer on a cruiser with the Navy. This period was spent largely in the Pacific.

After the Navy came Harvard Medical School and an M.D. in 1950. Until 1953 Dr. Williams was an intern and resident physician in medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and for another year a resident physician in Boston Veterans Administration Hospital.

Dr. Williams returned to his native state in 1954 when he became a research fellow and later a faculty member of the Univer-

Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of North Carolina. Mrs. Alston edits **The Missionary Helper,** a quarterly used by missionary workers.

Aside from her numerous church leadership positions, Mrs. Alston is secretary of the Franklin County Committee on "Negro Affairs," and is a member of the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

Mrs. Alston has travelled extensively in England, France and Italy, and in Liberia, West Africa.

MRS. JAMES H. SEMANS

Chairman, Mary Duke Biddle Foundation

Much of Mrs. Semans' interests and activities are centeerd around Duke University. She is a graduate of the University which her great-grandfather, Washington Duke (along with his sons, Benjamin and James), founded. Mrs. Semans is a member of the University's Board of Trustees, and serves on the Board of The Duke Endowment headquartered in New York City. She is a member of the Board of Trustees for Duke Memorial Methodist Church. Mrs. Semans is past chairman of the Friends of Duke University Library, and presently is chairman of the Duke Hos-

is a member of the law firm of Dailey and Harrell in Asheville.

Mr. Dailey was born in South Carolina but received his college education from Lincoln University in Pennslyvania. and later received his law degree from the North Carolina College Law School.

He is a member of the National Board of Y.M.C.A.; a member of the North Carolina Prison Commission; Secretary-Treasurer of the Urban Redevelopment Commission and member of the Buncombe County Bar Association.

Mr. Dailey has been active in the Asheville Human Relations Council, taking leadership in conferences which led to the integration of the many motels in his resort city.

DR. EDWARD ALLISON McDOWELL, Jr.

Dr. Edward Alison McDowell, Jr., Emeritus Professor of New Testament Interpertation, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest.

Dr. McDowell received his doctorate from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and has done special study at Union Thelogical Seminary in New York where he was a visiting lecturer in -946-47.

Dr. McDowell has had an interesting and varied career — beginning as a newspaper reporter in Greenville, South Carolina in 1919. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the Unites States Infantry for a time before becoming

North Carolina, and later lectured as a visiting instructor at A&T College. Dr. Dunbar then served as the State Supervisor of Negro Schools with the State Department of Public Instruction in Raleigh from 1946-58. Intermittently, he was a visiting instructor at North Carolina College during summers. He served as a National Consultant for the Phelps-Stokes Fund for Educational Projects from 1964-58.

Dr. Duncan assumed his present position as President of Livingstone College in 1958. He is President, as well, of the Association of Colleges and SecondarySchools for Negroes, and is President-elect of the North Carolina Teachers Association for 1964. He is currently the Vice-President of the Piedmont University Center.

Dr. Duncan is a life member of the National Education Association, and a member of the National Assaociation of School Administrators.

In the area of educational research, Dr. Duncan has had his works published in professional journals such as **Nations Schools, School Executive, School and Society,** and the **North Carolina Teachers Record.**

In yet nother area, Dr. Duncan serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Fund. He is presently a member of the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, and a life member of the NAACP.

GUY B. JOHNSON

Kenan Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina

Dr. Johnson was born in Texas but has lived in North Carolina since 1924. His academic degrees were earned at Baylor, University of Chicago and the Univer-

York. He worked as a Research Fellow at Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York; National Institute, Bethesda, Maryland; Department of Biological Isotope Research (1955-56), Copenhagen, Denmark; Physiological Laboratory (1956-57) Cambridge, England. Prior to coming to Duke he was an associate professor of the Department of Physiology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis; Missouri. Dr. Tosteson is a member of the American Physiological Society, Society of General Physiologists, and the Biophysical Society. He serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Disease Foundation, and on the Committee on Blood of the National Research Council.

Dr. Tosteson has had research data published in numerous medical journals. His first publication was in the **American Journal of Physiology** in 1951, two years after receiving his doctorate from Harvard.

MR. JOHN H. WHEELER

President, Mechanics & Farmers Bank

Mr. Wheeler is active in the field of human relations on all levels—local, state, regional and national. Nationally, he serves as a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; the National Citizens Committee for Human Relations; as a life member of the NAACP. He is a former member (1956-58) of the Commission on Race and Housing.

In January, Mr. Wheeler was elected President of Southern Re-

Machiavelli wrote these lines in his [illegible] before 1527. This could be a description of leadership today. There are men and women who will acknowledge the difficulties, the dangers and the uncertainties and who will still accept leadership in efforts to bring about improvements in their society and to develop communities where all men are certain of equal civil and personal rights. These are the men and women who provide the North Carolina Council with leadership—members of the Executive Committee.

DR. T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Williams is a North Carolinian from birth. He was born in Belmont and grew up in Salisbury, However, through his education and training in medicine and his three years service with the Navy, he has spent time in other parts of the country and the world.

He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1942 with a B.S. in Chemistry and later earned a master's degree in Chemistry from Columbia University. His eduucation was then interrupted when he went on active duty as a line officer on a cruiser with the Navy. This period was spent largely in the Pacific.

After the Navy came Harvard Medical School and an M.D. in 1950. Until 1953 Dr. Williams was an intern and resident physician in medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and for another year a resident physician in Boston Veterans Administration Hospital.

Dr. Williams returned to his native state in 1954 when he became a research fellow and later a faculty member of the University of North Carolina. He is now Associate Professor of Medicine and Preventive Medicine on the University faculty.

Dr. Williams' major professional interests are in the areas of the teaching of clinical medicine. research in the areas of metabolic and renal disease and in the better delivery of medical care.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams and their two children, a small son and daughter, live in Chapel Hill. Mrs. Williams is a southerner too, having come from Virginia. Her education in medical social work was acquired at Wellesley College and Simmons School of Social Work.

The Human Relations movement in the South is of deep concern to both Dr. and Mrs. Williams and much time, effort and talent is expended for this cause.

Dr. Williams has also served as vestryman at the Episcopal Chapel of the Cross; a member of the Diocesan Committee on Christian Social Relations, as chairman of the local Community Chest Evaluation Committee and is a member of the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration.

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON

A graduate of Shaw University, Mrs. Alston is a member of the University's National Executive Board Alumni and its Board of Trustees. z

Although she is involved in varied civic activities in Raleigh, Mrs. Alston's major area of interest is within the Baptist Church. She is president of the Franklin County Missionary Union, and is an Executive Board Member of the General Baptist State Convention Inc. Mrs. Alston has the distinction of being the first and only woman member of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage. She serves as co-chairman of the National Conferences of America, National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., and as Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of North Carolina. Mrs. Alston edits **The Missionary Helper,** a quarterly used by missionary workers.

Aside from her numerous church leadership positions, Mrs. Alston is secretary of the Franklin County Committee on "Negro Affairs," and is a member of the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

Mrs. Alston has travelled extensively in England, France and Italy, and in Liberia, West Africa.

MRS. JAMES H. SEMANS

Chairman, Mary Duke Biddle Foundation

Much of Mrs. Semans' interests and activities are centeerd around Duke University. She is a graduate of the University which her great-grandfather, Washington Duke (along with his sons, Benjamin and James), founded. Mrs. Semans is a member of the University's Board of Trustees, and serves on the Board of The Duke Endowment headquartered in New York City. She is a member of the Board of Trustees for Duke Memorial Methodist Church. Mrs. Semans is past chairman of the Friends of Duke University Library, and presently is chairman of the Duke Hospital Library Committee. She and her first husband, the late Dr. Josiah Charles Trent, presented the Trent Collection on Walt Whitman to the Duke University Library in 1945. She also presented the Duke Medical Center Library with the Josiah C. Trent Collection on the History of Medicine, which includes material collected by Dr. Trent prior to his death.

Mrs. Semans' areas of interest are not confined solely to the University. In addition to serving as Chairman of the Foundation which bears her maiden name, Mary Duke Biddle, she is a Trustee of Shaw University; a Trustee of Lincoln Hospital in Durham; and a Trustee of Louisberg College. Mrs. Semans is a Board member of the National Hearing Society. She serves on the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, and is a board member of the National Family Service Association. She is on the Board of Directors of the Durham branch of the North Carolina National Bank. Mrs. Semans serves as co-chairman of Governor Sanford's Committee on Hospitality for Foreign Visitors, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Museum of Art. She holds memberships in the Altrusa Club, Business and Professional Women' Club, and the League of Women Voters.

In recognition of her accomplishments in the Durham area, Mrs. Semans was named one of the city's five "Mothers of the Year" in 1952. She was the 1958 winner of the Durham's Chamber of Commerce Civic Honor Award. In 1960, Dr. and Mrs. Semans were presented the first Humanitarian-Freedom Award given by the Durham Chapter of Hadassah.

She is interested in the work of both the State and Durham Council on Human Relations.

REUBEN J. DAILEY

As a lawyer, Mr. Dailey is active on many commissions and associations where his legal training is of special importance. He born in South Carolina but received his college education from Lincoln University in Pennslyvania. and later received his law degree from the North Carolina College Law School.

He is a member of the National Board of Y.M.C.A.; a member of the North Carolina Prison Commission; Secretary-Treasurer of the Urban Redevelopment Commission and member of the Buncombe County Bar Association.

Mr. Dailey has been active in the Asheville Human Relations Council, taking leadership in conferences which led to the integration of the many motels in his resort city.

DR. EDWARD ALLISON McDOWELL, Jr.

Dr. Edward Alison McDowell, Jr., Emeritus Professor of New Testament Interpertation, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest.

Dr. McDowell received his doctorate from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and has done special study at Union Thelogical Seminary in New York where he was a visiting lecturer in -946-47.

Dr. McDowell has had an interesting and varied career — beginning as a newspaper reporter in Greenville, South Carolina in 1919. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the Unites States Infantry for a time before becoming the private secretary to the Governor of South Carolina from 1923-25. He was the pastor of five Baptist churches in the Kentucky-Virgina-South Carolina regions for several years prior to joining the faculty of Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. McDowell, a Biblical scholar, is a member of the Society of Biblica lLiterature and Exegesis, He has published three books dealing with Biblical history. **Jesus and His Cross, A Source Book of Interbiblical History,** and **The Meaning and Message of The Book of Revelation.**

Dr. McDowell has been active in the field of human relations for a number of years. He as a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council; charter member, Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. He serves as a member of the Special Committee, Southern Baptist Convention on Race Relations, and was formerly chairman of the Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation.

Dr. McDowell is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Baptist Theological Seminary.

DR. SAMUEL EDWARD DUNCAN

Dr. Samuel Edward Duncan, President, Livingston College, Salisbury, North Carolina.

The cycle of Dr. Duncan's professional career is a remarkable one. He graduated from Livingstone College in 1927, and now serves as its president. The time between that graduation and the current presidency has contained a most interesting career.

Dr. Duncan received his doctorate from Cornell University with prior study at Columbia University. He bagan his career as an educator teaching science and later as an atheletic coach He became principal of Dunbar High School in East Spencer, Schools with the State Department of Public Instruction in Raleigh from 1946-58. Intermittently, he was a visiting instructor at North Carolina College during summers. He served as a National Consultant for the Phelps-Stokes Fund for Educational Projects from 1964-58.

Dr. Duncan assumed his present position as President of Livingstone College in 1958. He is President, as well, of the Association of Colleges and SecondarySchools for Negroes, and is President-elect of the North Carolina Teachers Association for 1964. He is currently the Vice-President of the Piedmont University Center.

Dr. Duncan is a life member of the National Education Association, and a member of the National Assaociation of School Administrators.

In the area of educational research, Dr. Duncan has had his works published in professional journals such as **Nations Schools, School Executive, School and Society,** and the **North Carolina Teachers Record.**

In yet nother area, Dr. Duncan serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Fund. He is presently a member of the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, and a life member of the NAACP.

GUY B. JOHNSON

Kenan Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina

Dr. Johnson was born in Texas but has lived in North Carolina since 1924. His academic degrees were earned at Baylor, University of Chicago and the University of North Carolina where he completed his doctorate. Post doctorate study in anthropology was done at Chicago and Yale.

Dr. Johnson is one of the most learned and experienced leaders in human relations work in the state. He served as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council from 1944-47and as vice president of the council.

His research interests include the study of multi-racial societies in various parts of the world. With his wife, Dr. Gulon G. Johnson, he has lived and traveled in Hawaii, several parts of the Orient, Africa and Europe. For ten months they lived in the Union of South Africa, where they lectured at Rhodes University and traveled by car more than 15.000 miles in Southern Africa. They also traveled in the Thodesias, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

The far away places have, however, never detracted from his interst in the affairs close at hand. Proof of this is to be found in his published books, **Workaday Songs, Folk Culture on St. Helena Island, John Henry: A Negro Legend,** in the numerous articles and in the fact that he received the Catholic Committee of the South Award for work in Human Relations. It is to be noted that he is a Methodist.

DR. DANIEL C. TOSTESON

Dr. Tosteson, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, has been Professor and Chairman of Duke's Department of Physiology since 1961. He began his medical career as a Fellow in the Department of Physiology at Harvard during 1947-48. He completed his internship and residency at Presbyterian Hospital in New partment of Biological Isotope Research (1955-56), Copenhagen, Denmark; Physiological Laboratory (1956-57) Cambridge, England. Prior to coming to Duke he was an associate professor of the Department of Physiology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis; Missouri. Dr. Tosteson is a member of the American Physiological Society, Society of General Physiologists, and the Biophysical Society. He serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Disease Foundation, and on the Committee on Blood of the National Research Council.

Dr. Tosteson has had research data published in numerous medical journals. His first publication was in the **American Journal of Physiology** in 1951, two years after receiving his doctorate from Harvard.

MR. JOHN H. WHEELER

President, Mechanics & Farmers Bank

Mr. Wheeler is active in the field of human relations on all levels—local, state, regional and national. Nationally, he serves as a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; the National Citizens Committee for Human Relations; as a life member of the NAACP. He is a former member (1956-58) of the Commission on Race and Housing.

In January, Mr. Wheeler was elected President of Southern Regional Council, Inc., which is headquartered in Atlanta.

Here in the state, Mr. Wheeler is a member of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council. He is Treasurer of the North Carolina Fund, in addition to being a board member and one of the executive committeemen. A lawyer, Mr. Wheeler is a member of the NAACP Legal Staff for North Carolina. He is on the Board of Trustees of the Committee for Economic Development.

In his home city, Mr. Wheeler is Chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, and is a member of the Urban Redevelopment Commission, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Durham Council on Human Relations.

One of the most interesting of Mr. Wheeler's multi-faced approaches to the area of human relations is his membership on the Board of Directors of the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc. He was an exchangee with the Program in 1959.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Morehouse College, where he now serves as a Trustee. He received his Bachelor of Law Degree from North Carolina College at Durham. Mr. Wheeler holds two honorary Doctor of Law degrees. He received one at Shaw University in 1954, and one from Johnson C. Smith University in 1963. He was admitted to the practice of law in the North Carolina courts in 1947; Middle District of North Carolina and Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, 1950; United States Supreme Court, 1955.

He joined the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham in 1929, and became its President in 1952. He serves, too, as a member of the Securities Investment Committee of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

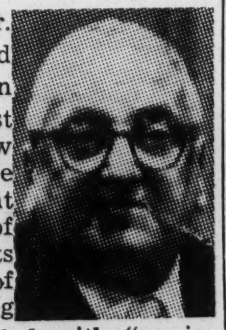
(Continued on page 5)

Your Executive Committee

(Continued from Page 4)

HARRY GOLDEN, EDITOR, CAROLINA ISRAELITE

"Colorful" is an inadequate word to describe the career of Harry Golden. To the sizable number of devotees to the **Israelite,** the story of the years before the birth of the newspaper is well known: For the uninitiated, the story is always heard with interest.



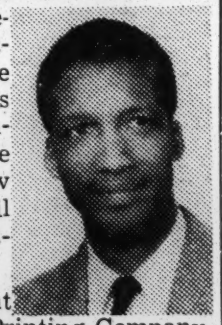
As a boy Mr. Golden sold newspapers on the Lower East Side of New York City. He says today that the memories of the faces, sights and sounds of this "world long vanished" coupled with "an inventory of nearly a half- century of uninterrupted reading" were the "two assets" with which he began the **Carolina Irselite** some tweny years ago.

Today, Mr. Golden has parlayed these "two assets" into an internationally known newspaper with a paid circultion of "roughly 45,000." He has written several books which have been best sellers: His latest book is entitled **So What Else Is New.** — the name alone is enough to intrigue any buyer!

Mr. Golden has traveled throughout the world, and has met—in the course of his travels —many internationally known figures who have been reduced (or elevated) to the Golden denominator on the pages of the **Israelite.**

One of the main areas Mr. Gol-

NATHANIEL WHITE



Mr. White is a dedicated member of the Executive Committee of the state Council and has also worked untiringly in the relatively new Durham Council on Human Relations.

As president of the Service Printing Company, Inc., Mr. White has provided the Council with expert advice on printed materials.

Having earned his B.S. from the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virgina, in 1947, he was selected for the honor of being Nortn Carolina Hamptonian in 1956.

Another honor was the Silver Beaver Award from the Boy Scouts of America, which is the highest Council award for a volunteer. He was the recipient of the City of Durham Recreation Award in 1958.

With two boys, Nathaniel Jr., 19, a sophomore at Duke University, and Josepn, 17, a senior at Hillsdale High School, it is not surprising to find that Mr. White has been a Scoutmaster since 1942.

He is a Trustee of the White Rock Baptist Church; a member of Board of Directors and Past President of Durham Business and Professional Chain; member of Durham Chamber of Commerce.

DR. VERNON C. TYSON

Pastor of the Jonesboro Heights Methodist Church, Dr. Vernon C. Tyson is one of the younger members of the executive Committee. He is also enthusiastic about the contribution the Human Relations Councils can make in local

Councils At Work

Councils In The Making

The Durham Council is young. It has youthful enthusiasm coupled with mature judgement of its officers and executive committee. This council was fortunate. It had the assistance of a young couple who voulnterred to spend their month's vacation working on a project specified by the council leaders.

Virginia and Ed Barber were born in the South. They wanted to be a part of the human relations movement in North Carolina. Ed has an important position in the text book division of Harpers Publishing, and Virginia is working on he Ph. D. degree.

For part of June and July Ed spent his days interviewing public officials, business leaders in banks, real estate ofices, super markets, utility companies, the telephone company, hospitals, auto sales rooms, restaurants, drug stores and industrial plants o nthe amount of Negro employment, the types of employment available and the general attitudes.

Virginia had a good experience and made a worthwhile contribution through her work in a school readiness program where there were many small children from disadvantaged homes.

At the conclusion of their vacation period the Barbers made a full written report for the Durham Council.

Recently Delores R. Marvin prepared an interesting summary of the report under the title of "What's Ahead for the Negro Job Seeker in Durham." The tittle is superimposed over a very large question mark.

Except in the case of tax supported institutions, Mrs. Marvin report on the program at an open meeting sponsored by the Charlotte. Council.

The Council then plans to help and hopes it will be inter-racial and will be available to many more children, who are so seriously in need of this preparation in order to have a successful school experience.

The Council will work with the public schools, the Charlotte Area Fund, and with church and student groups.

A second service which the Council hopes to perform is in the area of career guidance. A city wide "career clinic" for all high school students is in the discussion and planning stage at press time.

Mr. Charle Lowe, County Commissioner, has accepted chairmanship of the Policy and Program Committee of the Council under which these projects will come.

Officers of the Charlotte Council had a small supper meeting for Mr. Lee Muth of Washington. Mr. Muth has been assigned to North Carolina to implement Title 1B of the War on Poverty Program. This title deals with Operations for the Neighborhood Youth Corps. (work training), Directors of the Charlotte Area Fund were invited to meet Mr. Muth and to learn details of his activities.

WILMINGTON

Wilmington is a city of extremes in the area of human relations. It is said to nave the largest organixation of KKK in the state, but on the other hand there is little racial disturbance and a large measure of cooperation between many persons of good will.

by Mr. Lisbon Berry, a Wilmington lawyer. A nominating committee was appointed and will report to the group which will form the executive committee.

GOLDSBORO

The Chairman, the Executive Committee and the Staff of the State Council hold out a helping hand to local organizations whether there is a local council or not.

Goldsboro does not as yet have a local council although there are plans to organize such a group. However, Goldsboro leaders have worked with untiring zeal to develop a project of sweeping proportions.

Many years ago, a Chicago architect, Daniel Burham, became concerned with urban renewal and city planning. His admonition to cities throughout the United States was "make no little plans."

"Operation Bootstrap" in Goldsboro puts the responsibility, as the name implies, on the people of the community, but it is not a little plan.

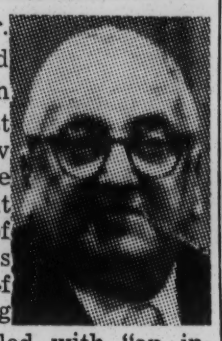
"Bootstrap" was an idea nourished by Mrs. Geneva Hamilton, a member of the Community Bi-Racial Council. It goes without saying that Mrs. Hamilton is and has been a tireless worker in community projects.

She points out that poverty is not limited to Negro communities, and that the cycle of poverty must be broken for people of all races.

"This is no time to be worried about the race angle since it does not exist here," says Mrs. Hamilton.

Approximately 22 civic leaders

"Colorful" is an inadequate word to describe the career of Harry Golden. To the sizable number of devotees to the **Israelite**, the story of the years before the birth of the newspaper is well known: For the uninitiated, the story is always heard with interest.



As a boy Mr. Golden sold newspapers on the Lower East Side of New York City. He says today that the memories of the faces, sights and sounds of this "world long vanished" coupled with "an inventory of nearly a half- century of uninterrupted reading" were the "two assets" with which he began the **Carolina Irselite** some tweny years ago.

Today, Mr. Golden has parlayed these "two assets" into an internationally known newspaper with a paid circultion of "roughly 45,000." He has written several books which have been best sellers: His latest book is entitled **So What Else Is New.** — the name alone is enough to intrigue any buyer!

Mr. Golden has traveled throughout the world, and has met—in the course of his travels —many internationally known figures who have been reduced (or elevated) to the Golden denominator on the pages of the **Israelite.**

One of the main areas Mr. Golden has kept constantly under fire is that of prejudice: His paper has championed "the fight of the Negro for first-class citizenship" since its inception. Harry Golden was speaking out on the absurdity of segregation long before it became the-thing-to-do!

WILLIAM S. PAGE

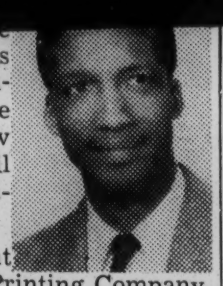
Mr. William S. Page is currently president of the North Carolina Association of Broadcasters and secretary of the North Carolina Television, Inc., (WITN-TV, Washington, North Carolina).

Mr. Page came to North Carolina from the Middle West and from various points on the globe where he received his education. These include the College de St. Germain-en-Laye, (France), Cornell University. Turner's Diplomatic School, Washington, D. C. He was employed by the United States Bureau of Customs as a Special Technical Assistant while doing special studies and preparations for foreign services.

He has wide experience in radio and television in many parts of the country. He said that he acquired major interest in the Farmers Broadcasting Service, Kinston, North Carolina (WELS), to which he was elected preident in 1945, a position which he still holds.

He has been President, Kinston Rotary Club; Vice Chairman, Kinston Redevelopment (Urban Renewal) Commission; President, Better Advertising, Inc. (WGOL, Goldsboro, North Carolina); Vestryman, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Kinston, and later Senior Warden. He is Radio-TV Chairman, Department of Promotion, Diocese of East Carolina.

He is a Life Member of Sigma Delta Chi (National Professional Journalism).



Council and has also worked untiringly in the relatively new Durham Council on Human Relations.

As president of the Service Printing Company, Inc., Mr. White has provided the Council with expert advice on printed materials.

Having earned his B.S. from the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virgina, in 1947, he was selected for the honor of being Nortn Carolina Hamptonian in 1956.

Another honor was the Silver Beaver Award from the Boy Scouts of America, which is the highest Council award for a volunteer. He was the recipient of the City of Durham Recreation Award in 1958.

With two boys, Nathaniel Jr., 19, a sophomore at Duke University, and Josepn, 17, a senior at Hillsdale High School, it is not surprising to find that Mr. White has been a Scoutmaster since 1942.

He is a Trustee of the White Rock Baptist Church; a member of Board of Directors and Past President of Durham Business and Professional Chain; member of Durham Chamber of Commerce.

DR. VERNON C. TYSON

Pastor of the Jonesboro Heights Methodist Church, Dr. Vernon C. Tyson is one of the younger members of the executive Committee. He is also enthusiastic about the contribution the Human Relations Councils can make in local communities throughout the state.

Dr. Tyson was educated at Guilford College and Duke Divinity School. He served as chaplain at Oak Ridge Military Institute, Oak Ridge, North Carolina.

He was a member of the Churchman's Study Tour to Europe and Russia in 1962 and a delegate in 1964 to the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church. He serves as chairman of the Commission on Christian Social Action, North Carolina Council of Churches.

Dr. and Mrs. Tyson have two sons and two daughters.

* * *

Some members of the Executive Committee were excessively modest. We hope to have their pictures and biographies in the next issue.

Two New Books Out This Month

Prolific and provocative as always, Mr. Harry Golden has a new book coming out this montn. Even the title brings a smile— "SO WHAT ELSE IS NEW"

Joseph Wood Krutch said in the Saturday Review that the book is typicallly Harry Golden — "an agile, wide-ranging mind, much good humor and a fresh, easy free-flowing style."

Publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons.

James McBride Dabbs past president and member of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council, has a new book, WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH , published the end of October.

Mr. Dabbs, who now lives in Soutn Carolina, devotes his full time to writing and lecturing about the South and its problems and achievements.

Mr. Dabbs points out that just as the Negro has always been the "Southern Cross" he may well be the South's salvation. His book prophecies that "from today's maelstrom a 'new Southerner' will emerge."

Councils in the Making

The Durham Council is young. It has youthful enthusiasm coupled with mature judgement of its officers and executive committee. This council was fortunate. It had the assistance of a young couple who voulnterred to spend their month's vacation working on a project specified by the council leaders.

Virginia and Ed Barber were born in the South. They wanted to be a part of the human relations movement in North Carolina. Ed has an important position in the text book division of Harpers Publishing, and Virginia is working on he Ph. D. degree.

For part of June and July Ed spent his days interviewing public officials, business leaders in banks, real estate ofices, super markets, utility companies, the telephone company, hospitals, auto sales rooms, restaurants, drug stores and industrial plants o nthe amount of Negro employment, the types of employment available and the general attitudes.

Virginia had a good experience and made a worthwhile contribution through her work in a school readiness program where there were many small children from disadvantaged homes.

At the conclusion of their vacation period the Barbers made a full written report for the Durham Council.

Recently Delores R. Marvin prepared an interesting summary of the report under the title of "What's Ahead for the Negro Job Seeker in Durham." The tittle is superimposed over a very large question mark.

Except in the case of tax supported institutions, Mrs. Marvin used no names of businesses or persons in her summary. However, the Durham Council is sending a copy of the report to all those interviewed. Members of the council will make themselves available to answer question about the report or to go into further discussion. Plans are under consideration to make the report public, and perhaps to hold a city-wide meeting to discuss its implication. The names of those interviewed, however, will be held in confidence.

* * *

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENGERG

The executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council has held two meetings this fall. New oficers nominated are Mrs. Martin Cannon, Jr., Chairman; Mr. Fred Alexander, Vice Chairman.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg is one of the older local orgainzations, and its leaders have been working in human relations projects together for some time.

Charlotte has been recognized nationally for its many achievements in integration especially in public accomodations. According to those who have been active in the Charlottle - Mecklenburg Council through the years, the council was one of the strong catalyst in bringing these developments to the city in a peaceful, cooperative environment. The council gives much credit to the late Harry S. Jones. Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council from 1954 to 1963.

The Charlotte - Mecklenburg Council plans two projects this year in cooperation with other organizations already involved. The school readiness program begun in Charlotte last year by Mrs. Bertha Maxwell, a special teacher in the public school system, received minor financial support from the Council and major interest in the acomplishments of Mrs. Maxwell and her cooperating groups of teachers.

Vacation time was given up and volunteer service was performed by these teachers for eighty-five pre-schoolers — all from homes where poverty is the rule.

In January Mrs. Maxwell will report on the program at an open meeting sponsored by the Charlotte. Council.

The Council then plans to help and hopes it will be inter-racial and will be available to many more children, who are so seriously in need of this preparation in order to have a successful school experience.

The Council will work with the public schools, the Charlotte Area Fund, and with church and student groups.

A second service which the Council hopes to perform is in the area of career guidance. A city wide "career clinic" for all high school students is in the discussion and planning stage at press time.

Mr. Charle Lowe, County Commissioner, has accepted chairmanship of the Policy and Program Committee of the Council under which these projects will come.

Officers of the Charlotte Council had a small supper meeting for Mr. Lee Muth of Washington. Mr. Muth has been assigned to North Carolina to implement Title 1B of the War on Poverty Program. This title deals with Operations for the Neighborhood Youth Corps. (work training), Directors of the Charlotte Area Fund were invited to meet Mr. Muth and to learn details of his activities.

WILMINGTON

Wilmington is a city of extremes in the area of human relations. It is said to nave the largest organixation of KKK in the state, but on the other hand there is little racial disturbance and a large measure of cooperation between many persons of good will.

Some of these persons have been members of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for a number of years, but Wilmington has not had its own Council.

Approximately thirty civic leaders including Mayor O. O. Allsbrook are now interested in the formation of a local council to work on projects which will directly benefit Wilmington. A voluntary membership organization brings in many types of individuals in a community and gives them the opportunity to join their efforts these leaders believe.

While the bi-racial councils in North Carolina and the Governorr's Good Neighbor Council provide much needed leadership at the top, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations opens the door for active participation on the part of people of all races and creeds and every economic level.

Wilmington, in the eastren part of the state, will be among the first of the new councils to set up an organization and to make decisions on whicn local projects the members will work.

Thise who expressed an interest in the new council are: Mayor O. O. Allsbrook. George Alper, Seymour Alper, Charles Bekaert, Atty. L. C. Berry Jr., W. E. Bess, Mrs. Herbert Bluethenthal, Mrs. W. G. Broadfoot, Atty. Robert Calder, Dr. Charles M. Cherry, Dr. Harry W. Chandler, Atty. George T. Clark, Mrs. Daniel Darrow, Dr. Hubert A. Eaton, Rev. Hunley Elebash, Dr. R. H. Fisscher, Mrs. Alex W. Fonville, Dr. S. James Gray, Hubert L. Harris, Mrs. Emma Howell, Mrs. B. E. Huffine, T. C. Jervay, Rev. Richard Johnson, Robert Kallman, Rev. Edwin E. Kirton, Dr. M. N. Leary, R. F. Lee, C. H. McDonald, Herbert McKim, Atty. Wallace Murchison, Flagg Newcomb, George Norman, Dr. D. C. Roane, Bishop H. B. Shaw, Mrs. W. E. Sission, Walker Taylor, Jr, Fred B. Tnompson, Dr. L. W. Upperman, Dr. William Wagoner, Dr. James Wethern.

A number of these civic leaders attended the first organization meeting on October 15 in the board room of Carolina Savings and Loan. The meeting was called by Mr. Lisbon Berry, a Wilmington lawyer. A nominating committee was appointed and will report to the group which will form the executive committee.

GOLDSBORO

The Chairman, the Executive Committee and the Staff of the State Council hold out a helping hand to local organizations whether there is a local council or not.

Goldsboro does not as yet have a local council although there are plans to organize such a group. However, Goldsboro leaders have worked with untiring zeal to develop a project of sweeping proportions.

Many years ago, a Chicago architect, Daniel Burham, became concerned with urban renewal and city planning. His admonition to cities throughout the United States was "make no little plans."

"Operation Bootstrap" in Goldsboro puts the responsibility, as the name implies, on the people of the community, but it is not a little plan.

"Bootstrap" was an idea nourished by Mrs. Geneva Hamilton, a member of the Community Bi-Racial Council. It goes without saying that Mrs. Hamilton is and has been a tireless worker in community projects.

She points out that poverty is not limited to Negro communities, and that the cycle of poverty must be broken for people of all races.

"This is no time to be worried about the race angle since it does not exist here," says Mrs. Hamilton.

Approximately 22 civic leaders helped to develop the "Bootstrap" proposal:

Ray Armstrong, Hugh H. Alexander, Mrs. Scott B. Berkeley, Jr., Dr. H. F. Cofield, Lemuel Z. Craft, Walter Foster, Mrs. Geneva B. Hamilton, Mrs. John Henderson, Dr. Osceola Jackson, W. P. Kemp, Jr., Rev. M. W. Morgan, A. B. Reid, James N. Smith, Mrs. Zeno Spence, Jr., Neal A. Stitt, Earl Whitted, r., Dr. Kenneth Wilkins, J. G. Campbell, Rev. J. E. Arnett, George Vann, Mrs. Jewell Weathers, Mrs. Gertrude Weil.

The following statement is taken from the proposal which was prepared for the North Carolina Fund.

"We have taken the attitude that these underprivileged or culturally deprived citizens are not helpless, neither are they altogether responsible for their situation or condition Our aim is to improve the entire community, to the extent that all of our lives will be enriched and there will be a better understanding and better relationship throughout the city.

"This dynamic drive to break the cycle of poverty, we think, can be accomplished by two methods. First, to encourage and inspire poverty victims to become self-relying, and two. where apathy or complacency exist, and our motivations fail, we propose to go into the area or community, house-to-house and door-to-door. In short, we will use the direct as well as the indirect approach simultaneously.

"Our conclusion is that poverty, among other causes, breeds disrespect for law and order. illegitimacy, disease, poor housing conditions and dependency upon public and private charities When this exist, the motivation, self-respect and the worth of the individual is diminished, if not destroyed.

Our objectives and ideas were correlated and are now a part of our Articles of Incorporation."

The plan envisions special guidance of inustrial education centers and technical institutes; an extensive paint-up, clean-up and

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A Voluntary Organization of People of All Races and Every Walk of Life

Vol. 1 NOVEMBER No. 1

Charlotte, N. C. 121 East Third

Phone 376-6833

Subscription: A Regular Annual Membership of $5.00.

Permit No. 925

Why A Newspaper?

Why not a newspaper?

There is so much to report on the development of human relations in North Carolina, so many related matters of interest from publications you may not see, so many personal experiences to provide fresh inspiration that we shall be plagued with "decisions, decisions" on "we must use this" and "how can we possibly not include that."

We do hope and plan to make the **Comment** a real newspaper with news, features and editorial opinion so labeled.

We do not plan to compete with the many fine newspapers in North Carolina, and we would like to assure the editors of the **New York Times** that they need not worry just yet about competition from us.

A PANORAMA

Our purpose will be to bring before you a panorama of achievements and failures in many of the areas of civil and human rights.

The emphasis will be on reports from all parts of North Carolina, especially on the activities of the local councils which are a part of the state organizaton.

We want to communcate to you what is happening in these amazing times of new human rights LAWS.

The doors are just ajar, having been unlocked by the Civil Rights and Anti-Poverty legislation

Grants To The N. C. Council

By Helen Adams,
Executive Director

It is a wonderful coincidence for me that grants made to the North Carolina Council in this, my first year with our organization, have stemmed from two women I knew in my work with Roosevelt Universtiy in Chicago. ,Beyond the usual benefits of a career there are sometimes priceless extra rewards such as meeting and knowing great human beings, It was my good fortune to know both Eleanor Roosevelt and Anita McCormick Blaine. I cherish my memories of both.

Mrs. Blaine was a Founder of Roosevelt University. It was natural that she would have been since this was (and is) an institution of higher learning that practiced integration long before the Supreme Court decision.

Mrs. Blaine was a member of Chicago aristocracy — among the few in her time with steadfast convictions about equal opportunity for all men. In support of these convictions she never lacked the courage to speak and to act.

I can remember — it is almost 20 years ago now — when Mrs. Roosevelt, newly widowed, came to dedicate the new school in memory of her husband. Mrs. Blaine, not in the best of health, was in Florida. She wanted every member of the faculty to be present at that historic dinner, so she wired President Edward J. Sparling that all were to attend with husbands and wives as her guests. Her check for $10,000 followed. This was but the beginning of her interests.

The NEW WORLD FOUNDATION was incorporated in November 1954 "to effectuate the testamentary objectives and purposes of Anita McCormick Blaine."

"The connection between our domestic conflicts over racial

seems approproate that we are assisted by the foundation bearing her name.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, headed by The Honorable Adlia E. Stevenson, made a grant to NAIRO (National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials) for the development of an "intern" program. Young people from all parts of the country were selected for a training period in Tarrytown, New York last summer, their living expenses being paid for by the American Jewish Committee. Several were Peace Corps returnees.

These young people were then assigned to selected agencies for active field work, for practical learning experience under supervision. Half of a year's salary comes from the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation through NAIRO. The Agency pays the other half.

Your Council is one of the agencies selected. We are fortunate to have Betty Jo McMakin on our staff. Miss McMakin was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina. She is a graduate of Winthrop College, and entered the Peace Corps immediately upon graduation. For two years she taught elementary school as a member of Philippines Project I. Last year, she taught in an Atlanta elementary school.

Miss McMakin is young, enthusiastic and dedicated. Her work with student groups is attracting atention on college campuses, and her achievements are already outstanding in the two months she has worked with us.

* * *

All state Councils on Human Relations are assisted by the impressive parent organizaion — The Southern Regional Council, with headguarters in Atlanta. Mr. Leslie Dunbar is the Executive Director.

The financial assistance given by the Southern Regional Council is important in the implementation of our program. However, the Council gives us many other services. We depend on guidance from Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of field activities; on the research department for help on printed materials, and on leadership from Mr. Dunbar.

North Carolina Schools

gleaned from **The Southern School News**
(published in Nashville Tennessee)

BARRIERS COME TUMBLING DOWN

"All of uor boys are cary about Bullock," Coach Charlie McIntyre said. "He's a take charge guy, and he's going to help us 100 per cent. I saw him three times last year, and he impressed me greatly.' The young man of whom Mr. McIntyre is speaking so enthusiastically is Lawrence Bullock, a senior transfer student at Mount Airy High School. Young Bullock

ty of 12 white teachers and 7 Negro teachers under the supervision of a white principal. The principal, Larry Graham, expressed hope that the new arrangement will succeed: "If we can hold the white students, our operation will be unique." Raymond Sarbaugh, associate superintendent of schools in charge of instruction, said the white teachers made "a wonderful response" to the idea of working with a biracial faculty. And Marvin Ward, superintendent of schools, stated "We-ve not had any mass exodus (of white students) yet." He called the

A Voluntary Organization of People of All Races and Every Walk of Life

Vol. 1 NOVEMBER No. 1
Charlotte, N. C. 121 East Third
Phone 376-6833

Subscription: A Regular Annual Membership of $5.00.
Permit No. 925

Why A Newspaper?

Why not a newspaper?

There is so much to report on the development of human relations in North Carolina, so many related matters of interest from publications you may not see, so many personal experiences to provide fresh inspiration that we shall be plagued with "decisions, decisions" on "we must use this" and "how can we possibly not include that."

We do hope and plan to make the **Comment** a real newspaper with news, features and editorial opinion so labeled.

We do not plan to compete with the many fine newspapers in North Carolina, and we would like to assure the editors of the **New York Times** that they need not worry just yet about competition from us.

A PANORAMA

Our purpose will be to bring before you a panorama of achievements and failures in many of the areas of civil and human rights.

The emphasis will be on reports from all parts of North Carolina, especially on the activities of the local councils which are a part of the state organizaton.

We want to communcate to you what is happening in these amazing times of new human rights LAWS.

The doors are just ajar, having been unlocked by the Civil Rights and Anti-Poverty legislation.

Through the work of our local councils in cooperation with other agencies and groups, both government and private we, by our own efforts, can push the doors wide open.

The **Comment** will tell of our efforts to develop our stated program and it will also report on work done by others.

We shall strive to give you a concise review of much that is happening in the enforcement of the Civil Rights Law and the implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act.

COMMUNICATION

Communication does not communicate unless it is operating in two directons. Therefore, please consider this newspaper your platform too. Share it with us. Send us information, stories, news about your community. Write about your hopes, your plans and your problems.

If you do, then we shall know why we have a newspaper—an intimate newspaper shared by many writers and readers who have similar goals and who are willing to work, often at a sacrifice, for equality of opportunity for each person.

Current Programs And Policies—

(Continued from Page 2)

Carolina (LINC), an important state-level research and program development agency working in the field of education.

With the enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act by the Federal government in August, 1964, the activities and possibilities of The North Carolina Fund were at once broadened and increased. A conference sponsored by the Fund in mid-August, brought together members of the Task Force of the new Office of Economic Opportunity, representatives from the Fund experimental communities, state officials, and consultants expert in the social-services field. More than 140 representatives met during the three-day session, for the purpose of examining and defining plans for communty action in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Fund also is developing plans whereby it might give assistance to those communities not orginally selected for comprehensive experimental projects, as well as those whch were not among the 66 counties initially submitting 51 proposals for Fund assistance. The Fund is sponsoring a number of regional conferences in different parts of the state to help all North Carolna communities take advantage of federal aid now available under the Economic Opportunity Act.

for me that grants made to the North Carolina Council in this, my first year with our organization, have stemmed from two women I knew in my work with Roosevelt Universtiy in Chicago. ,Beyond the usual benefits of a career there are sometimes priceless extra rewards such as meeting and knowing great human beings, It was my good fortune to know both Eleanor Roosevelt and Anita McCormick Blaine. I cherish my memories of both.

Mrs. Blaine was a Founder of Roosevelt University. It was natural that she would have been since this was (and is) an institution of higher learning that practiced integration long before the Supreme Court decision.

Mrs. Blaine was a member of Chicago aristocracy — among the few in her time with steadfast convictions about equal opportunity for all men. In support of these convictions she never lacked the courage to speak and to act.

I can remember — it is almost 20 years ago now — when Mrs. Roosevelt, newly widowed, came to dedicate the new school in memory of her husband. Mrs. Blaine, not in the best of health, was in Florida. She wanted every member of the faculty to be present at that historic dinner, so she wired President Edward J. Sparling that all were to attend with husbands and wives as her guests. Her check for $10,000 followed. This was but the beginning of her interests.

The NEW WORLD FOUNDATION was incorporated in November 1954 "to effectuate the testamentary objectives and purposes of Anita McCormick Blaine."

"The connection between our domestic conflicts over racial justice and our role in international affairs is clear. The relationships between people of different racial and national backgrounds within the United States must be harmonious and socially productive. Only as this condition is fairly achieved can we expect a world that is two-thirds nonwhite to respond positively to our expressed desires and contributions to world peace. Because of this belief, The New World Fondation's interest in "the relationships between peoples and nations and the avoidance of war" is interperted as the promotion of mutual understanding among persons of different racial and national backgrounds as a means toward the elimination of intergroup and international tensions and conflicts," from THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION REPORT,, 1962-1963.

In June of this year, Mr. Vernon Eagle, Executive Director of the New World Foundation, sent a check for $10.000 "in support of the development of the program of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations with the acquisition of a new executive director."

In appreciation of this grant and to accelerate the program the STATE Council Finance Committee, chaired by Dr. Raymond Wheeler of Charlotte, will seek matching funds from North Carolinians.

* * *

grants to n. c. council (contd)_____
linians. __ ! __NUPJ—

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation was created by an act of Congress. Its funds, however, do not come from the government: They are raised from private individuals, labor unions, and other foundations.

At Roosevelf University, we knew Mers. Roosevelt well. She visited us often. After her death I prepared a little book with pictures of her taken at the University throughout the years. These pictures tell more about her than words. They show her tireless participation in the University functions and her pleasure in her meetings with the students.

She would, I know, approve of the program of our Council, and it

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. headed by The Honorable Adlia E. Stevenson, made a grant to NAIRO (National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials) for the development of an "intern" program. Young people from all parts of the country were selected for a training period in Tarrytown, New York last summer, their living expenses being paid for by the American Jewish Committee. Several were Peace Corps returnees.

These young people were then assigned to selected agencies for active field work, for practical learning experience under supervision. Half of a year's salary comes from the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation through NAIRO. The Agency pays the other half.

Your Council is one of the agencies selected. We are fortunate to have Betty Jo McMakin on our staff. Miss McMakin was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina. She is a graduate of Winthrop College, and entered the Last year, she taught in an Atlanta elementary school.

Miss McMakin is young, enthusiastic and dedicated. Her work with student groups is attracting atention on college campuses, and her achievements are already outstanding in the two months she has worked with us.

* * *

All state Councils on Human Relations are assisted by the impressive parent organizaion — The Southern Regional Council. with headguarters in Atlanta. Mr. Leslie Dunbar is the Executive Director.

The financial assistance given by the Southern Regional Council is important in the implementation of our program. However, the Council gives us many other services. We depend on guidance from Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of field activities; on the research department for help on printed materials, and on leadership from Mr. Dunbar.

North Carolina Schools

gleaned from **The Southern School News**
(published in Nashville Tennessee)

BARRIERS COME TUMBLING DOWN

"All of uor boys are cary about Bullock," Coach Charlie McIntyre said. "He's a take charge guy, and he's going to help us 100 per cent. I saw him three times last year, and he impressed me greatly.' The young man of whom Mr. McIntyre is speaking so enthusiastically is Lawrence Bullock, a senior transfer student at Mount Airy High School. Young Bullock is Mount Airy's First Negro athlete, and judging by Coach McIntyre's attitude, their team is headed for Victory — in the richest sense of the word.

At Reidsvill Senior High School, Dostor Logan, the only Negro in the student body, plays football for his school. And at Appalachian High School. John Moore, is playing football for the first time . . . the Negro school there does not have a football team.

Thus, in athletics a barrier is tumbling, and a true team spirit is beginning.

* * *

CHILDREN FREE TO WORK AND PLAY TOGETHER

In Durham, the Carolina Friends School opened a half-day kindergarten program as the beginning of a long-range project which will eventually include all six grades. Mrs. Peter Klopfer, chairman, said, "It is hoped that students will come from a wide range of religious, racial and social backgrounds."

Again, a barrier tumbles and children are free to learn, work, and play together.

* * *

RESPONSIBILITY

In Charlotte, Bethune School. a predominately Negro school, has operated two years with white children enrolled and taught by an all-Negro faculty. Dr. A. Craig Phillips, superintendent of the Charlotte - Mecklenburg system, spoke to its more than 100 principals: "This will be the most significant year so far in the integration of our youngsters . . . More Negro children will attend formerly all-white schools this fall than ever before. I want you to be aware, to work with parents' groups and teachers as you have in the past. I emphasie the need to carry this responsbility and carry it well." (As many as 58 of the city's 112 schools may be desegregrated during the 1964-65 school year.)

Responsibility — a key word in this time of transition.

* * *

REASON AND LOGIC

Yet another barrier fell with the opening of the Winston-Salem-Forsyth school system. The newly desegregated Hanes Junior High School opened with a faculty of 12 white teachers and 7 Negro teachers under the supervision of a white principal. The principal, Larry Graham, expressed hope that the new arrangement will succeed: "If we can hold the white students, our operation will be unique." Raymond Sarbaugh, associate superintendent of schools in charge of instruction, said the white teachers made "a wonderful response" to the idea of working with a biracial faculty. And Marvin Ward, superintendent of schools, stated "We-ve not had any mass exodus (of white students) yet." He called the faculty desegregation "the only reasonable and logical thing to do."

Reason and Logic — two key words in the relatively smooth transition now operating in the state.

* * *

SEGREGATION REMAINS

These are examples of genuine desegregation newly occuring in public school systems throughout North Carolina. This gives a total of 61 school dsitricts with biracial schools leaving 110 segregated districts.

* * *

RACE FORGOTTEN

As for desegregation in special education — last summer in Salem the Governor's School, now in its second year of operation, as a special impetus to gifted students in academics and the fine arts, employed Miss Thelma Cumbo, a Negro counselor. as assistant director of guidance. According to Miss Cumbo, "Race was long forgotten before the two months were up." The school had 400 students, including 28 Negroes in al phases of the program. They were not segregated.

"Most of my work was with white children," Miss Cumbo continued. "If they were concerned about my race, they never showed it. This is the most pleasant and rewarding experience I've ever had!"

The Governor's School, she said, is a 'grand experiment" in what happens when young people of both races are left to work out their problems with no outside influences . . . 'Although being with members of another race or of different ethnic groups was new to practically all these students, race was not mentioned as a dislike in a survey we took of the young people. Instead of animosity, the young people gained a healthy knowledge and respect for people unlike themselves. This integrated situation affected both the staff and the students. Race was not a problem o nthe campus. It was unbelievable that this could happen in the South. It is really fantastic! Students have expressed it in their actions although they did not know each other when they came here."

1964 Civil Rights Act

(Continued from Page 1)

togetherness is hardly a "police

And so with the Public Accomodations Title, under which it has been and will continue to be) quite complicated and difficult to take enforcement action.

In effect, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a **blueprint for the future.** It relieves the non-racist resident of the South, for instance, of the burden of personal choice. He can point to the law and declare that he has no choice but to comply. As for the racists, two or three years of enforcement probably will take care of that problem.

For now, the federal government has the initiative in adjudicating civil rights cases. This is the end of the begnning, at least, in the journey toward a pluralistic society in which all native-born citizens can move untrammelled and unimpeded.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HR 7152—the Civil Rights Act of 7964—bears enough amending scars to make it practically unreadable. Nevertheless, pending court action on any one of the 11 titles offered in the law, this is what the provisions mean:

Title I pumped up the voting rights of all citizens by barring unequal application of voting requirements (that is, making a Negro citizen read or do something not required from white citizens); prohibited the denial of the right to vote because of immaterial errors in application, required that all literacy tests be administered in writing and made a sixth-grade education (if in English or general studies) a "rebuttable presumption of literacy." This is a gut title, applicable especially attorney general's right to take action against a "pattern of resistance" to these provisions when he belives the complaint is "meritorious" and when he certifies that the aggreived persons are unable to initiate their own suits for financial or social reasons. This is the so-called "protector" title which, so far as the desegragation of public facilities is concerned, makes the attorney general the most important office-holder in the nation. His initiative alone will put teeth into the provision.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title IV promises oficial federal examination of the progress of desegregation in the public schools, with built-in ways for hastening this progress. Again the attorney general is authorized to file suits for desegregation of public schools and colleges if he believes the complaint is meritorious and that his participation would "materially further" orderly school desegregration.

Title IV also makes clear that the law does not authorize attempts to balance the schools facially, nor does it effect the existing powers of the courts to insure compliance with constitutional standards.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title V extended and broadened the duties of the Civil Rights Commission as a national "clearing-house" for civil rights information, but prohibited the Commission from investigating membership practices of fraternal orders and college fraternities.

is to be given Indians in areas near or adjoining Indian reservations. Non-profit private membership clubs are also exempted, as well as state, local and national governments — it being understood that the policy of the federal government is the insurance of equal employment opportunity for all citiens.

This title does not outlaw seniority or merit systems or the establishment of different standards of compensation or terms of employment, so long as such systems and actions do not rest upon racial or religious discrimination.

An Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is created under the title to assist in getting voluntary compliance. If the EEOC cannot get voluntary compliance after 60 days of conciliation. the aggrieved individual can bring suit in court, and the court can order cessation of the unlawful practice and/or reinstatement of the individual(s) involved. All judicial proceedings are subject to normal appeal and, again, the attorney general can request a three-judge court to hear such a case if he believes it to be "of general public interest."

The codes to be followed by employers are exhaustive and complex, but the heart of the matter is an attempt to establish such hiring practices that will allow the Negro minority, religious minorities, etc., to get an equal break at the jobs the business world long denied them.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When Did You Know?

(Continued from Page 1)

bus drive away. It was not where she had intended to get out, and she walked home. That street in Birmingham was her road to Damascus. All the way home she was angry — angry at the bus driver who made her move. but mostly at herself for moving. Today that girl is a woman who has devoted most of her life to the cause of racial equality.

* * *

Not long after the beginning of World War II, a bright young Southerner went to Harvard Un-i versity to enter medical school. His father was a doctor, and he had been brought up in the tradition of serving his fellowman. He had also been brought up as a Southerner, and he was proud of it. He had carried to Harvard, along with his homesickness, a great pride in the South. The first week he was there, in the cafeteria a Negro student sat down beside him. His first thought was that this shouldn't happen to him, and that he should get up and move. Then, he thought that he was a stranger in a strange land, and he had chosen to come here, He ate his lunch and never spoke to the man beside him. But when he left he did not go to his class or the library. but to his room where he wrestled with himself all afternoon. When he left his room later that night he had seen the blinding light and he had heard a voice. He practices medicine now in his home town, and has worked quietly and efficiently to see that the city hospital is intregated, that Negro doctors may practice there, and he is an oficer of the local Council on Human Relations.

* * *

There is another side to this picture: Intolerance thrives on both sides of the color line. Little Negro children have to learn the hardest lesson any children are taught; that they are black and therefore shut out from much they see around them. They learn this early, for their own protection, and it is hard to unlearn. One man, a Negro, a college graduate, a leader not only of his own people, but of our interracial group, had. until about ten years ago, a problem. At every meeting he attended there was an "Invocation" or a "Grace" said. If the minister who prayed was a white man, he got up and left the room. Oh, he came back, and worked with the others, but he could not, as he said, "let a white man prayed over me." But he is a Christian, and if there is anything harder to be in the South than a Negro Christian, what is it? That there are so many of them is a miracle! He wanted to be a good Christian. and he realized that what he was doing was denying just what Christianity means: the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. He sits now, and bows his head with everyone else.

* * *

Early in this century the order of things was set and rarely shaken, Negroes had their place and that place was very close to the white people. Children of both races palyed together on the dusty streets of little Southern town. There were a lot of Negroes and very few Jews. But, strangely enoguh, the Jews were not despised as a minority. They had a role to play: they read books and worked to get public libraries; they served on school boards. They could even be members of the country club! One day a Jewish girl from a little Southern town went North to college, not only North but to New York City. Here she met prejudice for the first time, and for the first time she was labeled, not SMART, as they called her back home

Strictly Student—

(Continued from Page 1)

modations Title, under which it has been and will continue to be) quite complicated and difficult to take enforcement action.

In effect, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a **blueprint for the future.** It relieves the non-racist resident of the South, for instance, of the burden of personal choice. He can point to the law and declare that he has no choice but to comply. As for the racists, two or three years of enforcement probably will take care of that problem.

For now, the federal government has the initiative in adjudicating civil rights cases. This is the end of the begnning, at least, in the journey toward a pluralistic society in which all native-born citizens can move untrammelled and unimpeded.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HR 7152—the Civil Rights Act of 7964—bears enough amending scars to make it practically unreadable. Nevertheless, pending court action on any one of the 11 titles offered in the law, this is what the provisions mean:

Title I pumped up the voting rights of all citizens by barring unequal application of voting requirements (that is, making a Negro citizen read or do something not required from white citizens); prohibited the denial of the right to vote because of immaterial errors in application, required that all literacy tests be administered in writing and made a sixth-grade education (if in English or general studies) a "rebuttable presumption of literacy." This is a gut title, applicable especially to those states and areas where wholsale denials of voting rights have kept Negro registration low.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title II, the most controversial of the titles but certainly the most logical,, bars discrimination in the following public accommodations: Restaurants, cafeterias ,lunch rooms, lunch counters, soda fountains, service stations, motion pictures, theaters, concert halls, sports arenas, stadiums and any hotel, motel or lodging house except owner-occupied units of five rooms or less. Not specifically covered (except when located in restaurants or hotels) are barber shops, retail stores, bars, bowling alleys, etc. Specifically exempted were private clubs.

Relief under this title is suit through the courts for "preventive relief" by injunction (action which promptly closed, for example, the Pickrick Restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia.) In some cases, the courts are permitted to refer the complaint to the Community Relations Service for 60-120 days, if there seems a reasonable chance of voluntary compliance.

Under this title, too, the attorney general of the United is authorized to bring civil action when he 'has reasonable cause to believe" there is a specific pattern of resistance to granting those rights guaranteed under this provision. Action could be brought by him against a chain of resturants, for instance, or a local or state restaurant association practicing segregation for injunctive relief.

The attorney general can also request that a three-judge court (rather than a jury) hear the actual enforcement case; and the courts themselves are directed to expidite suits brought by the attorney general.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title III merely emphasizes the he believes the complaint is "meritorious" and when he certifies that the aggreived persons are unable to initiate their own suits for financial or social reasons. This is the so-called "protector" title which, so far as the desegragation of public facilities is concerned, makes the attorney general the most important office-holder in the nation. His initiative alone will put teeth into the provision.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title IV promises oficial federal examination of the progress of desegregation in the public schools, with built-in ways for hastening this progress. Again the attorney general is authorized to file suits for desegregation of public schools and colleges if he believes the complaint is meritorious and that his participation would "materially further" orderly school desegregration.

Title IV also makes clear that the law does not authorize attempts to balance the schools facially, nor does it effect the existing powers of the courts to insure compliance with constitutional standards.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title V extended and broadened the duties of the Civil Rights Commission as a national "clearing-house" for civil rights information, but prohibited the Commission from investigating membership practices of fraternal orders and college fraternities.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title VI bars discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal assistance — although is was made clear that Title VI could not be used to enforce equal employment practices. Enforcement of this title can be gained through the courts only after federal agencies have unsuccessfullly sought voluntary compliance. Any action involving the reduction of federal assistance as a means of enforcement is subject to judicial review. This is a sleeper title, and much more important in its future ramifications than most people believe.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title VII outlaws employment practices based on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. This is a confusing provision, difficult to understand and, probably, even more difficult to enforce. Generally, it prevents failure or refusal to hire or fire any person for reasons of race, color, religion, etc., or to discriminate against him with respect to pay or terms of employment. In the case of (union) hiring halls, failure to refer a worker for the above reasons is also outlawed.

There can be no segregation, classification or any limitation of an employee in any way whatsoever that would depriive him of equal employment oportunities. Unions cannot exclude potential members on these grounds; there can be no discrimination in apprenticeship or training programs; and no job notices published indicating racial or other preferences. Exempted are religious groups employing individuals to carry out specific religious missions, hiring for educational activities, hiring when religion, sex or national origin are bona fide occupational qqualifications (as in the case of a female secretary or a foreign alien employed for his language facility.)

Private schools are also exempted; preferential treatment bership clubs are also exempted, as well as state, local and national governments — it being understood that the policy of the federal government is the insurance of equal employment opportunity for all citiens.

This title does not outlaw seniority or merit systems or the establishment of different standards of compensation or terms of employment, so long as such systems and actions do not rest upon racial or religious discrimination.

An Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is created under the title to assist in getting voluntary compliance. If the EEOC cannot get voluntary compliance after 60 days of conciliation. the aggrieved individual can bring suit in court, and the court can order cessation of the unlawful practice and/or reinstatement of the individual(s) involved. All judicial proceedings are subject to normal appeal and, again, the attorney general can request a three-judge court to hear such a case if he believes it to be "of general public interest."

The codes to be followed by employers are exhaustive and complex, but the heart of the matter is an attempt to establish such hiring practices that will allow the Negro minority, religious minorities, etc., to get an equal break at the jobs the business world long denied them.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title VIII directs the Census Bureau to gather registration and voting figures throughout the country on primary and general elections — and, by 1970, to do this on a national scale. This is for the benefit of the Civil Rights Commission in getting full compliance with the law.

Title IV deals with legal procedure in the adjudication of civil rights cases. The provisions make "reviewable in the higher federal courts" the action of federal district courts in remanding a civil rights case to state courts. Put simply, the passage of a civil rights case through the courts is not only swift, but direct.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title IX also authorizes the attorney general to intervene in private suits where persons have alleged denial of equal protection of the laws under the 14th amendment — a general right designed to cover civil rights cases in which the attorney general is not specifically allowed to take an interest.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title X establishes a Community Relations Service to aid communities in resolving their civil rights difficulties.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title XI is a miscellaneous. "catch-all" title, which sets the maximum sentences that can be given offenders under the Act for criminal contempt— six months imprisonment, $1,000 maximum fine. Defendants in such cases are also entitled to jury trial upon demand. No person may be subjected to criminal prosecution and criminal contempt proceedings fo rthe same act or failure to act. Title XI also states that no one may be convicted under the act unless it is proved that act or failure to act was intentional. An appropriations provision also was written in to cover government expenses in carrying out the Act.

angry — angry at the bus driver who made her move. but mostly at herself for moving. Today that girl is a woman who has devoted most of her life to the cause of racial equality.

* * *

Not long after the beginning of World War II, a bright young Southerner went to Harvard Un-i versity to enter medical school. His father was a doctor, and he had been brought up in the tradition of serving his fellowman. He had also been brought up as a Southerner, and he was proud of it. He had carried to Harvard, along with his homesickness, a great pride in the South. The first week he was there, in the cafeteria a Negro student sat down beside him. His first thought was that this shouldn't happen to him, and that he should get up and move. Then, he thought that he was a stranger in a strange land, and he had chosen to come here, He ate his lunch and never spoke to the man beside him. But when he left he did not go to his class or the library. but to his room where he wrestled with himself all afternoon. When he left his room later that night he had seen the blinding light and he had heard a voice. He practices medicine now in his home town, and has worked quietly and efficiently to see that the city hospital is intregated, that Negro doctors may practice there, and he is an oficer of the local Council on Human Relations.

* * *

There is another side to this picture: Intolerance thrives on tion, and it is hard to unlearn. One man, a Negro, a college graduate, a leader not only of his own people, but of our interracial group, had. until about ten years ago, a problem. At every meeting he attended there was an "Invocation" or a "Grace" said. If the minister who prayed was a white man, he got up and left the room. Oh, he came back, and worked with the others, but he could not, as he said, "let a white man prayed over me." But he is a Christian, and if there is anything harder to be in the South than a Negro Christian, what is it? That there are so many of them is a miracle! He wanted to be a good Christian. and he realized that what he was doing was denying just what Christianity means: the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. He sits now, and bows his head with everyone else.

* * *

Early in this century the order of things was set and rarely shaken, Negroes had their place and that place was very close to the white people. Children of both races palyed together on the dusty streets of little Southern town. There were a lot of Negroes and very few Jews. But, strangely enoguh, the Jews were not despised as a minority. They had a role to play: they read books and worked to get public libraries; they served on school boards. They could even be members of the country club! One day a Jewish girl from a little Southern town went North to college, not only North but to New York City. Here she met prejudice for the first time, and for the first time she was labeled, not SMART, as they called her back home, but **JEW!** Then and there, her eyes were opened. Here she was in a minority and for some reason her minority was a despised one. When she went home for vacations she looked at her home town with her newly-opened eyes. From then on she had one ambition — not to be a Southerner, nor to be a Jew, but to be quite simply a member of the Human Race.

* * *

HOW ABOUT YOU? Tell us when you saw the light on your own road to Damascus. We will have a monthly column like this, and we want your own stories. Write them down. Send them in. No names will be used when they are printed.

Strictly Student—

(Continued from Page 1)

Leon Spencer (Wake Forest College), First Vice President,

Cecil Butler (A & T College) Second Vice President,

Alice Walker (Barber-Scotia College, Secretary,

Lester Moore (North Carolina College), Treasurer.

One board member was chosen from Fayetteville State College, leaving one board membership to be filled.

The students voted to affiliate their organization with the North Carolina Council: The Council, in turn, welcomes the opportunity to work with this group of young men and women on their current and forthcoming projects. We are certain our union will be beneficial to both Councils.

Two Permanent Columns To Be Featured Monthly

On page two and three of the COMMENT the editors plan to have two columns, one on the activities and plans of the North Carolina Fund and its relations forward in the state—the other to other programs being carried will be a Religious Review whch will be, in essence, a report of religious activities in human relations work and quotes from opinions expressed in sermons and in articles prepared by religious leaders.

The material we use this month on the North Carolina Fund may be well known to some of you but your editors have discovered that there are still many North Carolina cititzens who know of the Fund in a general way but are not completely informed as to its origin, purposes and programs.

In months ahead we hope to report to you on the Funds' relationship to the Economic Opportunity Act, on progress in the various communities where Fund projects are being undertaken.

Council In Making

(Continued from Page 3)

fix-up campaign involving high school students as block or area captains. Art councils, neighborhood theaters, children's drama groups, literature and writing classes, festivals, exhibits and lecture series are all spelled out in the plan.

It is believed that at least parts of the program will qualify under the Economic Opportunity Act, and that these dedicated Goldsboro leaders will be rewarded for their many long hours of unselfish effort by realizing part of the dream.

The most difficult phase of the plan is housing. Housing projects, as such, will not be eligible for assistance through the anti-poverty legislation, and Goldsboro does not have urban renewal.

There is a serious need for a housing program in Goldsboro. Following a meeting of the Good Neighbor Council in that city, a group was taken on a bus tour to be shown a number of entire blocks where housing rehabilitation is a grave necessity.

Further study on this part of the "Bootstrap" plan will be made. The staff of the State Council will make every effort to be helpful to Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Craft and all the others who are eager to make life better for at least 500 families.

SUPPORT

★ READING

★ WRITING

★ THINKING

SUPPORT

★ READING

★ WRITING

★ THINKING

SUBSCRIBE to the RED CLAY READER
—A new venture in Southern Publishing

ORIGINAL WORK BY THE SOUTH'S LEADING WRITERS AND THE PROMISING YOUNG. EDITED BY CHARLEEN WHISNANT IN HARDBACK AND BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN HERITAGE FORMAT. AVAILABLE NOVEMBER FOR ONLY $3.00 FROM . . . .

RED CLAY READER

CHARLOTTE 11, NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

THE OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ANNOUNCE THE APPOINTMENT OF

HELEN ADAMS

FORMERLY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT OF ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO

AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BETTY JO McMAKIN

FORMERLY WITH THE PEACE CORPS IN THE PHILIPPINES

AS STAFF MEMBER FOR FIELD ACTIVITIES

AND THE PROMOTION OF

ROBERTA BLACKWELL

TO OFFICE MANAGER AND STAFF MEMBER
TO ASSIST IN RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

YOUR PARTICIPATION AS A MEMBER OR CONTRIBUTOR IN THE 1964-65 PROGRAM OF THE COUNCIL, DESIGNED TO CONTINUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN THIS STATE, IS INVITED. WE WELCOME YOUR INQUIRIES.

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, M.D.
CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON.....Raleigh
W. M. BARBEE.....Raleigh
McLEOD BRYAN.....Winston-Salem
IRVING CARLYLE.....Winston-Salem
RUBEN J. DAILEY.....Asheville
HARRY GOLDEN.....Charlotte
NELSON H. HARRIS.....Raleigh
DR. NELL HIRSCHBERG.....Raleigh
GUY B. JOHNSON.....Chapel Hill
LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.....Charlotte
EDWARD A. McDOWELL.....Wake Forest
ROBERT A. MASSEY.....Fayetteville
HOWARD G. MILLER.....Raleigh
WILLIAM S. PAGE.....Kinston
SAMUEL D. PROCTOR.....Greensboro
EMERY L. RANN.....Charlotte
MRS. MARY D. B. SEMANS.....Durham
JOHN R. TAYLOR.....Greensboro
THOMAS R. THRASHER.....Chapel Hill
DANIEL C. TOSTESON.....Durham
VERNON C. TYSON.....Sanford
C. D. WATTS.....Durham
JOHN H. WHEELER.....Durham
NATHANIEL B. WHITE.....Durham
ROBERT L. WILKEN.....Sanford
MRS. M. L. CANNON, JR.
Co-Editor North Carolina Council Comment

STAFF

HELEN ADAMS.....Executive Director
BETTY JO McMAKIN
Staff Member for Field Activities
ROBERTA BLACKWELL
Office Manager and Staff Member

1964-65 PROGRAM

MAJOR GOALS

The development of many local councils in the communities of North Carolina. These councils will make decisions on which specific local problems they will work. Each will have the assistance of the state office and staff.

The development, in cooperation with the National Students Association and other organizations, of an active student organization to participate in a tutorial program and school readiness program for disadvantaged children. Students will also work in other community projects where they elect to do so.

The development of state-wide committees to work for equal opportunity for all people in the areas of education, employment, housing and civil rights.

SERVICES OF THE N. C. COUNCIL

Assist in the understanding of the new Civil Rights Law with the aid of lawyers, business men and educators.

Arrange educational meetings and conferences. Special emphasis will be placed on career guidance, employment opportunities.

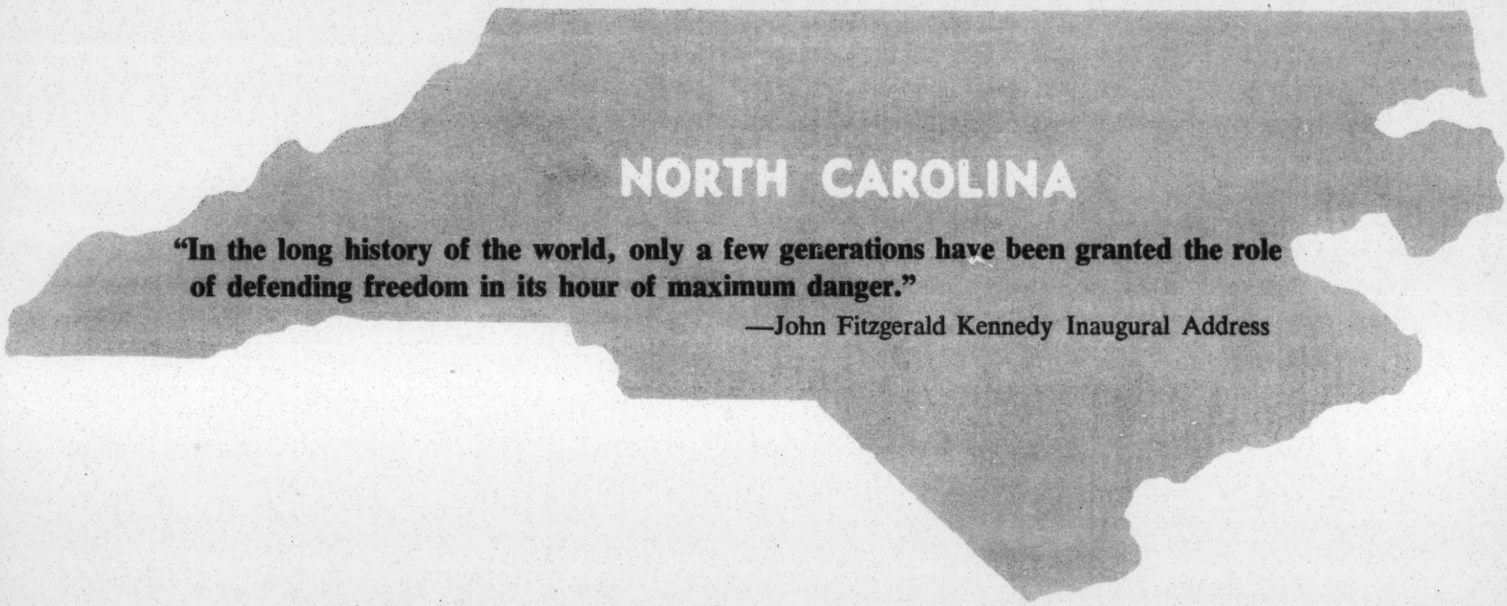
Assist in making studies of local situations in such matters as employment and housing.

Furnish facts to newspaper editors, radio and television.

Publish a monthly newspaper to be distributed to thousands of persons throughout the state.

Please join with us in this important work for our state and nation.
Write to us. Call us. Let us work together.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
A Voluntary Organization of People of All Races and Every Walk of Life
121 EAST THIRD STREET • CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA



"In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger."

—John Fitzgerald Kennedy Inaugural Address

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Charlotte, N. C.
Permit No. 925

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Dear Member:

The staff of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations wishes to extend Holiday Greetings to you.

There is no better time to express our gratitude than in this season when men feel the power of good will and recognize the benefits of brotherly love.

True, this is also a season of lists; of buying and worrying--Is it right? Will it make them happy?

It is also a season for thinking. We think of those who will not be happy and those who are not free.

Your Council on Human Relations is not a vast organization, but perhaps because of you and others like you we add here and there to the well being of the people of our state.

With another year just ahead of us we realize the exciting opportunities we have to broaden and deepen the scope of our work. We have new laws, new attitudes and new hopes, and we need new people working for good human relations. Therefore, may we suggest a very special and meaningful Christmas gift for your friends? Namely, the gift of a membership in the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

It will be our pleasure to inform your friends that you have honored them in this way and to wish them a joyous holiday on your behalf.

A year ago, Frank Sullivan wrote a long poem which appeared in the New Yorker. This is the last stanza:

> At this new Season, like no other,
> Let us call each man our brother,
> And now resolve that from this date
> We'll learn to free our world from hate.

For the holidays and for the New Year, our best wishes,

Sincerely,

Helen Adams

Helen Adams

Betty Jo McMakin

Betty Jo McMakin

Roberta E. Blackwell

Roberta E. Blackwell

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

$1,200

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

1/15 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

SHA FOAM BOND

1/15 65

Paul Anthony

$500.00

The Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

SEA FOAM PRO

January 18 65 =

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, N. C.

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

January 20 65

Paul Anthony

$1,250

The Virginia Council on Human Relations

17 East Cary Street

Richmond 19, Virginia

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

FOAM BOND

January 21 65

Paul Anthony

LWD
VJ
AU
PW
BP
MM

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

February 2, 1965

TO: Paul Anthony, Director of Field Services, SRC

FROM: Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., Executive Director

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report - October through December, 1964

During the final quarter of 1964 the Executive Director traveled approximately 7,000 miles in his normal duties throughout the state. He made approximately 30 speeches, appeared on a number of radio and television programs, and attended innumerable committee and board meetings both of councils and other organizations engaged in similar work. He also appeared on the program in leading a discussion seminar and made a speech for the state convention of the NAACP.

During this period the Executive Director was appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights for the state of Florida and has surveyed approximately 15 cities. The Council is being reimbursed for these duties.

A chapter of the Florida Council has been established and petitioned for membership in DeLand, correctly known as Western Volusia Council on Human Relations. The Director met with the St. Petersburg Board of Directors and a closer relationship has been established than we have been able to achieve in many years. He has continued his work in Vero Beach, St. Augustine, Ocala, and Dunedin with the possibility of establishing chapters in at lease several of these locations. Membership has grown from the approximately 1,400 at the time of the presentation of the George S. Mitchell Award to slightly over 1,700.

During this period the following additional projects have been taken on: 4 new Wider Horizons, 2 Employment Survey and Placement projects, 2 Employment Preparation projects, 6 banquets of which four were held for the first time.

Enclosed you will find our financial report prepared by a certified public accountant for the year 1964.

EEL,JR/nai
cc: Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Mr. Herbert Davidson
Enclosure

$1,200

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Quarterly grant in aid

Field Activities

February 4 65

Paul Anthony

QUARTERLY REPORT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Baxton Bryant

Quarterly Report: December, January, February, 1965

The first few months in Tennessee were spent in getting acquainted. Just the geography and a little understanding of the three sections of the state was essential to understanding the scope of the work to be done. Tennessee could be three states in political, economical, and cultural patterns, west, middle, and east. Schedule of travel-how far to go and be able to return to home base for the night? How best to use travel money to touch as many points as possible when in East or West Tennessee became part of our orientation the first few months.

Where was the membership located? Where were we strongest? Where were we weakest? What area needed help most? What areas did I need to learn first. What was past history? What direction should we start for future programs.

The first few days were spent in the office going over some of the records. Kay Jones was most helpful. Many of the people that I needed to see in Nashville were very busy. There was some frustration as to what to do with the new man. The old Director felt that it wasn't her job to introduce the new Director to the community. I am sure that leadership in the Council felt that since the old director was still in the office that it wasn't necessary for them to interrupt a busy schedule to give the new director an introduction. All of this was very cordial, just left the first few days hanging.

The Annual Meeting was fast approaching and most of the arrangements had been made. I felt that the Annual Meeting was properly the responsibility of the old director. It was the closing out of the year and it gave me time to think about the new one.

The Council had wanted to broaden the base of their interest when I was employed. This I set out to do. I was distrubed that we had only one live, active, fully affiliated Council in four Metropolitan areas of the state, Nashville. Memphis was wanting to disband, we were loosely tied to Chattanooga and didn't have a chapter in Knoxville. It seemed to me if we were to operate as a state council we must have strong, fully connected chapters in the four big cities. Memphis seemed most critical. There we had a chapter that was wanting to quit. This attitude had come about because of poor leadership in the local chapter and the feeling that the passage of the Civil Rights Bill had bannished the main purpose of our existance. I decided to start in Memphis. But before Memphis, the Anti-poverty Program started calling from Sewanee.

Sewanee

My first field trip was to Sewanee to visit the campus of the University of the South. There I met one of the members of our Council, Rev. David Collins, Chaplain of the University. He told me about the integration of grades 1-8, of their school, made up of three hundred fifty (350) whites and fifty (50) Negro students. Thirty five (35) of the Negro children needed tutoring in order to keep up with their fellow white students. The University had conducted a summer school session in 1964 to aid the students. With the help of adult directors and student assistants, a tutoring school was being conducted in the afternoon in the Episcopal Parish House. I attended this school with Mrs. G. B. Meyers the director. Rev. Charles Winters, Professor of Theology in the Seminary, seemed to be one of the Natural leaders. In the evening a meeting was held in the Parish House of the Social Action Committee of the local parish and the school was discussed. I told them help might be available through the Community Action Program just getting started in the state. I promised that I would contact the State Coordinator, Mr. Harlan Matthews, for information from them. My first trip was very enjoyable, met a lot of fine people many of which are now members of the Council.

In contacting Mr. Matthews, I found that the program was dormant in the state. Many things were talked about, out very little being done. Mr. Matthews referred me to Mr. Ed Angus, one of his young assistants in the Office of Finance and Administration. Mr. Angus gave me some information on the program and told me that Mr. Matthews was only serving to channel Federal information to the state and that a State Coordinator would be appointed in the near future.

Dr. John Dyer was appointed State Coordinator in January. This was one of the finiest things that have happened to the program in Tennessee. He is not a political hack. He has his PhD. in the field of Finance and Administration. He has a keen mind and a dedication to the aims and objectives of the Economic Opportunity Act. I got acquainted with him early inJJanuary and planned a field trip with him to Sewanee. The trip was very informative to me and I am sure of much help and information to Sewanee. Plans were made for them to make application for Headstart and assistance to their tutoring program.

Memphis

The first trip to Memphis was on December 21-22. I started talking about a live growing chapter in Memphis and never gave any hint that I knew that they had been thinking about closing shop. Ready allies for this kind of talk were found in the persons of Dr. Vasco Smith, Mrs. Ray Allen, David Caywood and soon the president, James Gilliland. Good solid visits were had with several of the members including Carl Carson. I accepted a date to speak to the Memphis Chapter on January 13th. Some forty (40) people were in attendance. The need for the Council was stressed and a pledge that we would give full assistance from the State Council. New committees (program, community needs, hospital, swimming pools, and membership) were appointed by the president. Each committee was to have a report for the next months meeting.

I attended the meeting in February and was very encouraged by the reports of the committees. The membership committee planned a campaign for March and April. They hoped to increase their membership from 75 to 300. Mrs. Ray Allen and Rev. James Lawson are Co-chairmen. Professor Harry Minatree of Memphis State, new program chairman,

promised some dynamic speakers for future programs. He announced that the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was joining with the Urban League to sponsor Brooks Hays in March. Things had began to look up in Memphis. Jim Gilliland had turned from a pessimist to an optimist. He was leading the Chapter.

WEST TENNESSEE

Somerville

I made my first trip to Somerville on January 15th. Carrying out one of the conditions of the Field Foundation Grant, that we aid small communities, I wanted to check on the Economic Opportunity Program. I went to the office of County Judge Virgil Luck. He was nice, but a little skiddish. We got no where talking. I asked him who had shown any interest in the program in the white community. He referred me to a forty year old Lawyer, John Wilder. My first meeting with John Wilder, a few minutes later, proved to be more productive than the one concluded with the Judge. His father had been a large land owner and had passed the estate on to a brilliant son. Segregation had been a way of life to the entire community, but here was a man beginning the slow process of becoming a new son of the South, ready to live with and in some way help bring about the needed change.

We talked about Tent City and the bitterness of the past. Only a short visit with him revealed, despite his intention of becoming a part of the New South, his total ignorance about the militant Negro community. I thought here our Council might help. I told him I was going to visit the militant Negro community. Here started a practice I have continued all over Tennessee. I never visit a community without letting my contacts with the power structure and the militant Negro community know whom I have visited in each community.

I returned to visit Wilder and members of the Negro community on February 20th to speak to a meeting called by the Original Civic and Welfare League. I visited the community before the meeting, met and liked John McFerrin. In my talk to the group I urged them to continue to be militant, but also responsible. There was good rapport and response.

The Poverty Program offers a good vehicle, through its requirement of a representative committee, to bring hostile groups together. This was to be my goal-to get the militant Negro community and the local government personnel sitting together on Poverty.

John McFerrin is a pathetic case. The battle has left its mark. In my opinion he is a sick man and his name has become a symbol of the fight the Negroes are carrying on. I found Mrs. McFerrin to be a very sane, cool, clear thinking person. I wanted to get to know her better.

There are two Civil Rights Workers in the community, Debbie Rib, plump, Jewish (turn Quaker) girl from New York by way of Fisk University and Danny Beagle, a stay on from the Cornell Project last summer. We had a little difference of approach to the problem. Both Civil Rights Workers were completely hostile to the white community.

I also made contact with Rev. B. L. Gaddie, Pastor of Somerville's Methodist Church, I asked him to write Bishop Ellis Finger, of Nashville for a letter about myself and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I felt we had a little foot hold in the community and was anxious to see what could be done.

Bolivar

Mrs. Bernice Miller, beauty operator, member of our Council, and a battler for Negro rights in Bolivar, has been our Council's main contact in the Negro community for some time. Kay Jones had already done a great job here in opening employment for Negroes. I also got to know, quite well, Mr. McCoy Ross, Superintendent of County Schools. Short visits were made to them in January and February. We are looking forward to working with them on the Poverty Program.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date April 8, 1965

FOR QUARTER ENDING February 28, 1965

INCOME

Southern Regional Council	$1,200.00
Contributions	25.00
Memberships	662.00
TOTAL FUNDS	$1,887.00

EXPENDITURES

Salary	$1,272.95
Federal Tax	212.52
Supplies	173.43
Rent	240.00
Printing	10.82
Telephone	98.57
Postage	133.15
Books & Pamphlets	114.00
Miscellaneous	17.51
Equipment & Repairs	47.50
Chapter Returns (Memphis)	14.00
Chapter Returns (Nashville)	77.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,411.45

Balance on hand (Beginning of Quarter)	$1,287.01
Income for the quarter	1,887.00
Total	3,174.01
Expenditures for the quarter	2,411.45
Total Balance	$ 762.56

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T

FOR QUARTER ENDING - February 28, 1965

INCOME:

Funds Available in Checking Account	$2,287.79	
Transfer of Funds from Savings to Checking	2,000.00	
Total		$4,287.79

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$3,424.71	
Federal Tax	476.53	
Travel (Staff)	317.09	
Travel (Board)	28.00	
Annual Meeting Expenses	31.42	
Publications	5.00	
Stolen Check	63.86	
Total		$4,351.65
Balance in Checking Account		63.86 (overdrawn)
Balance in Savings Account		$10,870.29
Funds Available		$10,870.29

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Distribution of Membership by City & Local Councils

Memphis	116
Nashville	334
Bristol	25
Knoxville	25
Oak Ridge	32
Jackson	14
Chattanooga	29
Johnson City	10
Murfreesboro	11
Total	596*

Distribution of Paid Membership Figures-

Nashville	95
Memphis	31
Knoxville	3
Chattanooga	5
Oak Ridge	7
Out-of-City	13
Jackson	5
Bristol	0
Total	159*

*These figures are for the quarter ending February 28, 1965

NOTE: It should be noted at this time that the money received from the Annual Meeting Dinner and two sets of deposits for money by mistake were deposited to the wrong account and this is the reason it is not in with the financial report for this quarter. This will be accounted for in the next report for the quarter ending May 31, 1965.

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FEBRUARY, 1965 | 1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH | NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE | VOL. 6, NO. 2

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

January 28 & 29, 1965 — Nashville, Tennessee

WHITNEY YOUNG SPEAKS AT DINNER

The Andrew Jackson Hotel ballroom was packed with Council members and guests for the dinner meeting. The necessity for close seating arrangements contributed to the friendliness as persons from different parts of the state got acquainted over the passing of plates and shifting of silver. The presence of thirty-one (31) newsmen from African countries added a cosmopolitan touch to the occasion, and they were warmly applauded following their introduction by President Willis. Equally enthusiastic was the welcome given the ten persons in attendance from Fayette County, the six from Haywood, and a delegation from Bolivar.

Mr. Young opened his address by saying that "these meetings leave me with a feeling of hope and show America at its best. There is a blending here, the melting pot concept, teamwork, and optimism. . . . There is a need to see beneath the veneer, beneath the layer of skin, to the human heart that breathes for freedom". In tracing the civil rights revolution to its earliest beginnings, he considered that it began with the creation of man himself "and with the creation of qualities that disturb men." The resentment against inequality is in the American tradition with the Boston Tea Party as our first concerted act of civil disobedience. Street demonstrations in our country were led by Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Nation. Early leaders in the labor movement used boycotts and picketing until they obtained recognition for their cause.

Negro protests are real, not superficial. Some of the realities of 1965 are: 25 percent of the Negro labor market is unemployed; Negroes yearly income is only 53 percent of that of whites; 50 percent of Negro students are out of school; Negroes have 3½ years less education, and they die 7½ years sooner. The basic citizenship step of voting may mean loss of job or death for Negroes.

Tennessee cities, especially Nashville have made comparative progress, but violent confrontations may have been postponed. "Nashville has bought time, not immunity. The same tensions are here as elsewhere . . . It is not enough to say that we are better than Jackson or Philadelphia, Mississippi. The only criteria are equality and justice. Peace is not enough; it should be the presence of justice, the absence of tension and prejudice . . . People who passed the Civil Rights Bill were certain that the Negroes could not take advantage of what the Bill would allow". Integration should not be seen as a problem but as an opportunity. Integrated areas are signs of sophistication and maturity. The test of humaneness is to look beyond oneself and family and seek the cause of another human being. "Otherwise we are robots . . . To leave a name of courage is the best heritage."

* * * *

President Willis presided at the dinner meeting, and introduced the Honorable Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville-

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director National Urban League and our Annual Meeting Dinner Speaker, talks to our new Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, and our former president, Mr. William R. Willis, Jr.

Davidson County. Mayor Briley recalled his participation on the panel of Tennessee Mayors at the meeting a year ago. He welcomed the conference to Nashville, and said that such meetings as ours are credits to the community. Dr. V. W. Henderson, head of the Department of Business Administration and Economics at Fisk University, and our Council's board member introduced Mr. Young who is Executive Director of the National Urban League. The invocation was given by Rabbi Randall Falk and the Benediction by the Rev. Leo Seiner.

THE POVERTY PROGRAM

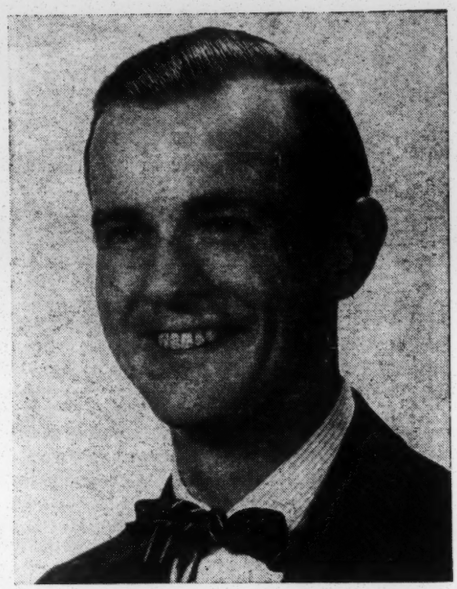
Mr. Christopher Weeks, Special assistant to Mr. Sargent Shriver, Economic Opportunity Program spoke at the opening luncheon session of the Annual Meeting. It was an overflow audience which listened intently to his address entitled, "The Poverty Program: New Ways To Involve The Poor".

The first thirty Job Corps enrolees are now in a Maryland camp. Selection criteria includes deprivation factors, as: overcrowded housing, parents formal education less than eighth grade, father unemployed for more than two years, broken home, etc. Priority given to applicants with largest number of strikes against them. Goal is to train the victims of poverty to help others who live in poverty. Recognition is given to the need and desire of the poverty dwellers to participate in the planning and programs of the Economic Opportunity Act. Poor people can verbalize their needs, although their mode of expression may seem strange to the outsider. "Rural areas need the conviction that poverty is a problem which something can be done about."

A community action organization, a local level group, can apply for help through the Office of Economic Opportunity if it represents a cross-section of organizations in the community, if it has ideas, and if it is in direct involvement with poor people in deciding what should be done and who to do it. It may be a tax supported organization or a private nonprofit one. The possibilities range from pre-school facilities, through junior high school student projects into young and mature adult groups.

* * * *

Mrs. Martha Ragland presiding at the luncheon expressed the appreciation of the Council to Congressman Richard Fulton in persuading Mr. Weeks to come



Mr. Christopher Weeks was the speaker at our Annual Meeting Luncheon and he is from the Office of Economic Opportunity, working with the War on Poverty Program.

to Tennessee for our meeting. Dr. W. T. Crutcher of Knoxville gave the invocation. Questions from the audience at the end of the address indicated enthusiasm and some skepticism about the poverty program. Later in the afternoon Mr. Weeks met with the delegation from Fayette County.

TENNESSEE MOSAIC

With Mrs. John C. Hull presiding, the Thursday afternoon session put together a fascinating picture of progress and discouragement in undertakings in Tennessee communities.

**Employment Progress in Jackson*

Mr. Albert Porter, reporting

Although Jackson has a high percentage of teachers and college educated persons, in comparison with many West Tennessee communities, there is a considerable pool of Negro citizens who are unemployed or underemployed. Under Negro community leadership, Negroes seeking better jobs filed applications, giving their qualifications, and job preference. Business and industry did not respond to invitations to discuss employment. The ensuing withdrawal of Negro trade from Jackson businesses proved effective in bringing about communication with Chamber of Commerce and industry. Eighteen retail establishments started training programs and Negro clerks were hired. Industry began with token employment of Negroes, but has moved cautiously toward non-discriminatory employment. Industry considering a move to Jackson now meets with Negro leadership groups to discuss and settle matter of Negro employment before locating. Monthly meetings are held in Negro community and with Chamber of Commerce representatives. Hopeful about future as Jackson business knows that action will follow if negotiations fail.

**Sewanee: A Community With A Plan*

Rev. Dr. Charles Winters, Reporting

This is a community of 1,400 with a college as its core and the village around it. Local public school recently integrated by court order, following petitions signed by Negro and white citizens with children of school age. The school integration confirmed that the two-teacher-eight-grade school formerly available to Negro students did not equip them to compete successfully in the new school setting, composed in part of children from college faculty homes with pre-school and kindergarten experience. Tutorial program established, and now operated by PTA, using college students with professional teachers as supervisors. Hope is to expand the program for broader remedial work and adult education through a poverty program grant.

**Voluntary Desegregation and Established Integration in Chattanooga*

Dr. M. J. Jones, reporting

"Segregation is a barrier, an estrangement, legal and non-legal separation, a way of looking at a Negro and the way a Negro regards himself". There are 200 eating places in Chattanooga. Except for larger ones and those with national franchise, the exact number which are genuinely open is unknown. All tax-supported places are open as are theatres, most cultural programs in city. Tax supported hospital not wholly integrated. City-county schools are bound by non-discriminatory pledge, but are engaged in a gradual desegregation pattern to be fulfilled in 1969. School board has a Negro member; Negro appointed coordinator of schools; a Negro teacher in Educational TV. Vocation-technical schools are open. University of Chattanooga has signed pledge to desegregate. Ministerial and bar associations have Negro members and two Negro doctors are members of county medical association. "We still have far to go."

**Oak Ridge—Uncle Sam, the Promised Land and Cupid*

Rev. Roy Colby, reporting

Oak Ridge was built and supported by the Federal government, and segregated housing was built into it. While fair employment opportunities have increased through the efforts of local human relations groups, and the insistence of the Federal government, there has been no real break in segregated housing pattern. Fair Housing Council began in summer of 1964 to develop coordinated service on open occupancy housing, gather case data on discriminatory practices, assess attitudes in different neighborhoods, and approach real estate agencies. (No response from realtors.) FHC compiles names of persons willing to live in integrated areas and collects information on empty dwellings, trying to match the two. Housing tours arranged for Negroes to acquaint them with market in currently white areas. Federal agencies are willing and interested in helping. Summer is time of greatest turnover in housing. Real estate opposition is latent but real. Uncle Sam built in segregation, Oak Ridge was the promised land of a new day, and the Fair Housing Council is playing cupid.

**Nashville Seeks Good Housing For All*

Mrs. Neil Stein, reporting

United Church Women interest in housing has led to concern with zoning and housing needs in the city. A bus tour of low income areas, led by Nashville Housing Authority officials and welfare workers personally knowledgable. The Housing Committee of UCW has visited City Council in regard to proposed new zoning code, presented names of responsible citizens to Mayor for consideration in appointment to new committees considering housing and zoning, and discovered and publicized the unsuitable, unhealthy, and dangerous multiple family dwellings recently constructed and characterized as "instant slums". Direct communication with all city councilmen is being developed. The goal of United Church Women in this undertaking is "Good Housing for All".

**Knoxville Experiments with Tutorial Programs*

Mrs. Thelma Present, reporting

"Knoxville voluntarily became an open city, and everyone sat down and forgot problems of integration!" Negroes needed improved education to take advantage of employment possibilities and facilities now available. First year tutorial program organized for high school juniors and seniors, and was a great success. Board of trustees was improved and Knoxville College sponsorship obtained. Survey made to determine needs and cost; budget of $5,500 set. Professional coordinator employed which school board paid for along with books and necessary supplies. Funds raised locally ($1,500) with foundation grants completed budget. Thirty teachers volunteered services; 9 Oak Ridge scientist drove to Knoxville to teach. Eventually teachers were given small stipend. Two hundred fifty students helped. Year-round tutorial program needed and federal grants being sought to make this possible.

**Johnson City: In Education There Comes A Time*

Mrs. Eugene Kilgore, reporting

Johnson City school system has 6000 pupils and less than 600 are Negro. With small segregated schools it is impossible to have well-rounded school program. "We slept until 1961, so we were wel-rested". The city had offered an alleged desegregation program which involved zones in zones, so that in reality there were two segregated zones for Negro pupils. Negro children who enrolled outside of these zones were later eased out of white schools. It took two years to get people aroused. All parents of junior and senior high school Negro students were contacted and asked this question, "Will you go along with desegregation?" There were 340 parents signatures to petition for full desegregation. Negotiations with the City Commissioners, School board, Superintendent failed. One hundred students presented themselves at elementary and high schools in September. Most were rejected. Legal advice sought, and suit filed in Federal court on December 31, 1964. Show cause hearing set for School Board on January 15 at Federal Court meeting in Greeneville. Court decision instructed school board to admit immediately certain children who had been denied, but the status of students seeking admittance to junior high schools is uncertain. Full integration ordered for the coming school year. "We will not stop until complete desegregation is achieved in our schools".

**Federal Contract Reviews and Equal Employment Opportunity*

Mr. John Heneghan, reporting

Mr. Heneghan is industrial employment specialist of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Each of the 36 agencies working under the Committee employs own staff and sets rules. Make complaint investigations and compliance reviews. There are 35,000 contractors and less than 100 such specialists. Technical compliance involves passive obligations such as display of posters, desegregation of plant facilities, overt practices in comformity with law. Affirmative action is a contractor seeking means to inform Negroes of opportunities and a willingness to employ including possibly setting up training programs. The President's Committee seeks to act as a catalytic agent to get something moving in the community and then move on to allow voluntary human relations groups to take over and follow-up. "We need human relations organizations to do this job with us."

**New Life In The Memphis Chapter*

Mrs. Ray Allen, reporting

Recognition that Chapter characterized by apathy, no action, and no plan for action, leading to demoralization. In June, 1964, 80 persons attended meeting to hear legal staff of Mississippi summer project speak. This stirred us. Political campaigns of summer and fall helped to activate members, and helped chapter build on gains. At a November meeting of key people an analysis made of role of chapter—to bring everyday citizens to an awareness of what was needed in the area of human relations. Regular meetings now scheduled and we hope to continue building on it.

Mrs. Martha Ragland is the new president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. She was elected at the Annual Board of Directors Meeting.

DON'T JUST SIT THERE! DO SOMETHING!

Monroe Schlactus of the Anti-Defamation League led a workshop Friday morning pointing up the tasks still before us and practical ways of achieving the goal of real equality. The passage of the Civil Rights Act has given us the opportunity to attack conditions that required the passage of the Act. It is a means to attack the problems which still exist, it did not abolish them. There is still poverty, prejudice and discrimination, and lack of information and knowledge. We must buckle down to the unglamourous work to bring about compliance with the letter and spirit of the law. Need is to examine ourselves to determine what stereotype we continue to harbor which lead easily to prejudice.

Mr. Schlactus then used film, role playing, and various audi-visual techniques for demonstrations of practical means of working toward heightened personal sensitivity, involvement, and better mass communication. A large display of materials was available for personal perusal. Lewis Sinclair chaired the session. (It is not possible to summarize this excellent presentation, but the Council will send lists of ADL films and pamphlets to members requesting them.)

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

President Willis described 1964 as a "revolutionary year for human relations in Tennessee. The year demonstrated the acceptance of the Civil Rights Bill, and the fact that liberal congressional candidates who supported this legislation could be elected or reelected. The Council's role is broadened and our program enlarged by the inherent opportunities in the War on Poverty. Mr. Bryant as new Executive Director described his enthusiasm for the Council's future, and his optimism about our achieving a broader base of operation and an expanded successful program. His remarks are expanded in the letter to members placed elsewhere in the NEWSLETTER.

Dr. Tarleton, treasurer, presented the 1964 financial statement of the Council; we are solvent! A budget of $31,195.83 was adopted for 1965. Mr. Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council urged Council members to take advantage of the new day which finds the Federal Government highly involved. "It is a time for responsible critics and responsible citizens."

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Martha Ragland, Nashville, president; Mr. Lewis Sinclair of Knoxville and Dr. Vasco Smith of Memphis, vice-presidents; Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville, treasurer; and Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge, secretary.

Four resolutions were passed by the membership. They are quoted in their entirety:

ABOLISHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—offered by Mr. David Price, Jr.

"WHEREAS, capital punishment is the penalty with respect to a number of crimes in the State of Tennessee; and,

WHEREAS, numerous authorities in the field of penology have proven to their satisfaction that the death penalty does not act as a deterrant to crime nor has its existence on the statute books decreased the rate of crime; and,

WHEREAS, thirty-nine countries, nine states, and two United States territories have in recognition of the failure of the death penalty to deter crime abolished capital punishment from their statute books; and,

WHEREAS, since capital punishment is irrevocable, there is an ever present danger of inflicting the death penalty on innocent persons and there have been numerous cases of such miscarriages of justice; and,

WHEREAS, it has been conclusively demonstrated that all "abolition" countries and states have low homicide rates; and,

WHEREAS, it has been demonstrated that the death penalty has not been uniformly enforced and that those receiving such penalty have generally been underprivileged, mentally defective, and frequently unable to engage competent counsel upon arrest and trial; and,

WHEREAS, many enlightened persons do not accept capital punishment as an appropriate means of dealing with crime and are, by reason of their belief, excluded from juries in capital cases; and,

WHEREAS, many judges and juries are reluctant to impose the death penalty, thus resulting in a lack of uniformity in the application of the law; and,

WHEREAS, the death penalty is an "easy way" out for society, discouraging much needed reforms in the field of penology; and,

WHEREAS, retribution, which is a carry-over from a less enlightened period in the history of mankind, appears to be the only remaining argument in favor of retaining the death penalty; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations duly assembled on this 29th day of January, 1965, in Nashville, Tennessee go on record as favoring the total abolishment of laws permitting the death penalty in the STATE OF TENNESSEE.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Frank Clement, Governor of the State of Tennessee, to each member of the General Assembly of Tennessee, and to all daily newspapers, television and radio stations within Tennessee."

ADEQUATE TAX SUPPORT FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN — Offered by Mrs. James Todd

"WHEREAS, The Tennessee Department of Public Welfare provides financial assistance to needy families who qualify under provisions of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, and whereas the amount of financial assistance is based on formulas adopted by said Department, providing increasing financial assistance in direct relation to the size of the family; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Welfare provides no increase for any family with more than five dependent children, without regard to the serious and critical needs of larger families; and,

WHEREAS, the result of this inadequate income often results in malnutrition, lack of adequate clothing, illness, and general level of living below a minimum standard of decency; and,

WHEREAS, children reared under these conditions often become school dropouts, juvenile delinquents, unskilled and unemployed citizens; and,

WHEREAS, in a country which is the leader of the free world, it is inconguous that any of our citizens should have to exist without the basic necessities of life;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations go on record as supporting appropriate policy changes in the Department of Public Welfare which will provide that the grants under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program be adequate to cover the minimum subsistence budget items of families eligible for such grants; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the General Assembly of Tennessee be urged to appropriate sufficient funds to make possible a change in policy whereby a dependent child in a large family is afforded an equal opportunity for obtaining the necessities of life.

FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD COUNTIES—offered by Mr. Joe R. Moore

RESOLVED that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations urge the Honorable Frank G. Clement, Governor of the State of Tennessee to give special attention to the problem of alleged irregularities in voter registration, elections, and ballot counting practies in certain parts of Tennessee, particularly Fayette and Haywood counties, whereby many citizens are now believed to be deprived of their right to fair representation.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING—offered by Dr. M. J. Jones

WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King in his word, his sacrifices, his personal dedication, his deep commitment, and his relentless work has contributed to human dignity, and individual and collective freedom; and,

WHEREAS, the honor that has come to him, and his acceptance on the part of the broad spectrum of organizations which now work for civil rights has so closely related him to the aspirations of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we join in greetings and felicitating him in this time of his honor; and that we concur in the salute to him for the contribution he has made to the endeavor in which we, too, engage.

ACCOLADES TO: Mr. Matt Lynch and the State Labor Council for picking up the check for our special guests, the African newsmen, at our dinner meeting: Mrs. S. I. Alprin, Mrs. Fred Goldner, Mrs. James Glasse, and Mrs. John T. McCall who served so competently as our recorders; to Mrs. David E. Rogers who handled with such dispatch all local arrangements for the Annual Meeting and the additional hospitality for our guests; the many other persons who served as registrars and ticket takers; the reporters from radio, TV, and the press who covered the meetings, and attended the news conferences with Mr. Young and Mr. Weeks; the 36 quick witted persons who brought Mr. Young's new book, *To Be Equal*, following his address and left the late arrivals bookless; Mrs. Baxton Bryant for selling books, counting money and standing by in general.

While Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., was in Nashville he met with a group of business and civic leaders to explore the formation of an Urban League in Nashville. Mayor Briley was host to the meeting which was held in his office. Further discussion is now underway.

NEW DOORS TO NEW ADVANCEMENT

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has a history in which every member can take just pride. It has been part of the State's conscience, speaking out against wrongs that society has either deliberately or through neglect, let attack its citizens. It has been a force that brought about needed legislation, both state and national, to give equal protection under the law to the total community. As one travels the state or reads the history of the Tennessee Council, its footprints can be found in the causes of human dignity and individual freedom.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill has made us respectable—some have suggested too respectable. There have been suggestions that Human Relations Councils have served their day and should pass into history and out of existance. What do we have left to do? To those of us who are engaged daily in this work—just the opposite is true. *We are a human relations council.* Past circumstances dictated where work had to be done. We have been engaged in civil rights and race relations because that is where the need was most compelling. Yet civil rights or race relations has never been, or intended to be, our main concern. The passage of the Civil Rights Act eliminated discrimination by law. It gave to us the opportunity to attack the evils in society, not through the doorway of a minority race, but through the doorway of concern and compassion for all humanity.

I challenge the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to accept the new relationship and the new door this coming year.

What are the real enemies of mankind? Let's attack them; ignorance, poverty, delinquency, poor-housing, illness, unemployment, etc. These are enemies of all mankind. You cannot destroy them in a segregated society. Segregation and all of its kindred ills, has been the cess pool from which many of these draw their life's blood. In times past, circumstances gave us no choice. To fight these enemies we had to approach them through the door of a minority group. We will fight the battle where the foe is. If it takes us to the Negro community, and it most certainly will,—then let's fight there—but we will be there because we fight one of the ills of society and not because the ill exists in a minority race.

Segregation lives on myths—myths that can only thrive in a segregated society. Many of the myths die when communication as equals takes place between the races. Let's challenge all people to do battle against common enemies and have faith in what God makes possible between his children when we go about doing his business. There are in nearly every community the seeds, well germinated, to make the community a garden, a place of peace and goodwill, or a jungle, a place of hatred and violence. Which will it be? The future has not yet been determined.

The leadership in the Negro Community has come from people like the doctors, lawyers, ministers, etc. whose economic base is the Negro community. This is normal and is no different from any other movement of this kind. For the most part, with the exception of the public school teacher, this group is the best educated and informed. This small minority has tasted a few of their rightful privileges that the Civil Rights Act made possible. They are now under great pressure by the white community to slow down. The white community does not know the pressure that is building up in the average Negro for a change now. This minority leadership knows the danger of becoming "Uncle Toms". Yet, being human, they enjoy some of the normal relationships the Civil Rights Act has brought about. The temptation is to slow down. This informed, dedicated, and intelligent Negro leadership must continue to lead. If they should slow down and become the new "Uncle Toms" the vacuum opens and we invite the most radical leadership to come in and take over.

Our progress has been too slow, the danger is real. The potential dawn of a new day is thrilling, but the storm has not yet passed. Our human relations councils are a bridge in the community. We hold a unique and vital position. Our membership knows no political, religious, racial, or economic bounds. We have many good Negro-led groups, but ours is one of the few white membership majority racial groups. The white man must show leadership too. We furnish a place for many good church people to express a real and dedicated concern. We have access to the nerve of the body politics. We must make our influence felt for the sake of human rights and for the growth and prosperity of the total community. To strengthen our work this coming year, we proposed the following: (1) *Strengthen the old and organize new local community relations councils. At least 20 new councils.* (2) *Increase our membership to 2000 with at least two live wire members in every county.* (3) *Make our state council, state supported.* (4) *To aid in every way possible the President's War on Poverty.* (5) *Find new ways to help people understand each other and to live together as fellow human beings, bound by a common dignity and believing in a destiny of peace and good will among all mankind.*

In closing, may I say how privileged I feel to be a part of a Council which has such a warm and friendly list of members and a group of leaders who have the courage and conviction to lead in these trying times. I know that the foundation which was laid by the past Executive Directors has been one of deep dedication and love for the on movement of the Council. I also wish to thank the members of the Personnel Committee for their warm welcome and confidence in my ability to serve the Tennessee Council, I look forward to working with our new president, Mrs. Martha Ragland and our Associate Director, Miss Kay Jones. The coming year much must be done to help improve and strengthen our Council. Also I wish to thank Les Dunbar and Paul Anthony of The Southern Regional Council for their support and guidance to our Council and hope that their continued leadership will always be there for us to depend upon. We pledge to them our support.

Speech by Baxton Bryant,
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on
Human Relations

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations in a voluntary, non-profit, state-wide organization chartered by the State of Tennessee. Its purpose is to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote understanding. The Council seeks to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these objectives.

Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to these objectives. For further information, write to:

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

SCSCHR REPORT ON THE ENROLLMENT OF NEGRO STUDENTS

IN RECENTLY DESEGREGATED COLLEGES OF THE STATE, First Semester 1964-65

The rate of increase in the number of Negro students enrolling in the recently desegregated colleges of the state this year has been 400 percent, an increase in number from 5 to 25 full time students, with some additional personnel enrolled for special courses. The increase in the actual number of Negro students is disappointing, but it does represent a gradual recognition that these predominantly white colleges are open and will accept q ualified Negro students. It also indicates the continuing need for a major emphasis upon recruiting Negro students for these colleges. It is safe to assume that for some time to come in South Carolina the colleges will make no effort to recruit Negro students. Factual information, interpretation of the existing situation, encouragement and psychological undergirding are greatly needed. For these reasons, the Student Council will continue "Operation Search" during this school year.

In September three new colleges received Negro students for the first time--all of them doing so voluntarily. Winthrop college, a state supported Woman's College, enrolled its first Negro students for residence in the college dormitories; Wofford and Lander colleges, private church-related and a municipally owned and operated college, enrolled one Negro student each.

Prior to enrollment, SCSCHR assisted in specific ways 14 of the 25 students now enrolled. This was done through informal guidance and counseling; through correspondence and/or personal contact with students attending the several colleges; and by student meetings set up especially for the purpose of recruiting. Eight of the new students entering recently integrated colleges had attended one or more of the meetings of the Public Relations Committee. Assistance on possible scholarship sources has been given to a number of prospective students and to guidance counselors in various schools.

It is now the policy of the colleges in the state to give no information on the number of Negro students enrolled, since this is no longer "news" and every attempt is being made to accept these students just as any other new student. This is undoubtedly a good policy, yet there is a need for those who are concerned to move "beyond tokenism" to know facts in order to evaluate the situation and to plan for future enrollment.

At the beginning of the fall term, SCSCHR attempted to get in touch with all the entering Negro students; to follow their enrollment with friendly assistance, and to help in various ways in the first weeks of the school year, when new experiences might be especially difficult. Student members at Winthrop had been in contact with the two new students who were enrolling there for months prior to the actual enrollment, and have been most helpful during these first months. The one additional student at Clemson, with the assistance of Mr. Gantt and friends there, has gotten along very well indeed and is enthusiastic about Clemson . . . The day after registration at USC a get acquainted open house was held by student members of the Council for a number of prospective new ers of SCSCHR, including all the newly enrolled Negro students. This was done in order to make it possible for student members to get acquainted quickly with the newly enrolled Negro students and to follow their first days at USC with friendly interest. SCSCHR members at Wofford were likewise helpful to the new Negro student enrolled there.

The degree of integration of the Negro students into campus life has been outstanding in a short period of time; one student at Clemson has received top awards for creative work and has been elected to membership in the highest professional honorary society in his school; two students are members of the band--one at Clemson and one at USC; one student at USC is a member of the debate team (a team which has been accorded national awards for many years) and in this capacity represents the University at regional or national debate tournaments; two students have become members of a drama group and appeared in the first production of the year; two students are reporters for the campus newspaper; a number are active participants in the various church student groups; a large group belongs to the International Students Club; three students at USC are members of the choir; at least one student is participating in the intra-mural sports program of the college. This indicates a wide range of student activities and also normal acceptance among fellow-students. The great need at present is for a much larger number of Negro students. It is only as desegregation moves "beyond tokenism" that genuine integration may become a reality. This is the goal we seek.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Report of The Committee on Nominations

Although it has been a policy of SCCHR to keep a revolving Board of Directors and to replace officers after several years of service, ~~and~~ is the considered opinion of the Committee that it would be valuable for present officers to serve for another year. The team work developed by the officers should be an asset to SCCHR in this year of increasing opportunities. We move that an expression of appreciation for past services and nomination to serve another year be extended to the following persons:

Chairman - The Rev. Fred M. Reese
First Vice-chairman - Earl Middleton
Second Vice-chairman - Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Secretary - Mrs. R. B. Cunningham
Treasurer - Mrs. R. H. Paul

Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Chairman

James M. Hinton

Dr. Lynn T. Jones

HIGHLIGHTS: A REPORT OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY

By Mrs. T. J. Ledeen

Two local program groups in Columbia have continued to grow in numbers and in significance: The Student Intercollegiate Group, now related directly to the Council, has been in existence for some eight years with Mrs. Ledeen serving as Advisor. This group brings together a small number of concerned students from two Negro colleges, two white colleges and one theological seminary for discussion and study of common problems. The role of the group has been to serve as a channel whereby communication might take place and understanding be deepened. We have been able to discuss together frankly the present Student Non-Violence Movementand role which it has in the process es of social change. Interest and attendance at the Intercollegiate Group has continued to grow. The last meeting brought together our largest number, some 50 students.

The Adult Study-Discussion Group is composed of a small number of younger professional people or homemakers in the community for a frank confrontation of issues which we face today. In this group there have been sharp conflicts in basic philosophy and thinking. There are evidences, however, that out of this encounter is emerging genuine respect and certainly a deeper understanding of the forces at work in our society.

In February the local Council in Sumter invited representatives of the Student Group in Columbia to present an informal panel discussion on the Role of the Student in Achieving Human Rights. Mrs. Ledeen, with two students from the University of South Carolina and two from Benedict College, along with several of the local students from Morris College, participated in a very lively and dynamic discussion with the local group.

A Seminar is sponsored each year by the S.C. Christian Action Council for students from the white colleges in the state. The meeting, held at Clemson College, was attended by a number of the student members of the Columbia

Intercollegiate Group and by Mrs. Ledeen. The Seminar, in platform addresses and in workshop discussions, dealt very openly and constructively with the whole area of race relations in the context of the Christian Faith. There was a new spirit, a readiness and willingness to face the role as Christian students which has not been apparent in any conference of white students in South Carolina of which we are aware. The defenders of the status-quo were silent! This is a new phenomena among student groups in S.C. and is one straw in the wind which should give us hope.

Recently the Council staff has been assisting church student groups at the University in setting up programs in the whole area of human relations. Wesley, Westminster and Canterbury groups have had programs with Negro leaders, adult and student. In addition to the regular Intercollegiate meetings there has been at least one occasion when a small number of Negro students was invited to one of the student centers for an informal conversation by students who just wanted an opportunity to become acquainted and to know what the Negro student rea lly thinks.

In the light of recent events which are discussed in a separate statement, it has seemed wise to spend a good deal of time in individual counseling and small group conferences. We have worked closely with the University religious workers and shall continue to do so.

SUMMARY REPORT ON STUDENT WORKSHOP

The first Student Workshop sponsored by the S.C. Council on Human Relations was held on February 5 in Columbia with a total attendance of 75 persons as follows: 63 students from 14 colleges in South Carolina--

5 Negro colleges
8 white colleges
1 theological seminary (not related to a college)
12 leaders or faculty members accompanying delegations.

The student planning committee had selected as the general theme for the Workshop: The Role of the Student in Achieving Human Rights. The Conference opened with a worship service led by student members of the Columbia Intercollegiate Group. Mr. Paul Rilling of the Southern Regional Council gave an excellent analysis of the present situation in the South, with an emphasis upon the four areas for discussion: the economic situation; higher education; citizenship- the church and religious life. This was followed by an analysis of the situation in South Carolina presented by Gil Rowland of Greenville.

The four areas for discussion in small groups as indicated above gave opportunities for relevant questions to be r aised and for some factual data to be presented. The questions discussed are indicated on the enclosed sheet. The summaries presented by students at the afternoon session were very brief because of the limitation of time. In all cases further study, acquiring of facts and responsible participation in all phases of campus, community and church life by the concerned students was indicated as greatly needed.

The Workshop closed with a summary challenge for the present situation given by Miss Ella Baker and the Rev. J. Herbert Nelson.

The evaluations which have come to us from student participants indicate two reactions:

1. Opportunities for communication are essential if genuine understanding is to take place or if any processes are to be set in motion toward an ultimate solution of problems which all of us face. It is, therefore, suggested that the student program be a continuous one.

"The Workshop established a basis for communication but little real communication took place."

2. Any consideration of the racial problem per se should be done in the context of broad areas of concern, looking at all facets of the situation with honesty and forthrightness. Included in this total picture would of course be the areas which were discussed at the Workshop.

A N N O U N C I N G

****

A WORKSHOP FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Sponsored by

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

to be held at

ALLEN UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

February 5 From 10 A. M. - 5 P. M.

****

****

****

Purpose: To bring together a small group of mature concerned students from all the colleges of the state for a consideration of problems in the area of human relations; to implement our religious and democratic ideal through the development of responsible student citizens.

Theme: WHAT NEXT, JOE COLLEGE?
The Role of the Student in Achieving Human Rights

Leadership: Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council

Miss Ella Baker
National Student YWCA - Staff in the Southern Region

Other ourstanding persons in the state will serve as worship and resource leaders.

Discussion Groups in Four Areas:

. . . . . Citizenship

. . . . . Economic Problems

. . . . . Higher Education

. . . . . The Church and Religious Life

AREAS FOR STUDY AND DISCUSSION - STUDENT WORKSHOP

A student planning committee has suggested the following areas for study and discussion and is listing a few questions for your thinking.

I. HIGHER EDUCATION

What are the facts concerning colleges in S. C.? Accreditation? Standards, academic fields of study now available, professional schools, amount spent per student?

What is the role of a student? What is the role of college faculty?

Are we being prepared in college for responsible participation in a rapidly changing society?

II. ECONOMIC LIFE

What impact is the new industrialization making upon our state? Are all citizens participating in the benefits of the present industrial revolution?

What job opportunities are open to college graduates in our state? White? Negro?

Is S. C. utilizing its human resources wisely? To what extent do college graduates leave the state? Why?

III. CITIZENSHIP

What does "responsible citizenship" entail?

What are the opportunities for a career in political or public life at the state, national or international level?

What efforts to implement civic and political democracy can be realistically undertaken by students?

IV. THE CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

Is the church relevant to Joe College, 1961? If so, why? If not, Why?

What is the role of the church in the achievement of human rights?

How can the gap between prouncement and practice be bridged?

Are there ways in which the varying student religious programs in all of the colleges of the state can be coordinated more effectively?

INSIGHTS GAINED FROM RECENT EVENTS

By Mrs. T. J. Ledeen

When sit-in demonstrations were resumed on a large scale in February in Columbia, a few of the white students at the University were apprised of the plans by one of the Negro student leaders. In the first two days of demonstrations three University students participated with the demonstrators. The first day two adult Advisors of the Columbia Intercollegiate group walked through two of the stores and stopped to speak to one of the Negro students who was standing outside the store.

In all of these cases the persons involved either as participants or observers were quickly aware that they were under surveillance and that their pictures were being taken. On these days the demonstrators were not arrested and the white persons were not interviewed or questioned directly by any representatives of the law enforcement agency. They were, however, followed and in one case as they left the downtown area they were aware that the "private eye" had written down their car license number.

It has been the policy of the local press in Columbia recently to ignore or play down the sit-in demonstrations. On the days mentioned above-- two successive days-- on the back page of the afternoon paper there appeared very small articles which contained the following opening sentences: "Three white persons today led an estimated 300 Negro students in a series of sit-in demonstrations;" on the second day, "Three white persons today led an estimated 200 Negroes in a series of sit-in demonstrations." A brief description of the white "leaders" by sex and approximate age left no doubt that the leaders referred to were the two Advisors of the Intercollegiate group and one of the students referred to above. The article on the second day, in referring to the three white leaders stated that the leaders today were not the same ones who "led" the demonstrations the day before. It identified the three on the second

day as two young men and an elderly lady. The two young men are the additiona l two students mentioned above and the elderly lady is a long-time member of the SCCHR who happened to be down town, saw the demonstrators, spoke to some of them and wished them success in their movement.

On March 2, the largest of the demonstrations, focusing on the State House grounds, led to the arrest of some 190 students and two NAACP adult leaders. On that occasion, two University students just "happened" upon the demonstra tion, quite literally, felt that the cause was just and evidenced their concern by shaking hands with some of those being arrested. One of the students continued to identify himself with the group after the law enforcement officers had asked him to leave, and was arrested on the same charge as the others, "disturbing the peace." The other University student, who has been employed for two years as a page in the State Senate, immediately- that day- lost his job and the next day he was called out of class and interrogated by the State Law Enforcement Officers in a profane and ruthless manner. The case of the student who was arrested has already received publicity in the press. I think that a word of explanation should be made, not in defense necessarily of the University but in explanation of the action taken. There is a clear University policy that any student whose conduct leads to arrest and jail shall be subject to expulsion. In the case of Rick Hart there were evidences of instability in unrelated matters, which led the University Administration and his father to feel that it was best that he withdraw. Perhaps this is a fine line of distinction. He was requested to withdraw but he was not expelled. On the basis of information which we now have, we are led to believe that his interest in the cause of the Negro students was sincere and that his treatment by SLED, as in the case of the second student, was unnecessarily harsh.

The other student, referred to above, has within the past week withdrawn from the University much to the disappointment of the Dean of Students and other

friends and Advisors who urged him to stay at all costs during this time of tension.

Since these events these persons and some others who have been participating in our Student Intercollegiate program have been aware of the fact that they have been under surveillance; in one case a student found that state officers had been to his home town to carry on an investigation of him. The pictures taken have been brought to the campus police for identification. The most recent action, within the past few days, which seems to indicate the possibility of political pressures upon the University, has been the notification in two cases of Graduate Assistants in the History Department that their Fellowships would not be renewed for the coming year. We certainly cannot state this categorically, since no such correlation has been or will be indicated by the University. In both cases, however, the students have been participants and leaders in the S.C. Council Workshop for College Students and in our bi-racial student meetings. One of them was a participant in the sit-ins described at the beginning of this statement. The academic work in both cases is of high quality and there has been no indication that the work which has been done as Graduate Assistants has not been satisfactory. Furthermore, in the past it has been customary to grant such Fellowships for a two-year period.

There is also evidence that the Law Enforcement Officers know about the various interracial groups which are meeting in town, though the information which they have about the groups seems to be incomplete. Apparently, participation in such a bi-racial group is enough to make a person suspect and possibly placed under surveillance. There is no legal basis in South Carolina on which charges could be made for participation in interracial meetings.

On the basis of all these facts, it is evident that the political forces of the State symbolized by the State Law Enforcement Division (commonly called SLED) will attempt to deal ruthlessly with white persons who challenge the existing system of segregation within the State; that they will attempt when possible to say that such persons are being influenced by the Communists or may be out-and-out Communists.

However, they are skilled enough to know that the implication of Communist influence and the smear technique are probably more effective than outright accusation. It is apparent also that the process of surveillance will continue and that in indirect or direct ways various pressures will be made on individuals. This is the pattern which has been characteristic elsewhere in the hard-core massive resistant South. We have had little of this to date because actually the voices which challenged or questioned the status-quo have for the most part been silent. No doubt as we move nearer the time of a possible break-through in desegregation, the more desperate will become the action of the resistance leaders.

The press, political leaders and probably the majority of the white citizens are consciously or unconsciously trying to persuade themselves and others that outside agitators, no doubt Communist inspired, are responsible for what has been happening here and elsewhere. This theme is constantly reiterated in the press, in conversations, in talks. The chief whipping boys at the present moment are CORE and of course NAACP, and less frequently the National Council of Churches. (Religious sympathizers are described, as was heard in a talk last Sunday night, as "Do-gooders who take their cue from the Communists").

The University of South Carolina, thoughout its long history, has genera lly been politically controlled. It has always been a conservative university in an even more conservative state. There are emerging evidences of greater "intellectu al ferment" now than has been true in the past. With this, of course, there come the great pressures to conform. Some of the members of the Administrative staff have been described as "frightened little men," and recent actions would certainly indicate the accuracy of this. Others are making every effort to protect the rights of freedom of the student and faculty.

There are at present two academically qualified Negro applicants at Clemson College. We have been told that if these are turned down, as no doubt they will be, these cases will be taken to the courts. If this is done it will be the first court case in the state at the higher education level. There have been applications

before but no follow-up of these applications in the courts. Since the University of Georgia decision, it seems that most of the state colleges in South Ca rolina have been expecting applications and in informal ways (not officially approved by the administration) certain persons and groups have tried to begin processes which will eventually make for readiness and acceptance when Negroes do enroll in state colleges in South Carolina.

QUARTLY REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

General Conditions in Virginia

The school situation is again in the fore front in Virginia. It is being discussed because of the rather dramatic recent events in the Prince Edward case and because it is an issue in the campaign for governor. Mr. Harrison, seemingly had rather not discuss the schools but his running mate, Mills Godwin is anxious to charge State Senator Boothe with being an intergrationist. On the other hand, State Senator Boothe is contending that Harrison and Godwin are really co-authors of massive resistence, and that if Harrison is elected it will place the public school system in great jeopardy.

Over all this sound and fury emerges the rather obvious conclusion that the politicians think that the voters of Virginia are definitely interested in the preservation of public schools. This ~~bares~~ bears out early conclusions of the VCHR as early as September, 1958, when we were predicting the massive follies of massive resistence.

Civil Rights in Virginia

In Virginia, as in other areas of the South, the present Negro leadership is being challenged. An open break between NAACP and the PROTEST-movement in Lynchburg has erupted in a divided Negro community. Virgil Wood and other younger leaders have not tried very hard to conceal their dissatisfaction for the local methods of NAACP. Although this has not erupted at a state level, we believe ~~realtions~~ relations between NAACP and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to be strained.

The freedom riders went through Virginia unnoticed. No repercusions from this have occured in the state aside from two local groups, which have started to organize further rides.

The appointement of Oliver Hill as an assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator in Washington has been hailed by Virginia liberals.

Prince Edward County

The most recent news from Prince Edward County has been the direct intervention of the U. S. Department of Justice as a plaintiff in the Prince Edward school case. All the Virginia politicians on every side have made noises of protest over this action. In order to gage what they really think of this action one must simply analyze the noises. Governor Almond's statements were made with restraint and barely paid lip service to state's rights ideas, On the other hand, Attorney General Harrison has been riding on the crest of this issue. We find his public statements strongly contridictory to other information about his attitudes on the school question.

No further reprisals have been noted against Dean Gordon Moss of Longwood. Our early prediction that the schools would open in September in Prince Edward may have been premature.

On May 8 a luncheon meeting of interested agencies was held in which it was decided that some new attitudes were necessary for the preservation of the Prince Edward community. It was candidly agreed that the centers for Negro students were inadequate in every way.

It was brought out that they were operating under a deficit of $9000. This is the deficit of PECCA. Recent unfavorable publicity on a national scale has hurt Mr. Griffin's leadership in the county. We feel that criticism is inevitable and so believe that it could not have been avoided. The VCHR has been financing a recreational center in Prince Edward where as many as 60 people from Richmond have gone down on Saturdays to help with the recreation program. This program is under the direction of Mr. Ed Peeples, a social worker of the city of Richmond.

We would conclude that there is very little change in the attitudes of the white people in Prince Edward County towards public education. It now seems obvious that they will open the public schools when forced to do so by law. There is a rumor fairly well founded, that after the election in July Governor Almond will seek to open the public schools in Prince Edward. Any action before that time would probably affect the election.

The present Prince Edward suit will probably go to a three judge Federal Tribunal and may not be settled until this fall. The tactics are simply to delay this as long as possible. If the schools remain closed another year, it would be still more disastrous because more and more people are leaving the community.

Organizational Meetings of the Director

On March 5, the Director confered with Dr. Robert Stern of the College of William and Mary of Norfolk about the problems of the newly organized "clearing-house" of agencies in Norfolk. On March 9, the Director spoke to this group urging them to meet monthly. On March 13, the Director met with a group of University of Virginia students in Charlottesville who are planning to organize a University Council on Human Relations. On March 20, he spoke to the ministers of the Eastern Virginia Council of Congregational Christian Churches. On March 21 and 22, he conducted a retreat for ministers in cooperation with the Virginia Council of Churches. On March 23 he attended the annual meeting of the Fairfax County Council.

During April, he made two trips to Lynchburg confering with leaders and seeking to work out the differences in their leadership. He spoke to the annual meeting of the Alexandria Council; confered with Col. Wright of the Richmond Police on their employment policies; addressed the Richmond Chapter of the National Association of College Women; spoke to the student body of Virginia State College in Petersburg; confered with leaders in Prince Edward County on three occasions; attended the State Board Meeting on April 17.

In May he spoke to the Roanoke Council in which meeting they voted to become a part of VCHR. On May 11 he spoke to the Blacksburg Council. On May 12 he attended the Norfolk Council with Les Dunbar. On May 15-18, served as ~~council~~ consultant to the first inter-racial meeting of ministers of the Southern Convention and Convention of the Southern Congregational Churches. He spent two days with the new Director and also attended the state financial committee meeting in Fairfax County.

He spent Saturday, May 27, briefing the new Director for Alabama.

Many of the state councils have had picnics for the summer. This we have urged and it now seemingly is a reality. The Alexandria Council has contributed over $1000 to the state treasury during the past year. With a very small membership they have become the leading council, both in program and contributions.

Enclosed is the Fairfax County newsletter, which pretty well summarizes their activities.

MAKE

FIFTY DOLLARS

For Your Church

by

Doing Only What You Wish

PRIZES of $50.00

will go to each of two churches in this County for collecting poll tax from members during September.

PRIZES of $35.00

will go to each of two second place winners.

Contest Committee

Mr. Milton A. Lawson ..... Philander Smith College
Mr. C. A. Hicks ..... Arkansas Department of Education
Mr. Oley Griffin ..... Shorter College
Mr. M. B. Burke ..... Arkansas Baptist College

WHO IS ELIGIBLE? Any church in Pulaski County with at least _____ members of voting age.

Rules of The Contest

1. Each competing church will be furnished a list of Negro citizens of the County holding poll tax receipts in 1959.
2. Each church will file not later than September 12 with the contest committee two lists:
   a) all church members holding poll tax receipts in 1959
   b) church members of voting age without receipts in 1959
   (Each church should also keep copies of these lists)
3. On September 19 and 29 churches will turn in member applications for poll tax with the money for same to the contest committee.
   (Each church should keep a list of these)
4. By October 3 each competing church will give to the contest committee a complete list of its members holding 1960 poll tax receipts and those applying in September for poll tax receipts, keeping the two separate.

Awards

1. The church having the highest percentage of its members of voting age qualified as voters will receive from the contest committee $50.00 toward its budget; the church with the second highest, $35.
2. The church having the largest increase of poll tax payers in 1960 over 1959 among its members will receive $50.00; the second largest increase will receive $35.
3. In case of a tie prizes will be duplicated.

Promotion Plans in Each Church

1. The minister will serve on all committees.
2. A committee of laymen and laywomen will be named as the contest committee for each church. (Names of this committee should be filed with the Contest Committee.) This committee will help make a list of qualified voters and non-voters, promote sale of applications for poll tax, and plan educational activities.
3. The minister will preach at least one sermon on exercising citizenship rights.
4. Adult training classes will hold discussions on responsibility to participate in community affairs!

Settling a Sit-in

By

Wallace Westfeldt

A REPORT PREPARED FOR THE
NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS
CONFERENCE
2001 DIVISION STREET
NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The purpose of this organization is to retain the friendly relations our community has achieved in many fields; and to help resolve, in a lawful manner, unresolved problems of prejudice, discrimination, and group tension, upon a friendly, firm, and lasting basis.

The organization shall study, and participate in activities for additional improvement in good community relations; and—by planning for the future, with lawful agencies in the community—by education and the use of public communication—attempt to forestall and eliminate possible causes of unrest.

The organization is dedicated to equal justice under the law, and a true brotherhood of man.

Officers

GEORGE E. BARRETT ..... President
MRS. HUGH MORGAN ..... Vice President
MRS. CHAS. S. JOHNSON ..... Vice President
DR. VIVIAN HENDERSON ..... Vice President
MRS. NELSON FUSON ..... Secretary
MRS. JACK YULMAN ..... Treasurer

THIS REPORT was prepared for the Nashville Community Relations Conference by Mr. Wallace Westfeldt, an experienced journalist on the staff of the *Nashville Tennessean.* The views and opinions expressed in this report are Mr. Westfeldt's and do not necessarily reflect those of the Nashville Community Relations Conference.

PREFACE

At 3:15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 10, 1960, small groups of Negroes, carefully selected by their leaders, calmly walked up to the lunch counters in six downtown Nashville, Tennessee, stores and sat down to an historical mid-afternoon snack.

Many of them sat next to white persons. Their orders for food were politely received and just as politely served—by white persons.

Despite the unseasonably cold weather and the time of day, the lunch rooms were crowded. Heavy detachments of plain clothes police were there to prevent trouble. A well-organized corps of observing United Church Women posted there by the Nashville Community Relations Conference, stood ready to lend encouragement to the Negroes and whites participating in the unusual sit-in and; if need be, to act as sharp-eyed witnesses to any untoward event that might develop.

This duty, incidentally, was so jealously guarded by the church women that one was heard to express shock and dismay when a Baptist minister wandered into the area she was observing.

"What are you doing in here?" she asked. "This room is for the Unitarians!"

By 4 p.m. the Negro groups had departed, and shortly thereafter so had the church women as well as the police.

Thus ended the tense struggle in Nashville between Negroes and merchants over the right of Negroes to eat with whites at lunch counters in stores where they were welcomed as customers for other goods.

Thus did Nashville become the first major city in the region traditionally known as the South to permit whites and blacks to eat together openly in public places.

For a couple of weeks after May 10, small groups of carefully selected Negroes continued these controlled sit-ins until by the end of the month, all controls were off and Negroes came and went as they pleased—and in any numbers they pleased.

By mid-June, the last downtown store which had been a sit-in target in preceding months, quietly decided to go along with the rest. All of this has taken place without a single incident of resistance.

BACKGROUND

The background, superficially at least, appeared conducive to anything but a successful settlement.

Sporadic violence and near-violence had swirled about the downtown area in February and early March when Negro students staged massive sit-ins and were arrested in massive numbers.

A report of the bi-racial committee established by Mayor Ben West was openly rejected by the Negro leaders and covertly rejected by the merchants. This committee recommended on April 5th that the merchants divide their lunch counters into two sections, one for whites and one for those who wanted to eat in integrated fashion. This was to be operated on a 90 day trial basis.

The committee also recommended that if no further demonstrations by Negro students occurred during the trial period all cases against them (well over 100) resulting from the February and early March sit-in period should be dismissed.

A final recommendation by the committee was the creation by the mayor of a permanent bi-racial committee with the function of studying and making recommendations on any racial problems that might develop in the community.

Principal objection to the recommendations from the student protest movement and the Nashville Christian Leadership Council:

"The plan . . . ignores the moral issues involved in the struggle for the realization of human rights. The . . . recommendation in actuality is a plan of segregation . . . Our concern is that segrega-

tion be removed entirely whether it is the segregation of the Negro or white customers. The suggestion of a restricted area involves the same stigma of which we are earnestly seeking to rid the community . . ."

The merchants put it this way:

"The merchants of Nashville have been placed in the unenviable position of deciding on a social practice which will be a radical change in the custom of our community. The very nature of our business is such that it is most impractical for a small group of stores to assume the role of leading such a social change . . . Obviously a decision of this scope cannot and should not be hastily made by the stores involved."

To anyone keeping up with reports of developments in the sit-in movement, however, it became clear the merchants' position was unenviable because of another, perhaps more important reason.

"ECONOMIC WITHDRAWAL"

On April 4, as a matter of fact, it was reported for the first time that Negroes in large numbers were boycotting all stores in the downtown shopping area, including those without lunch counters.

The Negroes had agreed to refrain from sit-in demonstrations during the period the mayor's committee was studying the situation but this did not mean they could not exert pressure in other ways. As one of the Negro leaders said later, "We had considered an economic boycott as a methodology and probably would have used it if it had not started elsewhere. But we were planning on this as our ultimate weapon. We still wanted to dramatize the moral issue through the sit-ins."

The first public notice of the boycott came from Dr. Vivian Henderson, professor of economics at Fisk University. Speaking to more than 500 Negroes gathered to discuss the sit-ins at the Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist church, Henderson asked:

"If there is anybody here who has not spent any money downtown in the last two weeks, stand up."

Almost the entire audience stood.

Referring to the boycott once as "our saving program," and later as "an economic withdrawl," Henderson identified for those who wanted to see, the basic strength of the movement. Referring to a hypothetical charge that economic boycotts are destructive, he said:

"This is not a boycott to club men down. This is an economic withdrawal against evil. To destroy radical evil, you have to be radically good. It is radical evil that rules this town and it will take radical good to break it."

Thus the leaders of the sit-in movement, which is solidly based on a moral concept in their eyes, threw the cloak of morality around their most powerful weapon.

The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, chairman of the Christian Leadership Council and without doubt the most influential Negro in the sit-in movement, said the boycott presented a real problem of interpretation for the leadership.

"If you are fighting out a moral issue," he said later, "you have to stay on firm moral grounds. Our ground for the boycott was simply that it is morally indefensible for Negroes to cooperate with a system we consider evil and which we are trying to change."

Rev. Smith said quite a few Negroes did not grasp this point and used the boycott as a means of striking back at the white community for real or imagined trouble in the past.

No one wil say just exactly how or when the boycott started. The most persistent report is that it started as a result of conversation between four ladies at a bridge party. It was decided, according to the report, that each person present should telephone 10

friends and ask them to boycott the entire downtown shopping area until the sit-in controversy was settled in favor of the Negroes

Although the beginning of the boycott remains somewhat vague, its impact has been clearly defined.

Through daily and maximum use of "our wire service," as Negro leaders playfully call Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, the boycott was maintained for approximately seven weeks at about 98 per cent efficiency. This estimate is one the downtown merchants agree with wholeheartedly.

IMPACT ON DOWNTOWN

The impact on the downtown stores was a powerful one. First, the downtown shopping area in general has been plagued with a metropolitan area illness common to the nation—severe competition from suburban shopping centers.

On top of this, the merchants discovered customers from their shopping area, roughly those within a 75 mile radius of Nashville, were staying away as long as conditions downtown remained unsettled as a result of the sit-ins.

Said one of the city's top merchants: "This business from outside of Nashville represents about 20 per cent of the total. It is a business you cannot afford to loose."

Another factor compounding the plight of the downtown merchants was unseasonably cold weather.

"There is no business more sensitive to weather conditions than that of retailing in a department or variety store," said an official of a large department store. "If conditions are calm and normal, you can usually just get by when sales fall off because of weather. But when conditions are as they were during this period, you haven't got a chance."

The absence of Negro customers who spend about $7,000,000 annually downtown, had varying results. In one department store, Harveys, this represented 12 to 15 per cent of their business. At Cain-Sloan, a branch of Allied Stores, Inc., Negro customers represent approximately five per cent of the store's business.

With customers in general shopping elsewhere and those who did go downtown generally staying away from lunch counters, the variety stores were severely damaged.

Reliable sources indicate that the food business in such stores as Woolworth's, Kress, McClellan and Walgreen runs as high as 40 per cent of total sales and sometimes as high as 50 per cent of the gross profit.

The boycott also effected businesses not involved in the sit-ins.

The owners and operators of small stores which had no lunch counters and which had reputations of fine service for Negro customers discovered they were in the same economic boat as their colleagues at stores directly involved.

The transit company which relies largely on Negro customers for its successful operation, discovered its business dwindling seriously.

Parking lots, for the first time in months, were not posting their usual "Sorry, No Room" signs.

The city's two newspapers anxiously kept their eyes on advertising lineage figures which showed signs of dropping.

"The combination of the boycott and the effect of unsettled conditions and bad weather were just too much," said one merchant. "To most of us this whole business of sit-ins was an economic problem. We knew and admitted the immorality of segregation. But we also felt, and felt strongly, any integration would keep many of our regular white customers away. We felt integration would be more harmful to our businesses than segregation as long as the community apparently felt the way it did on the issue.

"But as time passed," he continued, "we had to balance off a known economic loss as a result of the sit-ins and boycott against

an unknown and indefineable loss if we integrated. The known loss soon became too great. We had to change whether we wanted to or not."

The vice president of one of the two department stores involved in the sit-ins, who acted as chief negotiator for the merchants, said the merchants felt they could not risk integration until there was evidence the community would go along with it.

He and other merchants felt letdown by the city's white leadership during the crisis.

"The Chamber of Commerce will go all out to keep the baseball team here," said one of the merchants, "but they didn't do a damned thing to help this situation even though they knew we were having the economic hell being beat out of the downtown area."

Another merchant was sharply critical of the press for refusing to take any leadership on the sit-in issue as it did during the school integration crisis.

"Regardless of the differing editorial views the papers have," he said, "they did pave the way for acceptance of school integration."

The negotiator for the merchants put it this way:

"Suddenly, overnight, seven of the principal stores of this city found themselves put in the position of seeming to be immoral because of our segregated lunch counters even though the movie houses are segregated. We found ourselves alone."

NEGOTIATIONS

It was clearly up to the merchants and Negro leaders to get together and work out a settlement after both sides refused to accept the recommendations of the mayor's bi-racial committee.

This was quickly arranged and negotiating committees were established for both sides. The merchants made two conditions regarding future negotiations. The first was that the negotiators for the Negroes be representative of the Negro community as well as of the sit-in movement, and that no white persons be allowed on the sit-in negotiating team.

Said one of the merchants:

"We made these requests for two reasons. We discovered, much to our surprise, the Negro members of the mayor's bi-racial committee although both were university presidents, were not representative of the Negro community. We also discovered that whenever any white persons joined the Negroes in negotiation, they started preaching to us about the morality of the question. We didn't need anybody to orate to us about that."

This was readily agreed to by the Negroes. The result, a four member negotiating team was formed. On it were two student leaders of the sit-in movement, Rev. Smith and Mr. Coyness Ennix, a Negro attorney and the sole Negro member of the city school board.

It was also agreed that the report of the mayor's committee should at least be used as a starting point for the new negotiations.

The first talk was held in the second week of April. Two more formal negotiating sessions, each about 10 days apart, were necessary before the settlement was reached. These sessions were also supplemented by informal talks between Rev. Smith and Mr. Greenfield Pitts, vice president of Harveys and chief negotiator for the merchants.

Said Pitts: "We were pretty well agreed among the merchants that we would have to cooperate with the inevitable."

Said Rev. Smith: "When they expressed this view, we immediately suggested that if they recognized it as inevitable, wouldn't it be better for all to start planning for it now. They agreed. This was the big battle for we had finally gotten together on the what of the situation but now the how."

Pitts and Smith agree that the next major obstacle overcome in the negotiations was that of accepting the suggestion by the Negroes

that the first sit-ins be executed under controlled circumstances by carefully selected, well disciplined Negro groups.

OUTSIDE EVENTS

The two negotiators also agree that two outside events at this time had a powerful influence on the position of each side in the settlement conferences.

The first was the bombing of the home of Mr. Z. Alexander Looby, an attorney and one of Nashville's two Negro city councilmen.

Perhaps the most respected and powerful Negro in Nashville, Mr. Looby made it clear he believed the bombing was "very definitely connected with the sit-in controversey," for he was the chief of the battery of Negro attorneys defending Negro students arrested as a result of the movement.

"I think this act did more to change the climate of community opinion than any other single factor," said Pitts. "It more or less eliminated any possibility of community acceptance, or tolerance, of violence in the downtown area as a result of integrating the lunch counters."

The second event was a speech delivered here by Rev. Martin Luther King which gave eloquent evidence of the strength of this sit-in movement, a movement that has united the Negro community here as never before. In a direct reference to the Looby bombing and other acts of violence against Negroes during the sit-ins, Rev. King said:

"We will meet the capacity to inflict suffering with the capacity to endure suffering. We will say, do what you will to us but we will wear you down by our capacity to suffer."

In the beginning, said one merchant, "we believed this was largely a student affair and quite possibly one that was led and organized by outsiders, students from the North and East.

"We learned differently after the boycott got underway," he said, "for our customers, were not the student types. They were the Negro men and women of Nashville who live here, work here. We got an inkling of how deep their feelings were when 4000 of them marched in Nashville."

COMMUNITY REACTIONS

During this time the merchants got a hint that community feeling might not be so opposed to the change the Negroes were seeking.

Although they are firmly convinced true community sentiment is seldom expressed in letters from customers, they felt that the absence of strong support in their stand for continued segregation from various local racist organizations was a hopeful sign.

They also took note of the fact that a reasonably large bloc of persons from the intellectual community were boycotting the stores in sympathy with the Negro cause.

And finally, they took note of a meeting sponsored by The Nashville Community Relations Conference on March 30-31 devoted to a study of race relations in general and the sit-in movement in particular.

This meeting brought out over 500 people two separate nights for speeches and discussions on the subject.

"You can't count on those things too much," said one of the merchants directly involved in the sit-ins, "but it does make you feel good to know there are at least 500 folks here who are willing to talk about it in public. And you do get some strength, as well as information, from this kind of meeting."

"THE NASHVILLE PLAN"

Toward the end of the first week of May, the negotiators met again and laid out the detailed plans for settlement of the sit-in crisis.

The plan was simple. The small groups of carefully selected Ne-

groes, all well disciplined in the art of non-violent action, would enter the stores on a certain day known in advance to the merchants. The merchants would have their employes fully prepared for the event and also have adequate police in hand to take care of any trouble that might develop.

The sit-ins would continue in this controlled fashion for a couple of weeks and then all controls would be taken off. Representatives of the merchants and Negroes would meet to evaluate the integration movement.

Although one of the stores involved in the sit-ins declined to join the others in the settlement, the Negroes agreed to refrain from any further demonstrations downtown for "a reasonable period of time." The boycott on this particular store, Grant's, was maintained. Grant's opened its lunch counters to Negroes on an integrated basis on June 8th.

The press and other communications media was to be informed of the settlement and accurate, non-sensational coverage was to be requested. Apparently due to misunderstanding about this provision of the agreement, the press was requested by the merchants to ignore the development completely.

This request was honored and the only break in it came when the press service stories about the lunch counter integration was piped back into Nashville via network television newscasts.

The result: The only local notice of this massive social change in Nashville appeared in a brief story buried inside *The Nashville Tennessean*. Two or three other minor stories about the change appeared after that in *The Tennessean* but that was all.

LOOSE ENDS

Now that a successful solution of the sit-in controversey has been achieved in Nashville, only a few loose ends need to be tied up.

The question of the disposition of cases against Negro students involved in the sit-ins appears to be on the way to solution. On June 13, City Judge Andrew Doyle retired cases against 63 students, all arising from sit-in demonstrations. Most of these cases involved charges of refusing to obey a fire marshal's order when he told them to leave bus terminal lunch rooms.

There are 80 students still charged with conspiracy to obstruct trade. The district attorney general has said he will bring four of these cases before the grand jury "soon."

While no member of the attorney general's staff will be quoted by name, it is reliably reported these cases will probably be disposed of in a fashion similar to those that were before Judge Doyle.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE SIT-IN

One of the most interesting sidelights to the sit-in controversey in Nashville is the way it speeded up the hiring of Negroes as white collar workers in a few downtown stores.

This subject came up, Rev. Smith said, as the boycott was biting hard into the resources of the smaller merchants and those who had no lunch counters.

"Many of them came to us to see if we could do anything to relieve their situation," Rev. Smith said. "We asked each of them three questions. Had they done anything to help resolve the sit-in controversy? What had their policies been toward serving Negro customers? What were their policies about hiring Negro employes?"

The first two questions were easy to answer, said Rev. Smith, for most of them had policies of serving Negro customers and most of them had at least been talking about settling the sit-ins through integration. It was the third question that had the hooker in it.

One small merchant said he had a Negro employe who had waited on his customers for years and the only distinction between her and his other employes was that she wore a smock.

It was suggested the smock be removed. The suggestion was ac-

cepted and the Negro woman is now waiting on white customers in desmocked style.

Her employer is still somewhat disturbed over the whole thing, not because he objects to Negro employes but simply because he is afraid of the effect it might have on this particular woman.

"She is a friendly country woman," he said, "who is deathly afraid of such things as thunder. She runs to the basement when we have a storm. Lord only knows where she'll run if she ever learns she has become a social symbol!"

From all indications, the integration of the lunch counters has been entirely successful. At an evaluation session June 15, the merchants told representatives of the Negroes they (the merchants) had been wrong in predicting dire consequences to integration.

They reported food service had fallen off slightly in the stores and that a few employes had quit rather than work in an integrated lunch room.

They also reported, however, merchandise sales were booming and there was no indication the integration of the lunch counters was interfering with this most important source of revenue for retailers.

So the often fearsome, sometimes violent struggle of the Negroes for the right to eat downtown as well as buy downtown has ended —not with a bang or whimper but with the pleasing sound of cash registers ringing up sales.

ANALYSIS

It is doubtful if there has been any single development in the field of race relations that has caused as much confusion, and concern as the lunch counter sit-in movement.

Herewith follows a brief analysis of the reasons for this confusion and concern, based on interviews with both white and Negro persons intimately involved in the movement as antagonists, as well as interviews with members of both races who have watched from the sidelines.

WHITE SOUTHERNERS

If the white southerner is confused and concerned over the sit-in movement, he has every right to be. For what this movement has brought about stands in direct contradiction to everything he has believed or been told to believe about the Negro.

For example, the Negro student and the Negro adult who have participated in the sit-in movement has shattered (or is shattering) the mental image of the Negro held by the average white southerner.

This is confusing, because he has believed that the Negro is fundamentally a foot-shuffling, hat-doffing, always smiling person. He is happiest when allowed to roam undisciplined through his community, content with handouts (material, political and philosophical) from his white "boss."

This is what has been taught by his parents and, until recently, in his schools. This is the image implicit in the strictly segregated society.

It is understandable, therefore, that the average white southerner is puzzled when he finds himself confronted by the Negro of the sit-in movement—the neatly dressed, quiet spoken, articulate and determined person who is assuming leadership among southern Negroes in general.

The white southerner is confused also when he discovers that the local Negro is dead serious about the sit-in movement and his present effort to secure the right to eat in unsegregated style at lunch counters.

He has been told, for instance, that the Negro in his own community is fairly well satisfied with his lot in life and acts up only when he is stirred up by "outsiders."

If there is any single piece of evidence that has laid bare

this fallacy, it is the success of the Negro boycott of downtown stores in Nashville.

This boycott was not started by outsiders nor was it maintained by outsiders. It was executed by the Nashville Negro for the Nashville Negro and any attempt to charge anyone else for its responsibility is indulging in wishful thinking.

"STUDENT MOVEMENT"

This boycott, incidentally, also destroyed another concept about the sit-ins widely held by southerners, the concept that the sit-in was purely a student movement, unsupported and unrecognized by responsible adults in the local Negro community.

It is not the students in any community who command the bulk of Negro purchasing power, particularly those students in any given sit-in movement who happen to come from out of town. This purchasing power is controlled, as in the white communities, by Negro adults and largely by the housewives.

The concern of the white southerner, particularly the person who prior to the sit-ins considered himself liberal in racial matters, is the Negro state of mind implied by the sit-in movement.

Until now, many white persons have been willing, indeed anxious to work for the rights of the Negro through the time honored procedures of a legal system.

Until now, many Negroes in the South that have been willing to go along with this method of securing the rights they feel due them.

But the Negro of the sit-in movement, and in the case of Nashville at least, this means the Nashville Negro, is not content with this system any longer.

In his eyes this has resulted in a philosophy which declares they will receive rights given to them by white persons in areas defined by white persons at times specified by white persons.

To illustrate this they point to the fact that although the United States Supreme Court declared racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional six years ago, white communities in general have done very little to implement this ruling.

As another illustration, they point to speeches by southern liberals which, invariably, use the verb "to give" in reference to Negro rights.

So in a real sense, the sit-in movement represents a challenge to the white man's system of order.

THE PARADOX

It is, paradoxically, a clash of two separate liberal movements, one white and one black.

The white movement has with few variations the same goal; that of seeing the Negro acquire full rights but by a legalistic method, at a time established by the whites, and in areas fairly limited to the public governmental field.

The black liberal movement has selected a revolutionary, social method to seek rights on its own speeded up timetable, and in areas which are public in the social sense as well as those which are public in the governmental sense.

This has disturbed the white liberal in the South, so much so that many of them have said, in effect "I've been with you people for years, tried to get you the rights you deserve, but I don't know about this thing you're doing now. I can see little difference between this sit-in movement and the civil disobedience it involves, and the way the segregationists caused trouble when they interfered with school desegregation."

To this, the Negro points out that those who have participated in the sit-ins have not once violated the order of a community, that disorder has been caused by white persons objecting to the sit-ins.

To criticize the participant of the sit-in in the same breath one uses to criticize the segregationist, say the Negroes, is to equate one

who risks a community's order to seek justice with one who violates a community's order to preserve injustice.

THE FUTURE

Thus the impact of the sit-ins in the South.

What about the future?

There is every reason to believe the sit-in will become the Negroes' weapon of choice, wherever it can be applied, in their future efforts to secure social, as well as legal, rights wherever a public activity is involved.

For example, it will be the weapon of choice when Negroes extend their drive for eating facilities to restaurants and it will be the weapon of choice when they begin their effort to destroy segregation barriers in the movie houses and other parts of the entertainment field.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility that it will be the weapon of choice when the Negroes seek access to the major hotels in southern cities, access for purposes of lodging as well as eating.

Wherever the sit-in is used, it will always carry with it the threat of economic boycott. And there is no reason for any person to believe that the boycott, the Negroes' utlimate weapon, will not be used when it is considered necessary. It was used against segregated buses in Montgomery, Alabama, and against white merchants in nearby Tuskegee. It has now been used with decisive success against merchants in a large city, Nashville.

The sit-in and the economic boycott are the surest signs that a new era of race relations in the South is underway. They are signs that there is a deep conviction among Negroes that they can wait no longer in starting programs to achieve what they consider to be their rights.

The fact that the movement is church oriented gives it a rich spiritual quality and a solid moral basis in the eyes of the Negro.

The fact that the movement's leaders have been able to show the Negro he is an economic force in any community, gives the movement power.

The fact that the leaders of the movement are generally a younger, better educated group than the leaders of past years, gives the movement the knowledge of organizing and using its power.

The strength and success of the movement, in the long run, rests entirely on the strength, physical as well as moral and mental, of the Negroes who participate in it.

So far, they have shown an almost limitless capacity to endure harm and pressure of various sorts used to thwart their efforts. There is no reason to believe this capacity will diminish as time passes.

To the white person who still refuses to accept this movement as anything more than a student panty raid type affair on grounds that his house servant says she doesn't believe the sit-in is a good idea, it may be suggested that what the house servant says while on duty and subject to immediate economic pressure (being fired) is more often than not considerably different from what this person says away from work. The servant may not be able to participate in a sit-in but he is as adept as any other person in using the telephone.

These are the facts of the sit-in movement. Whether one likes them or agrees with them makes no difference. This is a movement that has deep roots and that is spread through the region.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

THIS I BELIEVE

By: Van Buren Long, Chairman of the Chesterfield County Citizens' Committee*

God is a God of history. This I believe. The rise and fall of kingdoms, of empires, and of nations are decreed by God. Babylon, Media, Persia, Greece, and Rome were used by God in His divine plan. Feudalism, the "divine right of kings", and all other past systems of government declared the Glory of God. The present-day struggle between communism and democracy will show forth His handiwork. In this struggle, you, our elected representatives, have a grave and great responibility to our God, our World and our nation. In the Parable of the Talents (Matthew 25: 14-29), each was given talents according to his ability. Similarly, you are given talents according to your ability. I am given talents according to my ability, and you and I must, upon the return of our Master, give an account of the use to which we have put our talents. We will have to answer such questions as, "How did you use your talents in the struggle between management and labor?" How did you use your talents in upholding law and order as decreed by the highest court in the nation?" "What will our answer be?" Each of us must determine the answer for himself. By the Grace of God, may the Master upon His return say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" An account must be given the master upon his return. This I Believe.

Passive resistance must be on the right side--it won out in India, and it is winning here. Are we children of God if we cannot witness together? It is the Spirit Himself bearing witness with our spirits that we are children of God. In Romans 8:16, Christ commanded His followers to turn the other cheek. This is passive resistance. The "sit-in", the "kneel-in", the "swim-in"--all are decreed by our loving Father to bring His children to a better understanding of each other. This I Believe.

Prejudice and tradition demand that we all be American citizens but along two parallel lines. The line along which the white man moves is that of a master. The line along which the Negro moves is that of a servant. And just as parallel lines in mathematics can touch each other only at a point of infinity, so must the Negro and the white man come in contact with each other only in relation of servant and master. Natural human desires and reactions have at times forced the contact of these lines at points other than the traditional point, but with what tragic results! Kindred cannot claim kindred; fathers and mothers must deny and hate their own flesh and blood; neighbors cannot be neighborly; children of God cannot witness together in His name. Both the Negro and the white man are suffering in the vicious grasp of prejudice and tradition. This I Believe!

In courts, so-called justice is often dealt according to color. In employment, the Negro is too often hired according to his race rather than by merit. Under this system, white labor suffers also because there is always the threat of the Negro being given the white laborer's job. The denial to the Negro of a chance to develop his ability by means of a first-class education is causing untold harm to our nation. How often may our nation have lost the chance of developing other Negro citizens of the caliber of George Washington Carver, the peanut wizard, Booker T. Washington, the great educator, or Dr. Drew, father of the Blood Bank! Until the parallels set up by prejudice and tradition are removed and every man, woman, and child moves along the same line, there will be no peace and harmony. And God who gave His only Son that men might dwell together in love, will not rest upon His throne. This I Believe.

Since the Negroes of Chesterfield County have been taking an active part in politics, the county has been within the folds of the Democractic Party. However, the Negro in Chesterfield County has shared very few spoils of victory. His share of federal, state, and county

(over)

jobs has been very limited. The Negro has had very little consideration in the obtaining of new industry for the state.

The Negroes of Chesterfield County will support the candidate who lives and deals closest to the precepts laid down by Jesus Christ. THIS I BELIEVE.

*Mr. Long, as one of approximately 50 witnesses, was one of two negroes who appeared before the annual South Carolina Congressional Delegation Meeting in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol on Friday, November 10, 1961. This is a copy of the statement he made.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

A Layman's View of Social Change

By Richard Archie Ellis
Minister, First Baptist Church,
Columbia, South Carolina

Keynote Address of the South Carolina Social Welfare Forum, held March 9-10, 1961, Columbia, S. C.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Published by the Forum in Cooperation with the Christian Action Council

Since the Annual Meeting last March, many requests have been received for copies of the very stimulating speech made by Dr. R. Archie Ellis at the opening plenary session. Dr. Ellis who is minister at the First Baptist Church in Columbia spoke on "The Layman's View of Social Change".

Because of the many requests received, the Christian Action Council joins with the South Carolina Social Welfare Forum in bringing this speech to the public. Dr. Ellis has been for a long time closely identified with both groups.

Ben Crum, President
S. C. Social Welfare Forum

A LAYMAN'S* VIEW OF SOCIAL CHANGE

When Adam and Eve were leaving the Garden of Eden, so unrecorded "tradition" has it, Adam said, "Darling, we're living in a changing world!" Modern decendants of Adam have summarized man's history in this phrase, "The only thing that is permanent is change."

In special, vivid and dramatic ways, men and women today are having to accept and adjust to changes more swift and extensive than ever before. As South Carolinians, we are part and parcel of these world currents and events. It is essential that leaders in our state today, and certainly the moral and social welfare leaders, strive to understand the facts and meaning of the "rapid social change" taking place about us and of which we are an integral part. We must help provide the leadership that will make it incorrect for it to be said of us in the future, as it has correctly been said in the past, that the Southerner has a "remarkable capacity for unreality, which still enables him to hold out against the logic of arguments and events." (quoted in Nicholls, **Southern Tradition and Regional Progress,** pxii).

I. Aware of the reality of our changing world, **there are three assumptions about social change** which are essential for our understanding of it.

FIRST, not all social change is good for human welfare or for a society. There is nothing "absolute" about it that says all such change is "progress."

---

* **Layman is here used as distinguished from professional Social Worker.**

Without exploring this in detail, we can be sure of the truth of this statement. For example, our state's efforts to "keep out" irresponsible, "fly-by-night" industries puts the finger on one kind of industrial change that is costly and detrimental.

SECOND, the direction of social change is **not pre-determined.** The changes in our state, and in the South, give a lie to the theory that "weather", as some have said, is the determining factor. Here it can be "ninety degrees in the shade". and men still produce economic progress. Nevertheless, we must understand that there is no one factor and no one goal to which change in human society inevitably takes us.

Illustrations abound of tragic human blunders, however, when this is not understood. For example, the **Nazi Party in Germany** interpreted "race" as the main determiner of change and "Jews" as the "race" undermining all human progress. Therefore, they "declare war on the Ten Commandments", a Jewish contribution to history, and sought to solve, once and for all, the "Jewish contribution to history, and sought to solve, once and for all, the "Jewish question" by killing all Jews. Adolph Eichmann, soon to be tried in Israeli, along with his boss Adolph Hitler, will be names in history as ignonmious as Judas Iscariot. They tried to **re-direct life** backward; to change the course of human ideals and history to a pre-Christian, pagan "jungle" of values.

Soviet Communism's challenge to the Free World today is based on the assumption that the world is not "free", that a man's stomach controls both his head

and his heart. Khrushchev's "brag" that Communism will "bury" the rest of us is, in fact, based on a vital religious conviction: the religion of economic determinism. And here let us always keep in mind that Communism is dangerous, not because it is anti-religious, but because it is religious and because it worships false gods with a dedication, determination, and dynamism that put to shame our worship of the True God. Communists today, are in fact, involved in a religious crusade, winning "converts" under the guise of human justice while **re-directing society to the conformism and the tight-control of a cave-man's world,** believing that the only "god" is "economics."

Closer home is still another example. **One hundred years ago our forefathers** in the South, assuming that the "perfect" society had been achieved, endeavored to stop all change. As we anticipate, and gladly participate in, economic and social changes in our midst, we must realize that our American "cold-war," 1840-1860, and "shooting-war," 1860-1865, was to a large extent a fight for a static, unchanging society. On March 4, 1850, John C. Calhoun's speech to Congress, at a time of severe conflict, was concerned only with the safety of an "unchanging South based on slavery." (quoted by Clement Eaton. **History of The Old South, p. 542).**

No one factor controls history, no matter how sincerely or fanatically held; no one goal pre-determinedly beckons social change, no matter how "religious" its devotees; no "still" shot, taken from the moving pictures of change, will last forever even though patriots fight and die for it.

THIRD, social change is not **all** good. It is "generally agreed", according to those leaders who in 1956 took part in the first Southern Assembly, that the "only way per capita income in the South can be increased is through industrialization." And, we are seeing this come about; **and it is good,** for more of our people in the South are getting the financial means to obtain more of the material needs for a healthy existence.

However, a study of one Metropolitan area in the South, quoted in a mimeographed statement of "Carolinas United," Charlotte, N. C. indicated the following:

For an increase in population of **2,200 people each month,** there are added to the community:

24 juvenile delinquents
7 divorcees
7 illegitimate children
156 emotionally disturbed
6 mentally retarded
35 alcoholics

Part of these changes also mean the break-up of our rural "way of life". **In decline** will be the close intimacy between neighbors, fierce sense of dependence, strong sense of "right and wrong".

New problems will be found on our "moral landscape," as is illustrated in the current stepped-up program for **legalized gambling.** Some people think this is an inevitable development in "tourism." **Incidentally,** this is one incipient problem in which social workers, I am sure, are and certainly should be most vitally concerned. This is pointed out in a study of parimutuel gambling at horse races **in Rhode Island** which said:

"When you get the whole story from social agencies, banks, loan companies, and police officials, this is gold that does not glisten. The other side of this golden coin is deeply engraved with personal tragedies, delinquencies, embezzlements, even suicides . . . . Embezzlements and defalcations from local banking and loan institutions were traceable to horse racing . . . . during the past ten years more than 20 per cent of the towns and cities of the state have suffered major embezzlements by officials either charged with collections or safe-keeping of public funds. Embezzlement is one of the commoner crimes in Rhode Island. The equally common explanation is "I played the races" . . . . Almost anyone you talk with in Rhode Island can tell you of instances where marriages have been shattered, homes and businesses lost by those infected with the deadly virus . . . The immediate effect of the racing season is felt more directly by the butcher, the grocery-man, the baker, who must "carry" many of his customers for months until they have made up their losses at the tracks . . . ." (Thomas E. Murphy in The Hartford, Conn., COURANT, quoted in "Information Bulletin," Va. Church Temperance Council.)

While accepting the proposition that social changes will be greatly stepped up in our current industrial development, that most of the changes can be beneficial though not all of them "good," it is also clear that there will be some conflict. We should not try to keep back change just because some people will be dismayed, some vested interests disturbed, or some deeply held prejudices violated.

Special change will affect the whole

of our society: we cannot pick and choose what is to be changed. In "spots" it can be encouraged or hindered but the process will affect the total of society: its structure, its procedures and the values by which the people live. In these days. therefore, all of us need to learn "by heart" and comprehend in mind the AA Prayer: "God, grant us serenity so that we will have the courage to change what can be changed, patience to accept what cannot be changed, and the wisdom to know the difference."

II. **As participants in these current social changes in our region and state,** we might well ponder these words of a young journalist in the years following the Reconstruction era. These words of Walter Hines Page, though not "heard" by his contemporaries, might well be our "call to greatness" today:

"We **look forward** to a golden age that we may surely help to bring, not back to one that never was."

Yet in the depths which these changes will bring we are aware that we are the inheritors of two points of view from the days of Reconstruction:

That of Robert E. Lee, who counseled: "Abandon all these local animosities and make your sons American.," and that of another Confederate, General Jubal Early, who proclaimed this dictum of the "unreconstructed Rebel":

"The Confederate who has deserted since the war is infinitely worse than one who deserted during the war."

Just what is the current situation in regard to the "golden age that we may surely help to bring"?

A. **"Industrialization"** is the key to the underlying and basic economic changes now taking place in our state. This is a "part of the whole" of international and national, social and political changes, and in part, a response to some of them.

Essential aspects of these economic changes are seen in these factors:

1. Industries developing at the rate of nearly **$5 million per week** during the past fourteen years.
2. Balance of industry and agriculture; with 1958 showing for the first time in South Carolina's history as many people "gainfully employed" in industry as in agriculture.
3. Diversification of agriculture, with cattle and other rural crops replacing much cotton and tobacco.
4. Growth of an international seaport. This is vividly demonstrated in the fact that, on the average, one commercial vessel arrived at Charleston's South Carolina Port Authority every five hours, day and night, throughout the entire year. Of those 1,648 ships, 994 were foreign. Over the past ten years, the annual dollar value of imports and exports has more than tripled—from $66.8 million to $215.9 million, and ship arrivals have more than doubled.

The development of this South Carolina Ports Authority, moreover, is symbolic in two ways: (1) in the above facts, South Carolina is becoming more definitely a part of the world economic scene; (2) in the facts leading up to the $20 million bond issue necessary for developing the Ports Authority. there was "state" action in the legislature—no "up-country" versus "low-country" bickering. In this

international development of our ports, each South Carolinian is symbolically becoming a "world-citizen."

These economic changes still leave us a long way to go. While there is some diversity in industry, South Carolina is still essentially a "one-industry state." For example, there was as much expansion in textiles from 1945-1960 ($462.5 million) as in all other products combined ($465.5 million). Neither does the diversification, as yet, include any "heavy" industry, in which one important criteria, value added by manufacture, is greatest.

Certain aspects of industrialization, such as automation, decreased working hours, early retirement, have not "hit" us as greatly, as yet, as in some other sections.

B. The economic changes have been closely related to **population redistribution** in South Carolina, as in other parts of the nation. While the details of the 1960 census are not yet available, there is little doubt that they will show that there are fewer tenant-farmers. more people moving to urban areas, a smaller per centage of Negroes in the total population and a much greater out-migration from the state of Negroes than whites. Basic to our situation is this population fact, which is a "connector" between economics and education: that South Carolina has a much higher ratio of "children to be educated" to "adults of productive age and sex" than the national average.

C. Education

Affecting immediately more people than any other aspect of social change in South

Carolina have been the developments in public education. The primary thrust of this growth has been this: the state's responsibility to provide educational opportunity for all its children.*

This development has recently been "spelled out" by an official (Mr. Coley Seaborn) of the State Department of Education. In an informative speech he points out that the public school legislation of **1907** began state support for high schools; of **1924** guaranteed a seven-month term for every child in the state, first major step in direction of equalizing educational opportunity on a state-wide level; of **1944** saw expansion to twelve-year system begun; of **1945** set forth a new plan for certification of teachers, with teachers classified for state aid purposes. (Incidentally, at that time only **60.3 per cent** of teachers were college graduates compared to 92 per cent at present.); of **1951 authorized** the consolidation of school districts, financial assistance by the state for school building, and the state assumed total cost of public school transportation.

*** According to a State Department report, February, 1961, are these statistics:**

(1) 1959-60—610,099 children enrolled in South Carolina public schools (almost a 10,000 increase over previous school year).

(2) This is over one-fourth of total population in South Carolina.

(3) South Carolina has more school children per thousand population than any state except Alaska.

(4) Per capita income of our state near bottom, 58% of national average.

(5) South Carolina is near top in per centage of personal income spent for support of public schools: 1957-58 in South Carolina, 3.9% of national average 3.3%.

These developments are significant and our political leaders should be complimented for these achievements. The unfortunate thing is that our legislators did not have the support and insistence of the public to do over fifty years what should have been done in developing the schools for Negro as well as white. As Mr. Byrnes said when the 1951 bills were being considered, that we should do this now because it is right, and also because now we have to do what should have been done over the past fifty years in order to maintain a segregated public school system.

At three points the lag in educational opportunities for Negroes, now being overcome, has been very noticeable. First, state diplomas for high school graduates were established for whites in 1910, but it was not until 1930 that such diplomas were possible of being attained by Negroes. Second, transportation to schools was not available for Negroes on any extensive basis until after 1951. Previous to that time, there had been many one to four teacher schools for Negroes, many situated fairly close to where the children lived. Nevertheless. the local school districts made very little serious effort to encourage school attendance by Negroes and finally in the 1951 "equalization" program this service was assumed by the state. Third, higher education for Negroes still lags. One competent historian of the South has pointed out that in 1950-51 there was $10½ million allocated by all southern states for Negro higher education, which amount was less than that allocated for the state white university, Louisiana State University. In South Carolina we

have now one state-supported Negro institution, compared with five for white students. In the 1960-61 **Appropriations Bill** were the following allocations:

NEGRO—State College	$ 1,527,000.00
WHITE—Total	$12,016,000.00
USC	$ 3,479,000
Citadel	$ 1,578,000
Clemson	$3 ,080,000
Winthrop	$ 1,389,000
Medical College	$ 2,490,000

There are "reasons" of course for this difference. Nevertheless, the fact is that nearly 40% of the high school students in South Carolina in 1960 were Negro, yet less than 15% of the state's contribution to higher education was for this group. Also while there is duplication of numerous special areas of higher education in the several white colleges, there are very few areas for special training at State College. We must confront ourselves with the great need to provide the advanced educational opportunities that will challenge and encourage the development of the most capable of all our students and provide ways for the employment of their skills and abilities to advance the welfare of all in our state.

We recognize, of course, that this consideration moves us to the point of our most crucial problem, both in the schools and in the state as a whole. What can we say of it?

Let us keep our sanity! For the most part, citizens of both races and officials of our state are to be complimented for their poise and calmness, but the days immediately ahead will determine to a large extent, how well we have planned

for this period of adjustment.

D. Religion

There has been a phenomenal increase in recent years in the numbers of South Carolinians formally belonging to the churches of our state. Since World War II this has been matched by tremendous building programs, not only in the suburbs where new churches have been established, but also in many of the rural and down-town city churches. Making this possible has been the increase in stewardship. In addition to providing funds for buildings and missions, these contributions have been devoted to strengthening and creating new institutions for social welfare. The facilities of the children's homes have been improved and have, in some instances, provided increased services.

"Homes for the Aging" have been the most significant recent development. Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have created new homes in the past ten years.

With new people moving into the state there has been growth in some of the smaller denominations, and aggressive programs by some of the Pentecostal and similar groups has meant considerable increase in their membership and churches. However, the old principle, "them that has, gits," has been noticeably operative in church membership, and the greatest actual increases have been in Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches.

Of particular relevance to the social witness and relevance of the churches has been the evolving and growing program of the Christian Action Council. This state-wide, inter-denominational agency not only makes possible some cooperation

and "talking" together by leaders of the various church groups in the state, but also provides a liaison service between the churches and social movements in the state. Its legislative report which is called "YOUR STATE HOUSE," for example, is a unique service for public-interested citizens as it reports on matters of common concern to all.

The increased membership of the churches, however, has not necessarily meant an increased vitality or relevance of Christians, or churches, in public affairs. We recognize here that the history of Christianity in this state has not, in general, encouraged such concern. Many of us hope, and there seem to be some indications, that there will be a stronger prophetic voice of the churches on issues vital to the moral and spiritual welfare of our citizens in the future. Strong our churches have been in evangelism and social service and missions—and stonger yet in these areas we need to be, but we must also become strong in spot-lighting the needs of our "neighbors" in our midst, stirring the waters of social conscience until healing comes.

E. Politics

In the "stirring of the social conscience," South Carolina ministers today will not be doing anything new in Christian tradition, merely giving expression in our own generation to the demands for justice and righteousness as the prophets did so long ago. It has been said, "If Amos should come today, I do not know where he would preach, but I suspect it would be from the court-house steps!" Politics, symbolized by the court-house, has been and remains a most

important aspect of the life of South Carolina. This power has been used many times for good, and we should know and compliment our leaders when this is the case.

Examples of beneficial political developments in recent years include the following: (1) the significant contributions of state govenment to the strengthening of public education, as has already been noted. (2) the maintenance of stability and solvency in state affairs is a source of gratitude to us all. (3) enlarging the scope of citizen participation in politics is of crucial importance, both in extending the ballot to the Negro citizens and in the potential two-party system.

It would be well just here to comment briefly on the last point. A Mississippi Congressman expressed the belief in 1955 that "one big change" in the politics of his state "is the increasing respectability of the Republican Party." This can also be said of South Carolina.

Continuing to list the favorable developments in South Carolina government will require noting, in the fourth place, achievements since Word War II in social welfare, such as the elimination of the "pardon racket" and the improvements in the state mental hospital. Governor Hollings' "State of the State Address" to the legislature this year gives very strong additional impetus to the further developements of this kind of social responsibility by our state government.

Fifth, also, in the operation of our state government there have been many studies for the improvement of various agencies, the Tax Commission and tax

policy, Insurance Department, State Developement Board, and the Legislative Council has become a most helpful technical adjunct for the legislators.

Some of the **weaknesses of "Traditional Politics,"** however, are still with us. These include the following legislative matters:

(a) "excessively" great power of the legislative body,

(b) lack of local autonomy on the county and municipal level,

(c) undue influence of a few key legislators and their co-workers,

(d) lack of response to public concerns in matters pertaining to social welfare,

Three related "general" weaknesses point the finger at each of us:

(a) continuance of "personal" politics, emphasizing the fact that we tend to vote on the basis of "person" without due regard to "issues";

(b) lack of a sense of social responsibility on the part of the public, interest in government or politics tending to be very weak and sporadic, except when some action or proposal hits a "nerve-center of vested interests",

(c) continued domination of the "race issue" in political and governmental affairs. A recent study of South Carolina politics states, sadly I think, that, "race has been, is and will be in the foreseeable future, the issue that dwarfs all others in the state."

The most crucial question in social change, in South Carolina, the South and the nation is reposed in this problem.

III. Well, "Watchman, what of the night?" Just as this question must be asked of the political and economic leaders of our world, it must be put especially to those of us in whose calling has been given the responsibility for social and moral leadership. We are, of course, all aware of the paradox of this moment in history: the time at which it is possible to provide for all men the material resources for healthful existence is the very time at which mankind has the destructive resources to destroy all men. As we live in a time which can be for us in South Carolina a prosperous new era, it can also be the time of increasing "darkness" in the world. Certainly, therefore, we want to be, and have been forced to become, "Citizens of the world". We must both understand all our problems and make all our decisions in light of the entire world situation. Yet, the point at which our decisions count most, where we can really exert our influence most helpfully, is right here in our own community and state.

As inheritors of the Judaic-Christian heritage, we take history with the utmost seriousness. We believe that it ultimately makes the greatest of difference as to how we use our influence and what decisions we make, RIGHT HERE, JUST NOW. We do believe that God is at work in our world, that He can be doing a "new thing", and that we can be His Servants and instruments of His hands.

Four suggestions this "watchman" would suggest to you other "watchmen" as we would seek to guide our state's social changes to that "golden age that we may surely help to bring."

FIRST, be aware of and sensitive to

the impact of all changes upon the social and moral welfare of each and every citizen in our society. This is, of course, more than any one of us can do. But it does focus on a most important criteria by which to judge all changes. It does, also, point to a significant contribution that can be made by the fellowship of those in Social Work, whose collective contribution can be just this kind of appraisal of the changes that take place in our midst.

SECOND, recognize the necessity for, and do everything possible, to create a "climate of opinion" that will make possible a continuing critical appraisal of the changes that occur. This will require both "facts" and the ability and freedom to discuss them. The modest allocation by the 1960 General Assembly for economic research is a beginning for factual and objective study that is direly needed by our citizens. The Christian Action Council, Carolinas United, and other church and civic groups are beginning to make needed surveys and studies that will point out the needs for and impact resulting from change. It is singularly unfortunate that in the early nineteen twenties the opportunity to establish an "Institute in Social Research" was turned down by our state university. Essential for an area of changes are the resources and facilities to study the facts of, and to plan for the needs of, social evolvement.

More important than knowledge of the facts of change, though, is the "climate of opinion" in which it is possible for such facts and their implications to be freely and frankly discussed. It is childish and irresponsible for the vocal protectors of local conditions to say, "Well,

if you don't like things here, move somewhere else. This is a free country!" Yes, and just because it is free, there should be the condition of freedom in which responsible persons can discuss together the changes that are being and ought to be made. As one of the writers in the recent anthology, THIS IS THE SOUTH (edited by Howard, p. 272), said:

> "It is a Southern contradiction that a region which prides itself, and rightfully, upon the individualism and independence of its people has never-the-less demanded of them a nearly blind conformity . . . "

It is this contradiction that must change!

Some of the leaders of this SOCIAL WELFARE FORUM eagerly hope, if I am rightly informed, that this annual conference can become one of the means through which this contradiction may be removed. With leaders from Social Work, church, business, government and all other areas of concern meeting together, hearing discussed the changes taking place all about us, and thinking together with honesty and frankness about what they mean for social welfare, in this way **this Forum** can make an immensely important contribution to real progress in South Carolina.

THIRD, Social Workers, who are the "technicians of social welfare", if you will permit this humble suggestion from an ally, should never be content with being "just technicians". The minister of necessity and desire spends most of his time in his priestly role of helping those in trouble or need of body or mind or spirit. But the pastor's prophetic role is also important and essential, not just in helping to cure the sick but in identifying

the "swamps" that need to be drained and motivating people so to act. Social workers also are essentially "helping persons." But, if you are working with a person who faces reality by "sticking her head in the sand", your role is not just to provide clean sand into which she can stick her head. That would be adjustment, but not to reality. Your role is to help persons face reality. In doing so you frequently find and identify conditions that need changing. Thus, like the minister, you also have both a "priestly" and "prophetic" function. And like the minister also, you never fulfill your responsibility by just contentedly "doing your job"—doing what you have to do by 5:00 p.m.

FOURTH, assume the burden of doing all in your power to strengthen the moral foundations of our society. Without a basic moral consensus, life in society is impossible, except as driven and guided by a Gestapo. The moral structures of our society are historically based on the Judeo-Christian faith and the democratic credo. They emphasize personal integrity, a sense of human dignity for all individuals, and the importance of social responsibility. Today these are being challenged, even in places they have become objects of scorn. Some of the "entertainment magazines," for example, are openly crusading for what we traditionally would term "pagan immorality". The motivational researchers, in advising the advertisers, frequently play on the theme of making "the consumer" feel right about doing and buying what the consumer "feels" he **ought not** to do or buy.

Some of the changes taking place about us undercut, and some push forward, the

values of personal integrity, human dignity, and social responsibility. However, these moral values are essential and must be preserved if the results of social change are to be of value or worth to the common good.

CONCLUSION

"Change and change, and never rest;
Not what we are, but what we hope for is best."

This couplet indicates our present condition—if fact and morale. In the midst of this changing world, we hope to make it better. The author of a recent significant book about economic progress in the South dedicated it in these words:

> "To my son, David, in the hope that he may know a better South because I lived, as I have known a better South because my father lived before me,"

Just as the Bible begins with creative change, with God creating order out of the elements, so the Bible ends with the happy anticipation of God's creating a "new heaven and a new earth." God is continually at work in the world for us, and He can be working in us and through us. As His servants, in hope, we can "look forward to a golden age that we may surely help to bring, not back to one that never was."

SOCIAL WELFARE FORUM

The Social Welfare Forum is a successor organization to the South Carolnia Conference of Social Work which grew out of the South Carolina Associated Charities and was founded in 1909. Dr. A. T. Jamison, prominent Baptist Clergyman and Superintendent of Connie Maxwell Children's Home, was a principal founder and first President.

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary, the entire membership of the Conference participated in planning for the future. It was decided to change from a Conference-type organization to a Forum. The work of the Forum is carried on by volunteers. A Board of Directors guide this Forum's activities between Annual Meetings and a number of standing Committees carry out the specialized undertakings.

It is a matter worthy of note that Dr. Jamison's successor at Connie Maxwell Children's Home, Dr. Sam Smith, also a prominent Baptist Leader and Social Worker, was President of the organization during the 50th Anniversary year.

The Forum, each year, provides an opportunity for the people throughout the State to discuss together some of our more pressing social problems and to bring to the appropriate authority recommendations for meeting these social needs. Topics featured at the 1961 Forum were: Care of the Aged; Protection of Children and Youth; Adequate Mental Health Facilities; Improved Adoption Laws; and Community Planning.

CHRISTIAN ACTION COUNCIL

The Christian Action Council is the "working arm" of the evangelical Protestant churches in South Carolina in the area of public affairs. Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Church of God, Pentecostal Holiness, Wesleyan Methodist, A.R.P., Disciples of Christ officially support and cooperate in this inter-church agency.

Dr. Neil Truesdell of Newberry, currently president, is in a succession of distinguished churchmen who have given leadership to the Council in the 30 years of its existence. The Rev. Howard G. McClain is the Council's Executive Director. Its office is at 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.

The Christian Action Council serves the churches and Christians in the state in the following ways:

(1) promotes educational programs relating to moral and civic problems;

(2) provides information about ethical issues involved in public affairs;

(3) assists churches and Christians through providing films, and other materials on Christian action;

(4) stimulates cooperative action by the churches on social and moral issues;

(5) aids denominations in the development of and promotion of their own programs of Christian Action.

A council that seeks—through fact-finding, discussion and action—to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

RICHMOND AREA CHAPTER

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EDWARD MEEKS GREGORY, President
520 North Boulevard, Richmond 20
ELgin 3-9730

MRS. L. WAYNE BATTY, Secretary-Treasurer
3003 Manor Drive, Richmond 28
ATlantic 8-7778

STATE COUNCIL OFFICE
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19
MIlton 9-0872

Dear Friend:

Like all of us, you are doubtless wondering what you can do to make a constructive contribution in the midst of the tensions and anxieties of our day.

There is one organization which you may not have considered which provides a meeting-ground and a bridge of understanding between white and Negro persons who are together seeking constructive ways of promoting the common welfare.

This organization is the Virginia Council on Human Relations. It is related to the Southern Regional Council. The president of the Richmond Area Chapter is Edward Meeks Gregory, curate at St. Marks and a lifetime resident of Richmond.

We believe you will find our activities interesting and highly stimulating. Our meetings bring a deeper understanding of ways and means to contribute effectively to some of the opportunities of the present hour. Our national leaders seem to be of one mind in calling us to make the most constructive efforts possible in this area of urgent need.

Annual dues are only $5 and provide, if desired, the valuable and informative magazine, New South, published by the Southern Regional Council, and the Council Newsletter.

A card is enclosed, offering an opportunity to register your interest in this helpful program. You will be notified of the next meeting where we hope to be able to welcome you into our fellowship.

Sincerely,

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Chairman, Membership Committee

The following persons join me in sending you this invitation:

Dr. & Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Dr. & Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
Mrs. Baker J. Cauthen
Mr. & Mrs. Bernardin F. Dabney
Dr. & Mrs. Marshall C. Dendy
Mrs. Robert W. Gibson
Mr. Harry R. Jefferson
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Jenkins
Dr. & Mrs. Reuben R. McDaniel
Dr. & Mrs. James R. Sydnor
Dr. W. Taliaferro Thompson

A friend has given us your name as a concerned person who would contribute much to this important program.

"PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

S.C. Mass Education - Adult and Child"

TIME: 7:30 p.m., January 20

PLACE: Good Shepherd Episcopal Church

1512 Blanding Street

The Columbia chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations' January meeting will feature a seminar on education. Speakers in the symposium -- or seminar -- are

MRS. C. E. ANDERSON, Superintendent of adult education for the State Department of Education.

E. E. TAYLOR, Principal of Benson and Saxon elementary schools and director of a local program of adult education.

HON. HEYWARD McDONALD, member of the South Carolina House of Representatives and proponent of a compulsory education bill.

The meeting promises to be a full and constructive one. Please attend . . . . and bring a friend.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Report of The Committee on Nominations

Although it has been a policy of SCCHR to keep a revolving Board of Directors and to replace officers after several years of service, and is the considered opinion of the Committee that it would be valuable for present officers to serve for another year. The team work developed by the officers should be an asset to SCCHR in this year of increasing opportunities. We move that an expression of appreciation for past services and nomination to serve another year be extended to the following personnel:

Chairman - The Rev. Fred M. Reese
First Vice-chairman - Earl Middleton
Second Vice-chairman - Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Secretary - Mrs. R. B. Cunningham
Treasurer - Mrs. R. M. Paul

Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Chairman

James M. Hinton

Dr. Lynn T. Jones

PLEASE READ EVERY WORD OF THE FILTHY OF HATE LITERATURE THAT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED AGAINST NEGROES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FEBRUARY 25 ELECTION. THIS ALONE SHOULD MAKE YOU ANGRY ENOUGH TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT IN CARRYING OUT OUR SUGGESTION BELOW.

From : THE RICHLAND COUNTY CITIZENS COMMITTEE

To : Every Columbian Who Should be Alerted to the DANGER THAT THREATENS OUR CITY

R E A D AND A C T !

(A CALL FOR SERVICE BEYOND THE "LINE OF DUTY")

Dear Fellow-Citizen:

On February 25, Columbia voters have a DATE WITH DESTINY .... when it becomes the duty of each one to help elect two members of City Council. FAST ACTION is in order now. We do not have time for CHIN MUSIC.

By telephone (PLEASE CALL TEN PEOPLE AND ASK THEM TO TELL TEN MORE), by contact with organized groups, word of mouth, we must roll the vote out to the polls.. Canvas your block, or help canvas your neighborhood with the appeal to "BE SURE TO VOTE ON FEBRUARY 25."

For all farsighted Columbians, this is the most important local election - bar none - held in this generation. While we are to elect two councilmen, we are more importantly - to make a choice between sound, stable government in the hands of men of vision, forthrightness, high intelligence, and proven performance or the LAYING OF THE FOUNDATIONS of a government of intense hatred, threats, burnings, bombings, trigger-happy policemen, vicious police dogs, and every other earmark of rabid political leadership.

DON'T SAY, "IT CAN'T HAPPEN IN COLUMBIA!" It can! The healthy seeds are planted here. We must not let them sprout.

Let's not move one step backward toward a situation where our homes may be blasted, our churches bombed, our children mangled as they worship the Living God, or killed by snipers as they move through city streets.

Columbia has been a peaceful city. We are a people of peace, even under oppression and denial. In connection with our long range objective to exhaust all legal means to insure our enjoyment of our civil liberties, we must carry out our immediate objective of voting wisely now to keep the peace. We must support political leaders who are inclined toward peace and efficiency rather than those who are inspired by hate and rabble-rousing.

We B E G all ministers and church leaders serving within the Columbia city limits to make Sunday your kick-off day to spread our message which we know carries the burden of your thoughts and your prayers. Ministers in rural areas are asked to urge their membership appeal to relatives in friends in the city limits to be sure to vote in this election. EACH PERSON MUST VOTE FOR 2 MEN.

After calm and careful consideration of much information at hand, our organization has voted to support RUBIN(Hyman) and HYATT(Troy L.). We trust that you, your friends and followship will join us in this choice, and V O T E !

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins

Adam Stewart, President)
Beatrice McKnight, Sec'y)
A. P. Williams, Treas.)

Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins
Director of Publicity and Public Relations

I. WHAT IS ONE CONSTRUCTIVE CHANNEL FOR MEETING TODAY'S CHALLENGE IN S.C.?

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, an interracial organization working for a better South Carolina since 1919.

The first organization, brought about largely through the efforts of religious leadership in South Carolina and notably that of the late Bishop Finlay of the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church, was known as the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. Later this group became the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and in 1954 the S. C. Council on Human Relations. The Council is not an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, although the two groups work co-operatively.

The S. C. Council on Human Relations serves as a channel for bi-racial communication in order that through understanding and constructive effort solutions to pressing problems of the day might be sought.

II. HOW DOES THE S.C.COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO SEEKING SOLUTIONS?

By providing speakers and consultants, methods and materials, "seeing-eye", clearing house, and other program services.

By assisting local council and other groups in bettering community relations and in promoting community development, urban and rural.

By working for equal vocational and political opportunities for all citizens of the state, and urging full participation of all persons in the responsibilities of citizenship.

By encouraging informed participation in producing educational progress at local and state levels.

III. WHAT ARE THE PRESENT AREAS OF WORK OF THE COUNCIL?

1. Education and the Schools
2. Economic Development and Employment.
3. Community Relations and Development
4. The Church and Human Relations
5. Civic and Political Participation and Education
6. Recruitment and Training of Leadership
7. High School and College Students

IV. HOW DOES THE COUNCIL SEEK TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR?

It provides a channel for constructive communication through local Councils on Human Relations, conferences, workshops, and committees.

It serves local Councils on Human Relations in Aiken, Beaufort, Cheraw, Columbia, Greenville, Hampton County, Jasper County, Rock Hill, and Sumter; and works with concerned individuals in other communities attempting to develop local councils and/or requesting program services.

It provides state-wide workshops, conferences, and membership meetings which focus upon: Leadership and Program Building, Education, Economic Growth and Job Opportunities, Community Development, Non-Violence, and Religion and Human Relations.

It brings outstanding speakers and leaders to South Carolina for Council programs and for the use of other groups, such as the Rev. Heslip Lee, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Dr. Samuel M. Proctor, former Deputy Director of the Peace Corps, and others.

It gathers data, prepares and distributes material to members and friends of the South Carolina Council as well as to local Councils and other interested groups.

It publishes the monthly SCCHR Review, dealing with progress and problems in Human Relations, distributed to members and others.

It urges attendance of all citizens at such events as the Congressional hearings held annually in Columbia and other public meetings, which deal with pressing problems of the state.

Alerts Negro citizens in various communities to Federal programs developing in local communities such as the Rural Area Development (RAD), the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA), the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA), the Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP), and the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA).

It develops and sponsor s a Student Program in which students from 20 colleges and two theological seminaries have participated and which is now organized as the South Carolina Students Council on Human Relations.

V. HOW IS THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL FINANCED?

The S.C.C.H.R. is a non-profit, tax-exempt private organization, which is supported by individual memberships and contributions by some 1,000 South Carolinians. Recently Field Foundation grants have made possible an expanding program for the Council. These grants and other grants-in-aid are contingent upon a strong and growing support within South Carolina.

A Few Guidelines for Councils on Human Relations

1. The group is biracial and interfaith. It is no collection of persons of one group working for or concerned with others. Rather it is genuinely representative of all of the people concerned with the problems which all share.

2. A major program emphasis of a Council is education in the broadest sense of that term.

(a) This process of education begins with the members of the Council itself, getting to know each other and bringing to a central Council the particular information and insights from each group in the community. The Council constantly works to enlarge its membership to give an increasing number of people the opportunity of sharing the experience of working in a democratic group.

(b) Ideally this process reaches beyond Council members to any persons of good intent within the community, offering through literature, conferences, public meetings, and cooperation with other groups an opportunity for an ever increasing number of persons to share in the intellectual and emotional processes which are necessary for understanding.

(c) The process includes interpreting to the larger community the grievances of a minority or the reasons for unpopular actions or demands.

(d) Where facilities permit the process includes the collection and dissemination of factual and interpretive information to correct misunderstandings and misinterpretations.

3. Frequently, and properly, disadvantaged minorities will take the responsibility for initiating change. Where this occurs, unique opportunities are presented to a Council on Human Relations to:

(a) Interpret the situation in its broadest perspective, indicating the ways in which the majority shares in the problem and benefits in the solution;

(b) Offer the skills of its members in resolving the conflict of crisis which may arise.

4. Whether change comes at the initiative of the minority, or through the leadership and persuasion of a Council on Human Relations, or from other community elements, a primary role of the Council is securing the practical implementation of change, seeing that desirable change comes, is understood, remains and grows.

5. A Council on Human Relations is a non-partisan non-political body. It may educate the community concerning legislation but does not lobby. It never supports or rejects a candidate.

6. The Council on Human Relations involves itself deeply in the life of the total community, expressing concern for all phases of community life, including such specifics as employment, education, health, housing, recreation, and the like. It would frequently emphasize the problems of minorities as they relate to these areas.

Finally, a Council would return to the point of its origin and purpose, a group representative of and concerned with all of the community: people of good will dedicated to establishing the decent and good society.

MAJOR AREAS OF LOCAL COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITY

I. Organization

1. Officers: Chairman, 1st & 2nd vice chairmen, Treasurer, and Secretary

2. Constitution and By-Laws

3. Dues ($5.00 single membership; $7.50 husband and wife joint membership $2.00 associate)

4. Standing Committees:
   1. Membership
   2. Finance
   3. Hospitality--Refreshment
   4. Publicity--Information
   5. Nominating
   6. Program

II. Monthly Meetings

1. Discussion Groups)
2. Panel Discussion Forums)
3. Lectures and Discussion)
4. Films and Discussion)
5. Business)

Correlated to Program Projects

III. Program Projects (Action Committee)

1. Student Councils -- Youth Groups
2. Education -- Literary -- Schools -- Tutoring
3. Community Affairs -- Public Affairs: Recreation, Health (including Hospitals), Community Action Programs under Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.
4. Church & Human Relations
5. Equal Employment Opportunities (Merit Employment)
6. Implementation (Desegregation Compliance) Public Accommodations
7. Housing
8. Welfare--Day Care Centers
9. New Comers -- Home Visits -- Neighborhood Groups
10. Citizenship Education
11. Research
12. Juvenile Delinquency & Correctional Conditions
13. Library
14. Fine Arts

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(May be adapted to local situations)

Article I
Name

The name of this organization shall be the _____.

Article II
Purpose and Policy

Section 1. The purposes of the _____ Council on Human Relations are:

a. To devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth, adult education and constructive actions to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership.

b. To awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive actions and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living.

c. To cooperate with other agencies, such as religious organizations, churches, schools and colleges in educational programs for the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives.

Section 2. This organization is an affiliate of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, a non-profit, non-political organization.

Article III
Memberships

Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Council may become a member.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, any member, who by his actions proves himself not to be in accord with the best purposes and policies of the group, shall be dropped by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present at a regular membership meeting.

Article IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order. The term of office shall be _____ year(s).

Article V
Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than _____ members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of _____ year(s).

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall attend to the business of the organization, subject to the instructions of a majority vote of the members present at a general membership meeting.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings shall be filled by a majority vote of members at a general membership meeting.

Article VI
Meetings

Section 1. The general membership shall meet _____. An annual meeting shall be held in _____, at which time officers will be elected, and a budget adopted.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet _____.

Article VII
Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be from _____ to _____.

Section 2. Annual dues including membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations shall be in accordance with the policy of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

Article VIII
Nominations & Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member are to be elected at the annual meeting, the third to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Report of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the annual meeting there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

Article IX
Committees

Section 1. The Executive Committee or the Chairman shall appoint such committees as necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2. There shall be a Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign.

Section 3. There shall be a Finance Committee which shall cooperate with the membership committee on collecting dues and such other contributions as the Executive Committee or the membership shall deem advisable.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

C
O
P
Y

Editor The Item:

In reference to the letter published last week revealing the failure of the Sumter Junior Chamber of Commerce to invite the participation of Negro bands and churches in the Christmas parade, we wish to state the Rev. Nelson and the Negro ministerial alliance are not the only members of the Sumter community who are appalled at the constant, obvious, and degrading discourtesy of the Sumter commercial interests.

We who are here in military service also comprise a large part of the community. We support it with substantial payrolls, with contributions of our time and money to civic organizations. We pay rent or utilities; and the money of the taxpayers of all the nation pours into your city schools with the enrollment of every child from a military or civil service family.

In order to enroll our children in these "white" schools, it is now requested that we present birth certificates for all ages in order to prove no taint of Negro blood. Still, Japanese, Turkish, Mexican or any other descent is acceptable. Only the Negro of long American ancestry and distinguished service in our nations' defense from the revolutionary war forward, only these citizens are slighted and slandered. It is in these same schools that meetings are permitted of the White Citizens Council which has as its aim the frustration of the national laws which our husbands are sworn to uphold.

We look to the "white" churches for the teaching of the brotherhood of man, but we hear only the consent of silence to these indignities. We can and do work within the churches; but we can and shall do as many Negroes are doing and take our business elsewhere.

Sincerely,
MRS. ROBERTA ARNE
Shaw View Heights

MRS. MILDRED WILLIAMS
5 Broad

C
O
P
Y

An Essay On The Economic Ramifications of Racial Discrimination In Little Rock

I. Desegregation And The Investment Crisis

II. A New Negro Market For Little Rock

John A. Thompson
Harvard Student - summer employee JACHR

The moves to resist the school desegregation process in Little Rock have constantly been challenged by the argument that such opposition is "bad for business." This proposition, however, has usually been stated so imprecisely and in such sweeping terms that a number of clarifications are necessary in order that Little Rock businessmen can properly understand how racial discrimination and economic well-being in this community are related and what positive role the business world can realistically assume in this area.

I. Desegregation And The Investment Crisis

"This Is The Last, This Is The Last...."

At this point there can be little doubt that resistance to desegregation of the public schools was the major factor in the sudden death of Little Rock's highly successful industrial development program. It is simply not possible that the recession which gripped the national economy during 1957 could have caused such a great stoppage of new investment as has occurred in this city since that year. Surely, the violence at Central High School in September of 1957 and the closing of Little Rock's public high schools the following year made the community an extremely unlikely prospect for new industrial expansion by firms that have an entire nation to choose from.

Figures released recently by the Little Rock Industrial Development Company show that in the past two years and since the occurence of the two events outlined above not one new industry has decided to locate in the city, whereas in the preceeding seven-year period no less than forty major factories moved into the area.

1950-1957
Little Rock Industry

Year	New Plants	Value	New Jobs	Expansions	Value	Jobs
1950	7	$ 835,000	143	6	$2,110,000	0
1951	7	945,000	255	3	475,000	0
1952	6	163,000	163	9	2,150,000	0
1953	2	100,000	30	7	820,000	0
1954	3	1,350,000	150	1	500,000	0
1955	5	1,393,000	565	8	1,250,000	194
1956	2	325,000	70	8	1,350,000	212
1957	8	3,092,000	1,002	3	913,985	0
	40	$8,335,000	2,378	45	$9,568,985	406

Violence And School Closing

1958-1959
No New Industry

1958	0	0	0	1	$ 325,000	50
1959	0	0	0	1	268,000	0
	0	0	0	2	$ 593,000	50

Source -- Arkansas Gazette, June 25, 1959, p. 1-B. Reprinted from the Nashville Tennessean; figures furnished by Little Rock Industrial Company.

Similarly, the state as a whole suffered, as new capital expenditures in Arkansas decreased 80% in two years. Here, no doubt,

the effects of the recession were more pronounced; even so, it was during this time that the political leaders of North Carolina (especially Governor Luther Hodges) brought their state's economic expansion along in grand style.

1956-58
Capital Investment
New And Expanded
Industries
ARKANSAS

Year	Total Investment
1956	$ 130,000,000
1957	50,000,000
1958	25,000,000

There are still hopes of regaining the early success of the industrialization program, both in Little Rock and in Arkansas, but this cannot be accomplished without positive action on the part of those businessmen who are interested in such a re-establishment.

Since 1957 the Little Rock story has been told principally by the national news media, and it is because of the virtually unanimous emphasis these reports placed on the lack of positive community leadership in crisis that Little Rock came to be thought such an unlikely risk by companies looking for a new home. There was no offically organized responsibility assumed by business leaders during the violence (in 1957) nor was school closing ever fought with any great vigor in 1958-59. The national press looked

in vain for something good to say, and, indeed, they did look, and will continue to do so. It remains for those business men who have a financial interest in providing good publicity to make unmistakable this city's will to fair play for Negro citizens.

Guidelines

It is the assumption of this essay that, generally speaking, those businessmen who would be both directly and secondarily interested, financially, in reviving Little Rock's industrialization hopes have to implement the following policies.

Violence

While the Little Rock police have developed a more professional attitude toward law-enforcement since the advent of the city-manager form of government, it is still true that law officers generally will render better service to a community when supported by local leaders. In this city there is a definite need to secure from all law enforcement officers a strong statement regarding crowd behavior on the day school opens and these should be concurred in by local business and community leaders. If this is not done, there is every chance that once again the national press will present Little Rock as totally unconcerned about the acts of the mob that will gather, and once more the door will slam shut on new economic growth.

There are only a few simple steps that need to be taken:

1. Obtain public statements that all unusual and dangerous situations will be reported to police headquarters.

2. Show citizens that the police force is quite capable of speedy mobilization to halt even the most extreme form of crowd.
3. Insure that plans exist well in advance to prevent curiosity seekers or potential rioters from entering a high-tension area.
4. Encourage police not to use excessive force but to be firm, impersonal, and diplomatic in their handling of "spectators."
5. Obtain official assurance that large reinforcements are in reserve and are quickly available if necessary.
6. Request that civilians be used as police auxiliaries, if needed.

It is important to announce publicly that law and order will be preserved and that breach of the peace will be dealt with as sternly as law itself allows. Taped "spot" broadcasts on radio and TV by both local government officials and community leaders could be used profitably to this end. Such announcements will put parents at ease and discourage the formation of violent demonstrations.

The direct economic interests of a considerable number of Little Rock businesses dictate the reason why they should stand firmly against illegal and violent obstruction to the desegregation of the public schools. In this connection it should be pointed out that this problem of violence will not grow less with the passage of time, unless forthright action is taken this year.

The desegregation plans of the school board may stretch over as many as ten years. Depleted investment in new economic installations during so long a period will cripple Little Rock almost irreperably.

II. A New Negro Market In Little Rock

The years between 1950 and 1960 will show Little Rock experiencing the largest increase in potential Negro buyers in its history. At present this customer is not seriously competed for by the majority of local businesses. With regard to the growing economic importance of the Negro this is not good business sense. It is to the financial interest of Little Rock businessmen to begin to treat the Negro as an important customer; not to do so will see economic profit for all go by default and out of the state.

By Prosperity We Are Corrupted

The increase in population in the greater Little Rock area may be interpreted economically as the cause of a mild boom. While the population--Negro and white--of Arkansas decreases, that of her urban communities is on the increase, and the leader among these is the capitol city and Pulaski County.

	Little Rock - North Little Rock Metropolitan Area			The State	
Year	non-white	%of total	total pop.	non-white	white
1920	36,000	33.0	109,000	472,000 (27%)	1,280,000 (73%)
1930	40,000	29.2	137,000	478,000 (25.8)	1,375,000 (74.2)
1940	43,000	27.5	156,000	482,000 (24.6)	1,466,000 (75.4)
1950	47,000	24.1	196,000	426,000 (22.3)	1,481,500 (77.7)
1959*	63,000	24.2	260,000	**363,000 (27.5)	1,316,000 (72.5)

US Census. Pulaski County 1920-40. New Urban Definition 1950.
* Estimates: Little Rock Chamber of Commerce; North Little Rock Chamber of C.
** Given trends till 1955 as found by Industrial Research & Extension Center, University of Arkansas as published in "Arkansas Non-White Population And Labor Force, 1955," August 1956.

These facts in part show that the Negro population and, therefore, the Negro market has expanded considerably since the 1940's. Also during this period the purchasing power of this group has risen significantly as the Arkansas Negro has begun to desert the lower, common-labor positions for higher paying jobs. The Industrial Research Center at the University of Arkansas had this to say about the nature of this shift:

> "Among all employed non-whites there has been a continued drop in the proportion who were farmers and farm workers and a drop in domestic service workers, but there has been a rise in the proportion who were proprietors, craftsmen, and sales workers. The chief non-white employment changes by industry have been declines in the proportions of workers in agriculture and personal services and increases in the proportions in manufacturing, trade, professional and other industries."

Arkansas Non-White Employed Labor Force by Occupation 1940-1950[a]

Occupation	Number 1950	Percent Distribution 1950	Percent of White and Non-White 1950	Percent Change 1940-1950
Professional Workers	4,153	3.2	11.1	+26.8
Farmers and Farm Managers	35,253	27.0	24.5	-37.6
Proprietors, Managers and Officials	1,886	1.4	4.0	+54.2
Clerical Sales and Kindred Workers	2,007	1.6	2.7	+109.7
Crafts Men and Kindred	4,257	3.3	7.4	+57.1
Operatives and Kindred	14,662	11.2	18.5	+98.2
Domestic Service Workers	14,315	11.0	80.8	-35.4
Service Except Domestic	11,741	9.0	33.6	+39.9
Farm Laborers, Unpaid Family	6,609	5.1	25.2	-54.9
Farm Laborers and Foremen	14,461	11.1	35.9	-41.4
Laborers, Except Farm & Mine	18,629	14.3	40.4	+ 1.6
Occupation Not Reported	2,411	1.8	22.9	+164.1
Total	130,384	100.00	21.2	- 19.1

Source - U.S. Bureau of the Census; Census of Population 1950.

[a] Does not include unemployed.

A further look at the statistical records of the U.S. Census will demonstrate that in addition to the shift upward of the Negro population the non-white Arkansan is better housed, better educated, and more healthy than ever before in his history. There is every reason to believe that during the next decade this group will not easily lend itself to economic differentiation from a large number of middle-class whites.

The impending economic arrival of this minority group dictates the reason why Little Rock businessmen should compete for their patronage. Negroes are now in a position to buy more goods and services than ever before and are becoming more so daily.

In addition to the local Negro market the Little Rock businessman would do well to consider the fact that with the improvement of the Arkansas highway system this economic area is a natural marketplace for all Negroes in central and southern Arkansas. Definitely, this business should be attracted.

The fact that selling is oriented to the much larger white market does much to alienate Negro business. The economic advantage sure to result from the removal of various handicaps to the Negro buyer in Little Rock is a good reason why an impartial policy with respect to all customers should be encouraged. For Little Rock businesses to put the Negro buyer on an equal basis with whites will encourage the patronage of the latter at the expense of other sections of the state. An Arkansas Negro would rather come to Little Rock to buy than to submit to discourtesy and second-class treatment close to home. A Little Rock Negro will spend more time and more money downtown if certain restrictions upon his economic activity are removed.

Though most firms are experiencing prosperity from the greatly increased white population in the Little Rock - North Little Rock area this will decrease, downtown especially, with the advent of the shopping centers to the suburbs. The central core will become more dependent upon Negro trade and this will not be unprofitable. Downtown seems to be booming now, but the future is not so certain.

A Business Deal With A Minority Group?

There is no known reasoning that has ever persuaded a person to endanger himself economically; but the removal of barriers to the increased economic activity of the Negro buyer is risk well worth the effort, for in the long run it will pay. This risk, however, can be minimized if all economic institutions which now discriminate against Negroes cease doing so in concert, quietly and quickly, and meet any complaints in a matter-of-fact, unconcerned manner.

In general, here are the barriers which need to be removed if Little Rock businessmen are interested in increasing their business and, over the long run, providing some favorable publicity for a city which is in dire need of it.

1. Facilities

A recent survey of a sample number of important downtown businesses has uncovered the following facts with regard to discrimination in store facilities.

A. Fountains. Segregated drinking facilities are operated by an extremely small number of the businesses investigated. Only 21% of the entire sample required Negroes to use a separate fountain while the remaining 79% made no stipulation

whatsoever. The segregated drinking fountain is on the way out; it is no longer correct to conclude that it is numbered among a local mores which businesses must respect. Therefore, those businesses which have not yet revoked their discriminatory policy with respect to drinking fountains should expect no trouble if they do it quietly and unobtrusively (already they are in a small minority).

B. Eating. Virtually 100% of those firms which include eating facilities as a service to the customer had a definite, however inarticulate, policy against serving Negroes, or else required them to eat at a separate counter. This is without doubt one of the greatest limitations upon the Negro shopper in Little Rock. There is no place for such a person to sit down for a quiet, restful meal in pleasant surroundings. Those establishments where Negroes are able to eat are woefully inadequate, generally unattractive, and in most cases as much as a seven to ten-block walk from the heart of the business district. The only other choice is to be served, then eat on the sidewalk, or to be requested to go to the alley door for service. With such conditions prevailing Negroes tend to spend a minimum of time downtown and those from outside the city find a long shopping trip a treatment instead of a treat.

While it is probably not realistic to suppose that restaurants in the heart of the downtown area will soon begin to serve Negroes the economic opportunity of establishing

at least one which had no racial policy at all, was clean and attractive, and served medium priced meals, is so tempting as to be almost irresistible. Such an institution would encourage the Negro shopper to remain downtown longer and would do a large business, even at night as there is virtually nowhere for middle class Negro families to "go out for dinner" in pleasant surroundings. A great number of out-of-town shoppers would also be attracted to Little Rock by this incentive.

C. Rest Rooms. All firms which included rest-rooms as a service to their customer required Negroes to use a separate facility. This was found to be the case no matter of what vintage the construction of the building. Like the separate water-fountain, the separate rest-room is an insult to the dignity of the Negro shopper. It is less so perhaps because it is usually less apparent, but probably far more so because it is commonly located in the basement or some other equally inaccessible place, and is filthy, and connotes to the customer that the management believes him some sort of peculiarly contagious being. The removal of such a condition for the Negro shopper would definitely improve the store's chances of separating more such customers from more of their money.

2. Transportation

The desegregation of the public transportation system in Little Rock is often acclaimed as a major step in the improvement of race relations in the city, and quite justifiably so. The non-segregation policy operative at the Municipal Airport and at both of the city's train stations is a less talked about, but

a similarly important achievement. Despite this success there are other areas in the transportation industry in this city that are a public eyesore and amount to just another contribution to the bad publicity of which Little Rock has had so much. Here are the facts regarding public transportation the great users of which are Negro.

A. Train Stations. Both have a policy of non-discrimination with respect to sitting and eating and rest-rooms; though at the Missouri Pacific Negro travelers voluntarily segregate themselves according to custom.

B. Air Port. A policy of non-discrimination covers all areas of customer service.

C. Bus Stations. Here the good record is spoiled. The Negro waiting rooms of two bus stations in the heart of the city (Main Street area) are uncomfortable because they are cramped, dirty, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, and have no eating facilities. The inter-intra-state ruse by which Negroes are segregated is a public demonstration of lack of fair play and a completely unnecessary burden upon the Negro who must come to Little Rock via this mode of transportation. These bus stations and the other, located on Broadway, should be pursuaded simply to remove all signs and, thus, to join the other terminals of the city in a policy of non-discrimination.

3. Employment

The most difficult economic problem which faces the Negro today is his seemengly slim chance of sharing in the wealth which new industry will bring to Arkansas. Eli Ginzberg in The Negro Potential concludes

that "as long as there remains a large surplus of white workers in the South employers will have little incentive to challenge local tradition by hiring Negroes for more industrial jobs." This conclusion applies accurately to Arkansas and also to the Little Rock Urban Area, and not only to industry, but to retail employment as well. There are too many whites looking for jobs to make the employment of Negroes in other than traditional white jobs economically imperative.

However, it is obvious that the hiring of Negroes will greatly increase the business of some retail firms among the Negroes, for a Negro saleslady or salesman will build up a personal Negro clientile.

It is not entirely realistic to suppose that this will automatically cause an unfavorable reaction among whites. The customer-salesman relationship is quite formally defined in the minds of all buyers and as long as one is treated with concern, honesty, courtesy and friendliness it is hard to find objection. In addition, the Negro now occupies similar position as waiter and waitress. The difference is not terribly profound. Moreover, managers should expect Negroes to be naturally more, not less, courteous to white customers, even more so than their white counterparts. Even to begin hiring Negroes in such positions on a trial basis would do more to create good publicity, good race relations and favorable customer attitudes than possibly any other move businessmen could now make.

VOCATIONAL PLANS AND TRAINING QUESTIONNAIRE

High Schools in Cooperation with the Louisville -- Jefferson County
Employment Opportunities Committee

(Sponsored by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations)

A number of groups in Louisville and the state are interested in working toward equality of opportunity for all people, on the basis of ability. Your conscientious completion of this questionnaire will help these groups to help you. It may mean a better chance for you to secure employment in line with your abilities. Your answers will be kept confidential; so please answer truthfully and say what you really think or plan.

1. Name_____ 2. Date_____

3. Address_____ 4. Phone_____

5. Age_____ 6. Sex_____ 7. Grade_____

8. Name of School_____

9. Is father living?_____If so, occupation_____

10. If father deceased, occupation when living_____

11. Do you have definite plans or hopes about the kind of work you will do after you finish school? _____No _____Yes

12. If you answered "Yes" on #11, please state as exactly as possible the kind of work you will do after you finish school._____

_____

_____

13. If for some reason you do not get to do the above kind of work, what is your second choice?_____

_____

14. What is your third choice?_____

15. Regardless of what you hope or plan to do, what kind of work do you <u>expect</u> you <u>really will do</u>?_____

_____

16. Up to this time, have you had any special training or experience that you feel will be particularly helpful to you in one of the above kinds of work?

_____No

_____Yes (State what training or experience it was, and in which kind of work you feel it will help? _____

_____)

17. Do you plan to take any special training in the future?

_____No

_____Yes (State what kind of training, for what kind of work: _____

_____

_____)

18. Do you have a job already promised you for as soon as you finish your schooling?

_____No

_____Yes (Where, what kind of work, who has promised it?_____

_____

_____

19. Do you have definite plans to go to college or to some other special training school next fall or right after finishing high school?
_____Yes, definite plans (What school or College?_____)

_____Probably, but not sure (What school or college?_____)

_____No, do not have such plans

20. Do you expect to go into military service right after finishing high school?
_____No _____Yes

21. Do you expect to get married right after finishing high school?
_____No _____Yes

22. Do you have other definite plans for when you finish high school?
_____No _____Yes (What plans?_____

_____)

23. If you had your choice, where would you like to live after you finish your schooling? _____In Louisville or Jefferson County

_____Somewhere else in Kentucky (Tell where_____)

_____In another state or country (Tell where_____)

_____Makes no difference

24. What would be your second choice as to a place to live?_____

_____

25. Where do you <u>expect</u> that you <u>really</u> <u>will</u> live?
_____In Louisville or Jefferson County

_____Somewhere else in Kentucky (Tell where_____)

_____In another state or country (Tell where_____)

_____Makes no difference

26. Do you have definite plans to leave Louisville after you finish your schooling?

_____Yes, definite plans to leave (Why, and where will you live?_____

_____)

_____Probably will leave, but not sure (Why, and where are you likely to go?

_____

_____

_____No, I plan to stay here (Why?_____)

_____No idea what I'll do

27. If you could get the kind of work you want in Louisville, would you stay here?
_____Yes, I'm sure I would

_____Probably, but not sure

_____No, I'd leave anyhow

_____No idea

28. If you could get a pretty good job in Louisville, but not quite as good as you could get elsewhere, would you stay here?
_____Yes, I'd rather stay in Louisville even if I couldn't get quite so good a job.

_____I'd stay in Louisville <u>only</u> if I could get just as good a job here.

_____I wouldn't stay in Louisville in any case.

_____Don't know

29. If you couldn't get just the job you wanted in Louisville but could get it somewhere else in Kentucky or in another state, would you rather take a job in Kentucky than to go to another state? _____No _____Yes

Why?_____

30. Do you have any physical handicaps that will make it hard for you to get a job and do well in it?

_____No

_____Yes (Please explain_____

_____)

31. How would you rate your general health?
_____Excellent _____Good _____Fair _____Poor

32. Please give the name and address of some person who is likely in the next few years to always know your address even if you leave Louisville for school or work:

Name_____ Street_____

Town and State_____

33. Please give, as accurately as you can, your grade average for all of your courses in senior high school (10th, 11th and 12th grades) up to now:

____A (96-100) ____C (80-89) ____E (Below 70 - failure)

____B (90-95) ____D (70-79)

34. How many semesters of senior high school study have you had in the following subjects? Your grades will be obtained from the school's records.

Subject	Number of semester courses	In what fields of this subject?	What were your grades? (For the office only)	Do you like this subject? Yes	No
(1) English.....	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(2) Mathematics.....	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(3) Science.....	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(4) Typing and office practice..	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(5) Bookkeeping.....	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(6) Shop or mechanics..	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(7) Agriculture.....	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(8) Home economics.....	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(9) Salesmanship.....	_____	_____	_____	___	___
(10) Driver training....	_____	_____	_____	___	___

35. List any other high school or vocational courses you have taken that might be of interest to any employer, and give your grades on them:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

36. What special honors or awards have you won for your school work?_____

_____

37. Since you started senior high school, have you done any work for pay (part-time work, summer work, or full-time work while not in school)?

____No.

____Yes Please give the following information for each job:

Whom did you work for?	How long did you hold the job?	Was it full-time, part-time, or what?	Exactly what did you do?
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

38. In the remaining space on this page, please write a brief "essay" on your plans or hopes for your work and life after finishing high school. Do the best job of writing and expressing yourself in good English you can, but do not use more space than just the rest of the page.

STATEMENT ON THE CURRENT SCHOOL SITUATION

The following statement was approved by the state board of directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, meeting in Richmond Thursday, February 12.

The statement was issued by the Rev. Hubert Beckwith of Annandale, state president of the inter-racial group. Other officers of the Council include Dean Thomas Henderson, Richmond vice-president; Dr. Kenneth Morland of Lynchburg, vice-president; Mrs. B.A. Makielski of Charlottesville, secretary; and Jo K. Higdon of Richmond, Treasurer.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is a statewide organization which advocates "the gradual desegregation of our public school system in accordance with the rulings of the national high tribunal".

"The Virginia Council On Human Relations is deeply gratified at the peaceful beginning of the adjustment of Virginia schools to federal court rulings, and commends the Governor, school officials and the people of the communities concerned for the admirable manner in which order and decorum were preserved. The difficult operation was carried out in the highest tradition of a great state.

"The public schools of Virginia can be maintained within the framework of Federal law and of state law. They must be maintained if our children are to receive educational opportunities equal to those available in the other states of the Union.

"Tuition grants and so-called private schools can never meet adequately the educational needs of our children. The use of public funds to support public schools in some areas and pay tuition grants in others would be a growing and excessive drain on public funds. Private schools cannot be efficiently supervised and coordinated so as to ensure proper educational standards. Tuition grants of $250 cannot maintain really efficient private schools.

"In the modern world, education must be primarily a public responsibility. The creation of our system of free, public schools has made American standards of literacy and educational achievement among the highest in the world. The Virginia Council on Human Relations believes that public education should continue to be a constitutional obligation of the State.

"The Council believes that the repeal of the state compulsory attendance law was a hasty, unnecessary, and ill-advised action. Education for all is an American tradition. The children and the public interest are best served if all children of the state are required to obtain minimal schooling, whether public or private.

"The Virginia Council is concerned over the continued lack of understanding and existence of tensions between and among the races over the school crisis. Consultation and understanding between the races is increasingly vital as we move through times of change and confusion. The problems confronting us today affect White and Negro Virginians alike. We believe that we must face these problems together across racial lines, and across the lines of honest, political differences.

"There is a growing need for frank discussion of current problems by white and Negro leaders at the state level. The Governor would make a significant contribution to peace and order if he were to initiate such high level inter-racial discussion.

"We must not sacrifice the basic values of our way of life during the current crisis. There must be free and open discussion of all possibilities. The rights and interests of all the people of Virginia must receive equal consideration. There can be no solution that does not maintain the principle of equal justice under law. Whatever the outcome the people of Virginia will continue to maintain dignity and order."

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Organization Chairmen
All State Organization Executive Directors

From: Fred Routh, Assistant Director

Re: Quarterly Reports requested by December 23rd.

The first quarter of the new grant period is drawing to a close. Under the terms of the agreement between us, state allotments are to be paid on a quarterly basis. The allocation for the second quarter will be sent for December 31st receipt to those state organizations who qualify.

The two conditions of the grant were (1) that the state organization show progress in carrying out the program proposals sent SRC in the request for financial assistance, and (2) that it also show ability to raise sufficient funds from non-SRC sources to meet its obligations.

Therefore, two reports are requested: a narrative report of what has been done in program and a financial report of what has been done in fund-raising and meeting obligations. Please include a current roster of Officers and Board members, and in future quarterly reports include any changes in Officers or Board members.

The Quarterly Financial Report should be made on the form supplied by SRC. This is the same form previously used for monthly reports. Your

office is being sent additional copies of the form for financial reporting.

To assist in the preparation of the narrative program report, the following questions are suggested for inclusion in the report, when applicable:

1. What has been the "climate" in the state during the quarter?
   a) What helpful developments? b) What harmful developments?

2. What has been the chief program emphasis of the state organization?
   a) How is this related to question #1?

3. With what other agencies or groups has there been cooperative effort?
   a) In what specific program areas? b) What was the role of your organization?

4. Has effort been made to meet and cultivate "key" persons?
   a) What position do they represent? b) How did you approach them. c) What was their response? d) What, if any, material did you leave with them?

5. What program use has been made of Officers and Board members?
   a) Conferences with "key" people? b) Outside speaking engagements? c) Other?

6. To whom have you supplied information? What type of information was it?
   a) Southern School News Reporter? b) Local Press? c) SRG? d) "Key" people? e) Other agencies?

7. What have you done about SRC's request to document violence in your state?

8. What use have you made of program assistance from SRC?
   a) Consultant Service Program? b) Individual staff members? c) Other?

9. What organizational meetings has your group held?
   a) Annual Meeting? b) Board Meeting? c) Executive Committee? d) Special Committee? e) Other?

10. What decisions were made at these meetings?

11. What are the next steps in your program?
    a) What will be the main program emphasis, as you now see it, during the coming quarter? b) What is the rationale for this particular emphasis?

Please see that your reports reach us by December 23, 1957.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Organization Executive Directors and Chairmen

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Re: Quarterly Reports

Several of the states have asked whether SRC now wants a quarterly report, a monthly report, or both.

SRC requires, of all state organizations, a quarterly report which must be submitted prior to the date on which the payment for the following quarter is due. This applies to (i) a narrative report on program activities and (ii) a financial report.

If the state office puts out a monthly report for its own Board or officers SRC would appreciate a copy. In the event that a monthly report is put out by the state organization and SRC receives a copy we still require a quarterly report . . . which could largely be based on the monthly reports.

The form of the quarterly narrative report is suggested by my memo of December 5, 1957 regarding the first Quarterly Report.

SRC will supply your office with a new and simplified Quarterly financial report form prior to the end of this quarter. You should, of course, keep a monthly financial record for your own use.

If you have any further questions about the matter of reporting please feel free to write.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 7, 1958

M E M O R A N D U M

IMPORTANT IMPORTANT

To: All State Organization Chairmen
All State Organization Executive Directors

From: Fred Routh, Assistant Director

Re: Second Quarterly Report

We are now in the last month of the second quarter of the current grant period. You will recall that each quarterly grant is dependent upon: 1) continued and expanded program activities on the part of the state organizations; and 2) demonstration that the state organization is raising a proportionate amount of its proposed budget.

The time has now come for the second quarterly report from your state organization. It is due in this office by Friday, March 21st, 1958. This provides two full weeks for you to prepare it; it also provides one week for us to review your progress.

Please use my memo, dated December 5th, 1957, outlining reporting procedures, as a guide for the second quarterly report. For further information regarding quarterly reports, see my memo dated January 21st, 1958.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 26, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh

SUBJ: Quarterly Report

U R G E N T

This is a reminder that the final 1958 Quarterly Report for the period September 1-December 1 is due in this office Monday, December 15.

You will recall that SRC settled for a short term (July-August) Quarterly Report which you sent with your request for financial assistance in '59.

- : -

Carbon copy of R letter -2 LWD

RK
ML
return to LD

Nat Welch

Business Development

Auburn, Alabama

February 6, 1961

Mr. Les Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les,

You made an excellent speech and contributed greatly to our meeting. Thanks for coming down.

I have read Edwin Randall's proposal with great interest. Here are my comments which you are free to pass on to him.

1. SRC has done a terrific job down thru the years in communications thru the printed word, especially in newspapers and national magazines. The thought ran thru my mind as I read Randall's document that SRC has done practically nothing thru radio and TV in the South. I can see that with Randall's Norfolk Story and the Dabbs interview that a good start has been made here but much more can be done here.

2. I like Randall's proposal very much. The man has terrific imagination, showmanship, and motivation. I think that it would be highly interesting to see what he could do on a years trial budget of $10,000.

3. Randall and I are in complete agreement in that in the communications field you never buy anything that you can get for free. Sometimes I would like to show you the 100 page scrap book of press clippings on Orr Industries that were promoted during my seven years as sales manager including articles in Time, Life, Business Week, etc.

4. I thought I knew every religious radio program producer in America but somehow Randall and I never meet. The big question in the field....Chas. A. Fuller, Lutheran Hour, Protestant Hour, Baptist Hour, etc. is whether to buy time and know you are getting prime time or to go for free time and hope to get good time rather than poor time thru the production of a fine show. I suggest that you contact Rev. James Sells in Atlanta one of the prime movers in the Protestant Radio Center. He can give you some excellent suggestions.

5. The "Human Relations Series" is going to have to be diplomatically produced. Apparently Randall seems to have a feel for this. I do know that the State of La. has boycotted Bell & Howell projectors in all their schools because of B&H's recent TV show. You have heard of Murrow's Show not being run in Montgomery and Birmingham. I speak of H.K. Smith's special documentary on Birmingham.

I like Randall's idea and suggest you proceed if you can get the money. Tell Randall my ~~bro~~ brother lives in Media, Pa and I'll look him up on my next visit.

Nat

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

October 2, 1961.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Leslie:

Your reasoning about Dallas appeals to me. Do you have an alternative suggestion? We've got money enough to plan another listing with integration leader for early November. Is Kansas City outside the field of interest? I've seen a couple more stories about primary as well as high schools there which bend me in that direction. But I want to do something that will be effective. Somehow I just can't see how to make the freedom rides something that would be widely used in the south, though I should certainly like to.

I'm glad you're still thinking about the M-L-A proposition. I very much hope something can be worked out. Perhaps in making the tapes for November I could spend a few days there listening to what they're getting now.

Please let me know your thinking on this as soon as you can conveniently since we've got to get going on it soon.

Incidentally, what ever happened to your primary election? I haven't seem a word anywhere. Is Lester G. Maddox now Mayor of Atlanta?

Hopefully,

Ed

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

December 20, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Les:

It's good to hear from you and know that you are still overwhelmed with the magnitude of the job. When that condition no longer prevails something will be most radically wrong. Meanwhile it's exhilerating to do what we can.

It's difficult to know just what to say about the good father's proposition. It could be lightly dismissed on two counts. AsWelch points out, he doesn't have the slightest idea of the actual cost of a campaign that would have the least possibility of accomplishing what he envisions. In the second place he had budgeted considerable sums for buying time and only $2, 500 for part-time help about what to say in this expensive time - which is, I think, not the usual proportion. Like nearly all non-professionals he is taking care to have a place to say something before he knows what he's going to say. This, I surmise, arises from the feeling that what he is already saying is exactly what the listeners and readers need and it will take only a bit of part-time attention from experts to confirm the fact that all the bright new world needs is just for everybody to hear what he's been trying to say to everybody for a life-time.

But I can't dismiss the thing that lightly because it meets head-on with what it my entire philosophy of the use of this tremendous medium God has given us for some useful purpose we haven't even tried very seriously to discover as yet. So, put your feet up and be comfortable, while Uncle Ed gives you the real dope on the use of the "broadcasting media."

The basic fallacy is not the idea of buying time, but this is the first thing that shows. We want to buy time because we have tried to get our "message" on the air for free and we have failed. We are still sure the "message" is good, so we want to pay the price to get it listened to. This by-passes the real basis of broadcasting. All that the broadcaster, as a business man, is interested in is having the largest possible audience! This is what he has to sell! The reason he doesn't take the stuff we offer him is that he knows, usually from bitter experience, that nobody is going to listen to it and that, consequently, people will to that extent be discouraged from listening to his station at other times.

E. G., The Sam Francisco office of the AFSC got concerned about radio and TV (and couldn' afford TV) so they began to invenstigate. They discovered, to their great surprise, that they couldn't even buy time on the big stations. This they put down to evil intent, and looked about until they found a 1kw station (in a field of about thirty stations including three 50kw) that would sell them six fifteen minute

spots for $115.00 each. These they purchased, added about $1500 for promotion, and filled their time with the best lectures and most convincing arguments they could think up - which they had been using in practically the same form with innumerable audiences of people who came out to listen to them. That San Fran is not now the world headquarters of pacifism is obviously a bitter disappointment to them and I am sure they have concluded that nobody listens to radio anymore anyhow.

When I heard about this I made the Philadelphia office a suggestion. I would take anybody they wanted me to, record him, make offer of the tape in areas where he was going to speak and cooperate with the regional offices in working with the radio stations. This would get us everything the SF office had to pay for, and quite a bit more. We recorded Donald Groom, an Englishman who has been with Vinova Bhavi. He's goog, but nothing extra. Certainly what could be done with him could be done with any articulate person. We also made the offer of this tape to our regular list. We have now distributed 46 copies of that tape, more than half indirect cooperation with those regions which accepted this proposition. Since this tape consisted of five spots totalling a little more than a half hour we could figure what we got for them without more than marginal expense to them was of a value of $10,580, in terms of what SF paid the 1kw station. It could also be shown that our stations averaged more than 1kw in power, and a higher rate for time and a larger coverage for their area. (One of them was WHO, a 50kw station that covers Iowa like a blanket.)

This is my entire point. If we will put our stuff in good radio form we don't have to pay for time. This is, in a way, a very great advantage. The radio people know better than we do what people will listen to. Their business lives depend upon being good guessers in this field. And what seems to me so basic, but is apparently never considered by the Fr. Foleys, is that we are even more interested than the radio station in having the largest possible number of listeners. The station can recover from one, or several, dull programs. Any listener will grant them the right to a few stubbs of the toe and still turn back for more. But if we create the impression that all our stuff is dull and unlistenable (as we very nearly have) then the tone of voice, or any other indication, will be enough for the listener to tune us out before he knows what we're talking about this time.

The reason we don't know these things is because we just won't see them. You see with what gingerly courtesy your friend Welch deals with Fr. Foley. Yet Foley will use his letters to persuade other people that members of the profession are deeply committed to the kind of thing he is promoting. I will admit to considerable impatience with this whole area of thinking on the part of churches and related organizations. I have been dealing with it for nearly thirty years and the paterns always run the same way. The really basic problem is that we preachers consider ourselves authorities in communications and we make up our minds about radio and TV in defiance of the experts (non-clerical). There's a tone of voice with which a preacher says, "I've been on radio," that makes any effort at reasonable discussion of problems out of the question. He's ready to tell you, but not to listen. And his judgement may very well be based on nothing more than a brief period of sermonizing during a segment of time the station

couldn't possibly sell because a rival station had the available audience sewed up with an early morning farm program.

I still think my suggestion about Ala., La., Miss. could make the difference. Welch indicates in his second letter the importance of having a man in the field. All our success has been by mail alone, which makes me very sure that personal contact could greatly multiply our acceptance.

A series of programs should be specially prepared for this area to establish our usefulness to a number of stations, approaching the area of integration with great care - not with caution, but with great care. Remember we want to be listened to even more than the station wants listeners. We want to get to everybody with some facts and ideas with which nearly all of them are unfamiliar. Then we can build a solid foundation for talking about "controversial" subjects in ways which will build audience for the station and listeners for us.

This could be done for $10,000 a year. With such a modest budget we might very easily have the use of as much as $100,000 worht of time - not "free" time when nobody is listening, but good time, with large audiences. This would require a preliminary exploration of the area to plan the kind of programs which would make the most appeal and discover how rapidly we could move into the area of our special interest. We have a number of users in this area now, with our regular offerings, which seems to me quite remarkable and which suggests how reasonable is my expectation of further development with personal attention.

You have taken chances with larger sums than this, but never with one which had greater possibilities. The amount would cover the additional expenses for our operation, but we are not trying to make money out of it. I'd like to begin by spending a month in the area. By the end of the first year it would be easy to judge if the future looked hopeful.

What I'm saying is that we can establish a relationship with the entire population which will put us just a shade ahead of where they are thinking and create the possibility of helpful actions that couldn't take place without a wider understanding of the whole situation than can exist unless we devote ourselves to informing the entire population. I know you are not devoted to the idea that anything, no matter how good, can be rammed down the public throat. There just isn't any other way to do this - and even if you aren't as sure as I am that this is the way you can take a flyer at it without losing your shirt.

That I know what I'm talking about will be suggested to you by the opening paragraph of the listing enclosed. You will see that we are not only competing for audience in Richmond but beating the socks off of CBS, NBC, and ABC not even in sight. I'm offering you this kind of broadcasting. Your friend Welch is a TV man and underestimates radio. But we can use TV when we have money - which is very nearly just ten times as much for equivalent impact.

Thanks for your patience. I couldn't say it in a paragraph. If you'll give me a chance you'll be astounded by the results.

Merry Christmas,

Ed

1/17/62

LWD PR

Attached letter - Friendly World

This is a persuasive letter. I am inclined to explore the possibility of Randall's suggested approach in the Deep South states and to try to steer the Alabama Council in this direction.

What is the next move? Do we try to find Randall the money for this type of program, or do we arrange for him to confer with Foley et al. I notice, however, that all of his enclosed material relates to stations in the North or upper South.

LWD ✓

TR

February 15, 1962

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Ed:

We have given a lot of thought here to your suggestions for radio programming in the deep South and we are quite excited about the possibilities. I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Nat Welch, who is a leader of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, concerning your proposals. We shared your letter with him.

Our thinking is as follows. We would like to make one thousand dollars available to you for a pilot effort. It is our understanding that this would enable you to prepare two or three half-hour programs and a number of shorter discussions aimed at deep South audiences. It is our further understanding that these will be distributed under the imprint and through the normal facilities of Friendly World Broadcasting. After this pilot effort we will have specific data on the number of stations that have accepted the tapes and some estimates as to the audiences reached. We can then think further about future possibilities.

We are ready to move on this whenever your schedule permits, and perhaps the best next step is for you to spend a day or two here so that you and SRC staff can think together about subjects, areas, and so forth. Would several days during the week~~s~~ of March ~~19 or~~ 26 be suitable? Let us know your convenience. We tend to think that it might be best to concentrate this pilot effort in Alabama, but we can settle this when you can talk with us.

Les has suggested that your project correlate with SRC primarily through my office because of our close contact with people in the field and our local groups in the areas where you may be working.

We are looking forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Services

Enclosure

PMR/mr

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 1/17/62

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Attached letter - Friendly World

This is a persuasive letter. I am inclined to explore the possibility of Randall's suggested approach in the Deep South states and to try to steer the Alabama Council in this direction.

What is the next move? Do we try to find Randall the money for this type of program, or do we arrange for him to confer with Foley et al. I notice,however, that all of his enclosed material relates to stations in the North or upper South.

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

February 22, 1962.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Your willingness to undertake a bit of exploration in my idea is most gratifying, and a little frightening. I am still very sure we can make it work, but it will have to be done with a great deal of care and we will all have to work together very closely.

A couple of days during the week of March 26 should be just fine. As it looks now I could spend a few days in Alabama just ahead of that date, listening to broadcasting and talking to people so I wouldn't be entirely cold on the field. Then we could talk things over and make our plans and I could go back for a week or two more in Alabama before actually starting to work on new programs. We do have an opening wedge which I may feel may be of great value in the station at Tuscaloosa. You have doubtless seen the copy of their letter I sent to Les. This puts a long way ahead of a cold start. My confidence of the usefulness of our Bible tapes for this situation is also somewhat increased. I have some other ideas which are just beginning to hatch but which should be in discussable condition by March 26.

I am agreeable to the limitation to Alabama, if that's what you want. We ought to be able to get a very fair appraisal of the entire situation in that way since I don't think either of the other states would differ too much. We can decide for sure when we talk, but I shall prepare a study of that state alone with the idea of at least making our start there. If we should slop over a little no harm will be done, as by the fact that three stations related to the one in Tuscaloosa are in Miss.

I am delighted that you are I are going to work together on this project and do hope and pray that together we may be able to work out something of real value for this difficult field.

So as we sail now I shall plan to set out for Alabama around March 17 or 18 and be in Atlanta the morning of March 26 for as long as we need to take, returning from there to Ala., or following whatever other proceedure we may decide upon. Meanwhile will you send me copies of any reports you may have issued which relate to this general field

Paul

It's really tremendously thrilling to have the prospect of a chance like this and I am very deeply grateful to all of you for giving it favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

Ed

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 23, 1962

To: Ed Randall From: Paul Rilling

Subject: Suggestions for Deep South Radio Programming

It seems to me that the best emphases for deep South audiences would be along such lines as law and order, the southern economic stake in peace and stability, the success and practicality of avoiding disruption and violence through negotiation and conciliation. On some occasions the discussions might well focus on subjects seemingly unrelated to race relations, but with clear implications. These might include discussions on southern economic growth in general, on southern educational trends, on American foreign policy, etc.

One type of discussion might feature discussions on success stories in other communities, emphasizing negotiation and so forth. These might include Columbus, Georgia, Jackson, Tennessee, Laurinberg, North Carolina; recent successes with school desegregation in Memphis, Dallas, Daytona Beach; constructive leadership by businessmen in New Orleans preparation last fall, in Atlanta.

Another approach might be interview-type discussions with prominent persons with special knowledge. These might include Ralph McGill; William Nichols, economist at Vanderbilt University and recent author of a book on the southern economy; James Dabbs; Les Dunbar; Will Campbell. Alabama persons might include Dr. Henry King Stanford, President of Birmingham Southern; Charles Morgan, Birmingham attorney; Joseph N. Langan, liberal city commission member of Mobile and recently state chairman of NCCJ Observance of Brotherhood week, or some such thing; Father Albert Foley, Catholic priest and faculty member of Spring Hill College;

The Rev. Carl Adkins, Methodist minister, Dauphin Way Methodist Church, Mobile; Lucius Pitts, President, Miles College, Birmingham; James Head, President, Head Office Supply Co., Birmingham (liberal white businessman).

I think the kind of pro and con discussion that you did here with Hill and Maddox would be useful in Alabama, perhaps through the use of this same tape. One might be done with a segregationist spokesman and the Rev. Powers McCleod of Auburn, President of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. You might do one on the Birmingham parks situation, titled something like "A City Decides," and noting the diverse points of view concerning the closing of the parks and projected sale.

Copies for Les Dunbar
Maggie Long
Jim Moss

PMR/mr

LDV
PR

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

April 6, 1962.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

My second week in Alabama was even more productive than the first and I was able, to my surprise, to accumulate plenty of material for the first two months of broadcasting. So I hurried home last week end and just last night finished the first two of the "Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" programs and have just mailed a copy to you, air mail. I hope you like them. However you feel, please listen at the first possible moment and then call me with your reaction, because I do not want to get any farther ahead until I am sure what I'm doing meets with your approval. My own feeling is that these first two make a good opening for what we have in mind. I am encouraged to believe that we can get into some important lines of discussion sooner than I had anticipated. I am amazed at the amount of good material available which is right down our street!

The only place I met any reluctance at all was at the University of Alabama, where they seem pretty timid - but I guess that is understandable, and I had some fore-warning of it also.

I do think we must be exceedingly cautious about our project. I found Nat Welch discussing with what I thought was unnecessary frankness some of the connections with other like-minded people. I don't like to be too timid myself, but we could lose a great deal with a little carelessness.

On the way home I had one of the really important experiences of my life. Most of the way from Tuscaloosa to Birmingham I listened to the broadcast of our program, "A City Changes it's Mind," from station WACT, in Tuscaloosa. As I listened I was so deeply moved that I could hardly drive my car. The idea of getting that kind of material on any station in Alabama seems so rewarding. To do it now, not in months or years, but right now, certainly makes the entire project sparkle with fulfillment as well as hope.

Some of the events of the second week are pertinent. I spent most of the time getting recorded material since I feel I have already made sufficient preliminary examination of the radio station attitudes, but we do have some progress to report. WACT has asked for thirty back number tapes, including all the important tapes that are not badly dated, and intends to program them rapidly. The totals, already, are impressive. WACT, 5 kw, has, or has asked for, 50 tapes since the beginning of this project. (This is in Tuscaloosa) WJDR (also in Tuscaloosa)

has 21, (they are also 5kw). WJAM, 5 kw, in Marion, has 11 tapes, and WRWJ, 1 kw, in Selma, has 14. This is a total of 96 tapes, asked for in the "Black Belt," before we are actually off the ground. These are not the tapes which we hope will measurably increase the use of more difinitive tapes but include 24 of the most highly difinitive tapes! This was in some measure the result of personal contact. It does not, I am sure, indicate that we will meet with equal success in making contact with the rest of the hundred odd stations in the state, but it does suggest that we have got something started on our hands.

I am appalled at the ease with which this has been accomplished, but I am very anxious, at the same time, not to assume that we can go on this way without any such difficulties as we have anticipated. I think we need to be even more careful not to stub our collective toe.

The present plan is to devote the necessary time here at home to the completion of two months of YIHD shows and catch up with our other weekly program and then head back to Alabama. Meanwhile we will get out a letter to all the stations in Alabama and Georgia about YITHOD and back this up with personal contact with the larger stations and others in the black belt while collecting material for future shows. Meanwhile I am not sure it is safe to guess about distribution, but I still think we should have at least 20 stations in Alabama using YITHOD.

I hope you and the rest of the staff are pleased. I am more than ever positive of our basic assumptions. Things are as they are not because people are really wicked but because they just haven't given thought. There are many more people willing to talk than have been given opportunity. By helping people to talk to each other the people who haven't been doing any thinking will come to the right conclusions.

I got most of the people you gave me in Auburn, and a couple of others, but none in Birmingham or Montgomery. Things were going so very well I thought it best to cut and run for home so we could begin to get stuff on the air as soon as possible. When I go back I can do the cities more effectively. So if you have any further suggestions let me know.

And please do let me know by phone as soon as you are able to listen to the two shows I sent you.

As ever,

Ed

April 11, 1962

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Ed:

We felt the tapes were excellent. They are warm, entertaining, and interesting. They should help you considerably in your effort to open doors and win acceptance. They are good radio. Carry on with more of the same.

Congratulations on getting "A City Changes Its Mind" on the Tuscaloosa station.

Les Dunbar is out with a slipped disc this week. I will make the tapes available to him as soon as he is back in the office.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

April 30, 1962.

Paul Rilling,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

It is with no small satisfaction that I am able to report to you that we have, as of this date, received 18 requests for audition tapes of "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie." In fact, most of these requests were for the first four programs so they could begin broadcasting at once. Here are the stations:

WUOA FM (U. of Alabama), Tuscaloosa
WJRD, Tuscaloosa
WOWL, Florence
WHOS, Decatur
WWWR, Russellville
WAPI, Birmingham
WRWJ, Selma
WABT, Tuskegee
WAPX, Montgomery
WEZB, Birmingham
WGSV, Guntersville
WBRC, Birmingham
WYAM, Bessemer
WNPT, Tuscaloosa
WAHR-FM, Huntsville
WCRL, Oneonta
WDNG, Anniston
WAUD, Auburn

Red marks Not in Black Belt

WJHO

5 Blk Belt yes

It would seem to me that a gratifying number of these come from the "Black Belt."

The returns have not begun to come in from Georgia and I do not expect as many, but letters have been mailed out and there will probably be some, the number to be augmented as soon as there is material collected from Georgia.

It is more than possible that not all of these stations will finally decide to use the material, but I am not apprehensive about this because of the enthusiasm with which the idea itself has been received. I am sure the actual programs will be better than they anticipate and that virtually all of them will use the show. There will, of course, be more come in by mail - the largest number received in any one mail (6) came today. This number may even go to 30. But I am confident

that by personal attention we can add a number at least equal to those received by mail.

In assuming that there will be at least 20 regular users from the present list and others to come in from the present mailing it would seem to me that we have now fulfilled the minimum of our original understanding. I am proceeding on this assumption.

I'm leaving tomorrow to go to Alabama by way of Columbus, where I will attend part of the conference on Education in radio-TV, where I am scheduled to meet a number of university radio managers, including the man from U. of Alabama, with whom we have previously done business.

I have an appointment a week from Wednesday with the Director of Agricultrural Extension in Alabama. I think we can work closely with him. With proper care there is every reason to expect we will be able to prodeed with only minor trouble from John Birch - but we will have to be very careful.

It will probably be well to spend at least three weeks in collecting material on this trip, including a little from Georgia and some from Mississippi, if you want to start work in that area. I'll need more money to complete this trip and to get out the tapes in the meantime. We'll be able, I think, to operate on the suggested financial basis up to a weekly distribution of fifty shows, which now seems to me a reasonable expectation within certainly not more than a year. This in view of the fact that the present response has all come from letters which were not mailed until on and after April 20, and that these are all from one of the four states being considered.

It is particularly hopeful that we can get good material into these shows. For example, in #10, Neil Davis, Editor of the Lee County Bulletin, talks about his having been advocating voting for all literate people regardless of race or any other consideration since he founded the paper in 1934.

So I'd like another conference about proceedure from here with reference particularly to involvement of other areas. I'd be a little inclined myself to spend a couple more months exploiting possibilities in Alabama, since we are already doing so well there, and then go into other states with a well-established program in the original area. I would expect to be able to have at least forty users in Alabama within a couple of months. We should also, by then, have some good reactions we could use in other areas and possibly even some actual survey results, though that would be soon to hope for good ones.

I hope you and Les are as elated about this as I am. Of course I thought it could be done, with enough careful planning and hard work, but it is strangely gratifying to see my expectations not only realized but slightly exceeded.

You can always get in touch with me, either by mail or phone, through this address as Clara will be here almost every day after four o'clock and I will keep in close touch with her.

Do you want copies of all the programs? I'd like for you to listen to them all, if you will. They get better!

As ever,

Ed

SOME OF THE NUMBERS of "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE."

1. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Traylor, Sardis, how their house burned down and what happened after that, including how Joe rebuilt an old one with his own hands. Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, President, Aurora University, and how admiration and love for a teacher changed the course of his life. Also how an Alabama rainbow blessed the eyes of a Yankee.

2. Tuscaloosa Agricultural County Agent Holston and how the railroad started his family in the beef business and how others have done likewise, so that to say "Cotton is King" is to neglect the bull! And Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Elizabeth Collings and how from a long way back she was called the "Tomato Lady," and why. Also about how Alabama fish can smell Yankee, and defend themselves!

3. Dr. Sam Allison, now 94, practiced for 70 years and used many means of transportation and primitive techniques of medicine. Mr. James A. Minter, Jr., of Tyler, with some words about his ancestors and also about John Glenn and all the rest of us. And also how a Yankee couldn't keep his windshield swiper in an Alabama rain.

4. Mrs. Ellen Taylor Cooper, of Burnsville, about the effectiveness of education in small schools, of which she has been an ornament since -- well, for a long, long time. Ike Martin, Auburn, forestry specialist and why a tree grows better in Alabama -- and why he is interested in trees.

5. About our Theme, "Greensleeves," which is also a Christmas hymn called "What Child is This," with renditions in several arrangements with a little chatter about its meaning for all of us.

6. Dr. Earl C. Beck, Tuscaloosa, world famous authority on the folk music of loggers (and cattle pokes) and the wondrous tale of what happened to the two smart city girls when they met the two old men from the woods -- and you are going to be surprised -- together with some interesting first hand experience in folksonging. Together with an example of Gullah Negro talk and how does a man answer "How many?" when he can't count?, by Mrs. O. D. Langston.

7. Babs and Borden Deal, Tuscaloosa, and the big round world, all about writing novels and Babs' grandmother -- who was really "great" -- and why Alabama is wonderful and how you can smell the salt sea air across the Black Warrior bottoms.

8. Dr. Draughon with encouragement to give thanks for what we have, some remarks about why Alabama is wonderful, and how much Vermont shopkeepers are like Alabama shopkeepers. And a dog story by Robert Smith.

#11 9. County Agent Lawrence Alsobrook, Selma, about how neighbors acted in the worst flood in history, and Mrs. Albert Thomas, Auburn, about her neighbors when her son was "Missing in Action."

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

"A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE."

WHY? There is a wide open place to tell the people of Dixie some of the wonderful facts about their State and let them meet some of the very wonderful people of all kinds who make up their citizenry. I'm no Pollyanna, but I do believe that there is often a tendency to overemphasize what we don't like -- particularly in times of stress and strain -- until it's easy to forget what a wonderful country we have. I find the people of Alabama know pretty well why they love their native (or adopted) state and very happy to explain the facts of life, even to a Yankee. This makes for exciting entertainment, of a type that has real novelty to recommend it.

WHAT? A series of weekly fifteen minute shows about the State -- but mostly about the people -- of Alabama. The basic material is easy flowing, casual, and completely unrehearsed conversation with all kinds of people who love their country. We use as a Theme the delightful English folk tune, "Greensleeves," which is a part of the great common heritage of all of us. There is occasionally additional musical material. There are stories of exciting events, personal experiences, funny happenings, historical memories, ideas and efforts which have gone to make Alabama the remarkable state it is. But you will, I am sure, find each number an authentic and exciting radio show completely on its own. Because we are doing something we feel is important does not at all mean that this is a dull show. It will get you a lot of listeners and hold the ones you have!

WHO? Anybody who loves his homeland and has a story to tell is our buddy! We'll be pleased to receive your suggestions for people in your own immediate area who would give us interesting material. We will assure you of our utmost effort to make this show of the widest possible appeal. Our record with hundreds of stations and with actual surveys establishes our ability to provide programs of audience-building power.

HOW? Just fill out and return the enclosed post card and we'll send you an audition tape. Give it a listen -- and if you want your listeners to have a treat -- just write and ask us to put you on the regular list. There is no charge and there will be no cost to you except for the return of the tapes.

WHEN? The first programs are ready. We will be prepared by the first week in May, we expect, to begin providing this show regularly. So get your request in promptly.

WHERE? Honestly this was a sudden inspiration that really ran away with us. Everybody we talked to liked the idea so much we really started in high gear and the sparks began to fly in every direction. We think you'll be amazed and that to hear will be to enjoy. We don't know where we will wind up with this project but everybody who has known about it seems sure it is going places and maybe you will, too.

(OVER)

Misc - BM
LWD
PR

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

April 14, 1962.

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your kind and encouraging words.

I have now completed the first nine numbers and plan to do three more before returning to Alabama.

There is some indication that the John Burchites are slightly troubled about us, but I think this can be taken care of if we use a great deal of care.

I plan now to return to Alabama the first week in May for the collection of more material and to make personal contacts with the stations. Letters are being written now to all the stations in Alabama and soon will go also to all the stations in Georgia, as Les suggested. If there is any response at all we will need to buy more tapes, in view of the fact that we already have so many in the state, and this will mean that we will need more money for the trip down there.

Clara and I are both very sorry to hear of Les's trouble and hope it works out all right for him. He'll need to be careful for a while.

I'll try to see you again either going or coming.

As ever,

Ed

Misc

May 8, 1962

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Ed:

I hope you will excuse our tardiness in responding to your letter of April 30. I was out of town all of last week and Les was out for much of it.

We are indeed most pleased at the response to the "Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" series. At least 11 of the stations you noted are definitely Black Belt and represent a real break-through. We have only heard the first two tapes here as yet, and like them. We do hope you will send on copies of the others as you can.

cont'd

You state that "we have now ufilfilled the minimum of our original understanding." I assume from this that you have carried through as far as the $1,000 makes possible and that you would need additional funds to proceed further. Is this correct? If so, it poses some problem for us. On the one hand, we are extremely pleased with your success in developing these programs and the considerable response to them. On the other hand, we had hoped that with the $1,000 we would be able to demonstrate, through one or two tapes, your ability to place helpful material dealing with human relations on these Deep South stations. On the basis of this evidence, we had hoped to go to various sources of support in an attempt to secure financing for additional programming.

I believe that until and unless we can place a tape or two in this series from that point of view we will have considerable trouble securing support. We were glad to note the comment on supporting voting rights for all by Neil Davis on tape #10.

I believe that your process of beginning with feature tapes and gradually moving in the direction of more pointed material is a sound one. It was probably unrealistic to think that we would be able to place more specific material this soon. The fact remains that we do not have additional funds on hand ourselves, and at this point, are not sure how we can move.

Let us, however, have as soon as you can data concerning which stations in Alabama have actually used the tapes and plan to run the series. With this information, we'll see what we can do about additional funds, if they are needed.

We feel here that this should continue to be an Alabama project for at least the near future. I would suggest that you not plan forays into Georgia and Mississippi for some time to come.

Congratulations on your achievements to date. Get the additional data to us as soon as you can and we will lose no time in determining future possibilities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Tapes From Randall are also in.

[11 Ala. stations using or scheduling]

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

May 13, 1962.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Only now have I found a machine to use and I am afraid you won't get this tomorrow. There isn't too much more to say, in any event.

22 You have the list of the first twenty stations in Alabama to request audition tapes. To these should be added WWWB, Jasper, and WJHO, Opelika. Of these eleven have already either begun to use the program or have scheduled it. Since you have the list I'll just give you the call letters: WABT, WJHO, WAUD, WDNG, WEZB, WOWL, WGS WGSV, WCRL, WRWJ, WJRD, WHOS. Only two other stations had heard the tape when I talked to them. WAHR, an FM station in Huntsville, said it was not high-brow enough for them. WAPI, of Birmingham, hasn't set a time for it, yet, but they are talking about trying to get some of it used on Monitor. I am to confer with them about a time and other details. None of theother stations, as I said, had had time to listen. So it is a reasonable assumption that most of them will also use it.

6 We now have six requests from Georgia, the first fo r are WRBL, Columbus, WIIN, Atlanta, WPFE, Eastman, and WDWD, Dawson. There is also one in Decatur and another I do not have at present.

There is, I think, not the slightest doubt that we can have forty stations in this state, and a high probability we could have sixty. This would pretty well cover the state since there is a lot of doubling up of stations as you cansee from the enlcosed map. This same coverage can be repeated in the other states, particularly in view of the resp nse from Georgia on a purely Alabama show. This will, in a ver few months, give us statewide coverage in anything that can be broadcast at all. The possibilities grow brighter ever day, with a number of developments I'd like to talk over with you in person.

The amountsof specific broadcasting we can do are suggested by the fact that WACT in Tuscaloosa and stati ons in Marion and Selma have used so much of our stuff with more than satisfactory results. I do not mean to suggest that the field is wideopen, but it is open and there is, I am increasingly sure, no other means by which we can enter it for some time to come because of the grea t delacacy of the situation.

We do need money. The first trip cost me over $300. The letters cost 50¢ each, and we sent out 260. We have had to purchase $600 worth of tapes. These will take care of the servicin of

thirty stations, which I now consider the minimum. This provides four sets of two tapes each for each station, One they have, one they are mailing back, one we are mailing to them, and the fourth we are working on. This trip will cost me something over $400, telephone will come to at least $75 and incidenatls at least another $200. What we are spending beyond what we have received is out of the projected costs of the next listing. These listings we must keep up if we are to have the full benefit of this project.

But I am not trying to hang this on you. Even if I hadn't t thought you wanted to go ahead I don't think I should have done differently. We had the thing at the poin where to ease up might have meant collapse - and I always think if you're going to have a collapse yo ought to try to make it abig one.

I've been thinking about the desirability of all of us sitti ng down aroun the sorpse again and it seems to me this m ght be done without too much extra cost at the end of m y visit here, which will co come toward the last of Ma . I can be in Hartsfieldtowne Monday and Tuesday, May 28 & 29. I'd rather do it Monday because I have to b home before Thursday noon, and I won't feel like too much rushing by then. Write to me at Tuscaloosa, general delivery, or at home and I'll get it over the phone.

I should add that, while there are still problems, the type of cooperation I am getting is most hearten ng. The state director of Agricultural Extension has not only given me a tape but has recommended the most experienced county agents in the state and other important members of his staff. It is hardly conceivabl now that we could be really blocked, if we keep our noses clean.

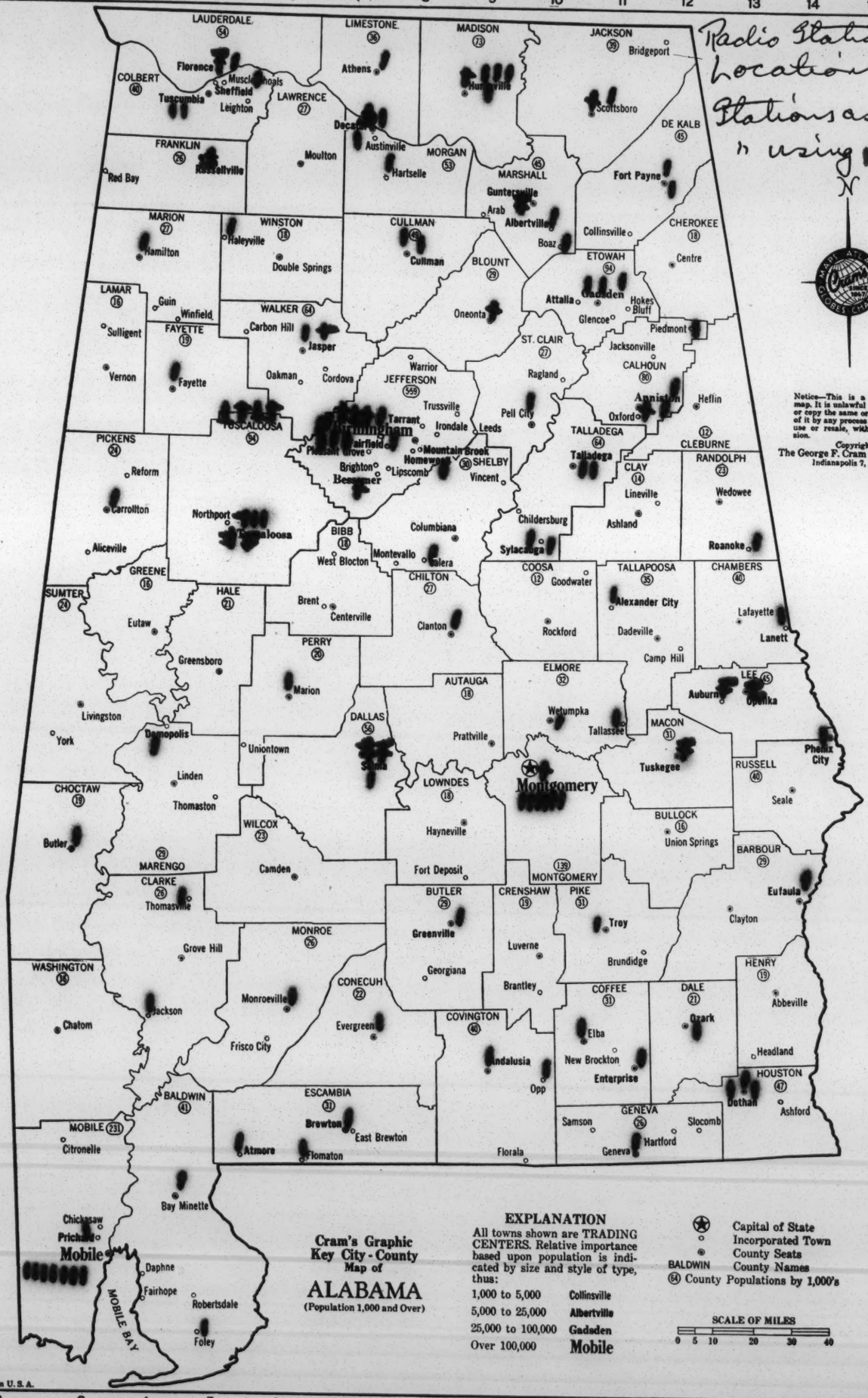
During the next two weeks I am not only going to collect more material but will also visit a n mber of the stations we didn't hear from. I think most of these just didn't read the letter and that most of them will get on board. I'll keep you informed.

You cannot over estimate this opening. There are things we will be able to do that none of us can ven dream of now. This is really the kind of thing the good Lord meant for us to do ith radio when hegave it to us.

Sincerely,

Ed

Radio Station Locations!
Stations asking "using"



Notice—This is a copyrighted map. It is unlawful to reproduce or copy the same or any portion of it by any process for personal use or resale, without permission.

Copyright
The George F. Cram Company, Inc.
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Cram's Graphic Key City-County Map of

ALABAMA

(Population 1,000 and Over)

EXPLANATION

All towns shown are TRADING CENTERS. Relative importance based upon population is indicated by size and style of type, thus:

1,000 to 5,000	Collinsville
5,000 to 25,000	**Albertville**
25,000 to 100,000	**Gadsden**
Over 100,000	**Mobile**

Capital of State
Incorporated Town
County Seats
BALDWIN County Names
(54) County Populations by 1,000's

SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40

NP 951 Printed in U. S. A.

June 1, 1962

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry that I wasn't able to get together with you during your recent brief visit to Atlanta. Ben Muse very much appreciated the opportunity of meeting you and is quite excited about the work you are doing.

Ben and Les and I talked the next morning and the situation seems to be as follows:

1. We are making available to you and are enclosing in this letter a check for $1,300. We hope that this will take care of the deficit you have incurred to date and make it possible for you to carry on with the series.

2. It seems rather clear that this will be all the money we will be able to shake loose for this effort until and unless we are able to secure special foundation support for this project. The second $1,000, in fact, is abailable only because we transferred it from another purpose.

3. We are already exploring the possibilities of such foundation help, but as you know, we feel that this will be most difficult until we can demonstrate the acceptance of some human relations material in the next series.

Your results to date have been encouraging to say the least. Keep us informed as things develop.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

$1,300.00

Mr. Edwin T. ~~[illegible]~~ Randall, Friendly World Broadcasting Co.

122 North Providence Road

Wallingford, Pa.

Expenses, radio project

June 1 62

Paul M. Rilling

Misc
LD ✓
PR

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578
July 27, 1962.

Dear Paul:

We are sending you copies of #13 through #24, some of which may already have reached you. I am very happy about these programs, and hope very much that you and Les will be the same. With only a bit of strainigg I think we have included some very excellent material. In #14 you will hear Polly Ousterhout, who is a MIssissippi gal now teaching at ~~Spelman~~ Shilran. In #16 Buford Boone, of the Tuscaloosa News explains that heis in favor of admitting Negroes for all higher education they can't get as matters now stand. There could be objection to his hedging on elementary schools, but I still think he makes a strong point. In #24 we have an entire program devoted to a project among Negro farmers of Macon County (Tuskeegee) told by the Negro County Agent, as arranged and suggested by the owner and manager of the local radio station. This I consider a real plum.

There are a number of apparently very minor spots also. The County Agent of Marengo County says with great feeling that they don't want any Freedom Riders going out of their county, for instance. They intend to take care of everybody and need all their people.

There is another way in which the whole series is of definite service as it stands and asdie from simply making our other programs palatable. The more I see of the state at first hand the more I am impressed that opposition to de-segregation is virtually always part of a package which can very conveniently be labeled "John Birch." The people who are against integration are against the United Nations, the National Council of Churches, foreign aid, and a lot of other good things beside social security. This is manifest in the kind of things being broadcast so widely now. Any material which weakens their position anywhere along the line, therefore, weakens their hold on the people who go along with them on segregation. More and more thay are making the attack along the entire front and we will be seriously crippled if we make every response a piece-meal affair.

More and more, also, I am persuaded that our best approach is quite simply to let the people talk to each other. I am more certain than ever that the proportion of really good people who want a Christian solution is much larger than we have ever dared to hope. I think this is well illustrated by our own experience in Atlanta. When we made our first tape there on the school situation everybody thought we were crazy when we included the statement of Ralph Magil that 60% of the people wanted the schools to stay open. But subsequent events showed this a conservative estimate. I think we provided some help there simply by letting people hear what some other Atlanta people thought about the situation.

Now every one of these 24 shows makes it clear in some way that some people are not thinking with the John Birchers. This is true even when they say nothing pertinent at all. The thing they all do is to miss so many opportunities that any alert John Bircher would seize upon eagerly to make his own point out of. This is a subtle thing, maybe, but one which is bound to be impressive in the long run. If we continue talking to all kinds of people and none of them sound like John Birchers it's going to penetrate into the subconscious (where it will do the most good) that JBs are really pretty rare birds after all and mustn't be taken too seriously.

This is of tremendous importance because whatever else is done by due process of law the temper of the people as expressed in public acts has got to be changed. People of good will are going to have to take over from the haters! Fortunately we don't have to wait for this to happen for time to convert a lot of haters into people of good will. All we have to do is to let the people of good will discover how many of them there are and how completely they can have things in their own hands if they'll just act like they feel.

Clara and I spent a few days in your city at the invitation of James Sells at the seminar on the "communicative arts." Against my saner instincts I had hoped there might be some glimmerings of reappraisal of religious broadcasting there, but the satisfaction with the kind of tripe they are turning out and even with the almost non-existent audiences which attend to it was more than total. It was so depressing we had to hurry out of town without even seeing any friends. We went through Alabama on the way home and got some good stuff, including the pickle story and an interview with Dr. Alexander Nunn of "Progressive Farmer."

I would like to devote myself for the next couple of months to the extension of our program to more stations in Alabama. I would like to see how close we could come to real saturation.

Probably I have been deeply influenced by some of the reading I've been doing lately, particularly "The Mind of the South," which was given to me by Nat Welch, and "The Negro Revolt," by Louis E. Lomax. It seems to me he sums up the whole story in a single sentence. "The hope of sane men, black and white, is that white men will voluntarily change their ways before black men can make them change." Up to now most of our efforts have been devoted to the idea that some white men can make other white men change. This is undoubtedly true, as has been demonstrated in the courts. You've got, it seems to me, an even better instrument in your voting campaign. But even this depends upon change of heart - or change in the obvious expression of the will of the local community. As Lomax points out, no amount of action from elsewhere is going to make this work unless the people in the voting district will get out and vote. And in this the present emotional climate of the local white community is bound to have a very real influence which did not cease to be powerful when lynching lost its general appeal. Even the success of a voting campaign will requirea lot of change in local feelings.

This is where the kind of thing we are doing must be enlarged not alone because it looks like it might be effective but simply because it is our only present access to the minds of people not already devoted to what we are trying to do or aware of the large proportion of people around them who want to share in doing it

in Christian spirit.

The real danger is going to be lack of patience. It took a long time to create the emotional atmosphere which now exists in so many places. It isn't going to be changed in a hurry. And it isn't going to be changed at all if we try to push too hard at the sore spots! It isn't southern people only who don't like to be pushed around, but there is no other element in the entire situation on whihh there is such universal agreement as the idea that we don't want people telling us what to do. I think we have been stymied by this because we don't want to slow down to the zero mark and we don't see the alternative. I think it is to let people talk to each other! I am not sure it wouldn't be good to have other people like Lester Maddox shooting off. If we can trust people enough to make up their own minds we can trust them to discern the truth about such people, as well as about the kind of people we like better.

Forgive me for taking up so much of your time, but it seems to me so terribly important to keep up with what we've got going, and I really don't think I feel this way just because I'm doing it. It is a means by which we can talk to a large enough proportion of the people of Alabama eventually to make a difference in the emotional climate. I am not sure how fast we can go but we can go as fast as is possible and that will always be in the direction of change. And there certainly isn't any other way visible for reaching the people outside our own unhappily small circle by means primarily persuasive rather than compulsive. It does seem to me that as Christians we are compelled to make the fullest possible use of the means of persuasion available to us.

Do let me know how you like the new shows in whole and in their various parts. The reactions that are coming in are most gratifying.

Say hello to everybody for me. At present I am planning to spend most of Septemebr in Alabama, mainly promoting the use of the show. I don't know yet how it can be managed, but I am hoping for the best.

Clara joins in best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ed

August 20, 1962

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friednly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Ed:

I have been out on vacation recently and am a little behind on developments. We are bringing in a tape recorder tomorrow and I will catch up on the back tapes. We were most impressed with the indications of success in key places such as Tuskegee. Your success seems to grow, even as you move into more touchy material.

Could you let us have a fairly complete summary of acceptances of the series from Alabama stations? We need to know how many stations are handling the material and particularly those tapes dealing with sensitive matter. We will need this by September 17 in order to report to our Executive Committee on the project.

You should feel a considerable sense of achievement about your work in Alabama to date, and we are proud to have some part in it.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

August 27, 1962

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Ed:

We were extremely impressed with the interview with Polly Ousterhout on tape 14. This was a moving and effective interview and we will be interested in learning of any reactions to it. We also felt that the Pickle Project and Buford Boone were constructive. You are really moving into power structure circles with statements from Boone and Ralph Draughn. I hope that more of this type of thing will be possible as you go along.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

LD ✓
PQ

See last page for comment.

September 6, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

I am very glad indeed that you are pleased with what we have been doing in Alabama. It does seem to me that we are entitled to a sense of real satisfaction in an achievement which, while it has seemed relatively easy, is based upon long experience and careful planning. I really look upon this as the culmination, not only of my experience in radio but of my widely varied experience in human relations. As I continue to work at it, the possibilities grow still more enchanting.

Of course, I wouldn't go so far as to say that this has been easy or simple. It was for a long enough period to be quite trying and a really touch-and-go proposition. I feel now that we are sufficiently well established to look upon the future with a high degree of hopefulness. Here is a report on the situation. We have lost two stations from the list I sent you previously: WEZB in Birmingham changed ownership and I have not yet heard from the new owners to whom I wrote. WTNX in Phenix City changed managers and I haven't yet heard from the new manager. We have added two stations within the last 10 days: WGWC in Selma, Alabama, which you will note makes two stations in Selma which I consider certainly a part of the very heart of Alabama, and WELR in Roanoke. This makes it a total of 18 Alabama stations, 4 of which, at least, continue to repeat the program twice each week, so that we have a total of 22 uses there and 4 stations in Georgia. For a considerable time, as you know, we have been concentrating on the material and quality of programs without a serious effort to extend our outreach. Recently, however, we wrote some letters and received requests for 19 audition tapes. On the basis of previous experience, we might well expect to have 9 or 10 of these added to our regular list. I think the time has come when we can well give some further attention to adding to our list of users and expect to devote a considerable portion of my time to this purpose when I make another trip to the state, as I hope to do next month.

I think the vitally important thing to notice is that we have not lost a single station on account of the material, including what you call "sensitive matter." I believe we can accept this as the clear evidence that I have done what I thought I could, that is, to supply a program of

such great human interest as to make it carry whatever message we can find people to express. This doesn't, I am sure you understand, mean that we would be able to say just anything we took a notion to. But it does mean that when there are as many people as there are in Alabama who have anything of significance to say we can give them a platform or a sounding board or whatever you want to call it. I really think that I have something here pretty fundamental to the whole communication picture in spite of the fact that it is not universally recognized in the industry. I think the basic pulling power of radio and to an almost equal extent television comes from the yearning in the hearts of people to talk to one another. It's the spirit of the "bull session" or the old-fashioned gathering around the cracker barrel with which I am old enough to have had some personal experience. I think this is what the good Lord gave us radio for because I do believe that in virtually any area you might want to mention there are a large number of people whose convictions are well ahead of the common practice.

There are two other points I would like to make here which are in a sense repetitious. The first is that we must use extreme caution in our beginning as I think we have up to the present. At the same time, if we do use caution and are careful to make what we want to say simply a part of the total approach and not obviously out of proportion, we will all be surprised by the amount we will be able to say for long. I am now satisfied that we can say a great deal more in this basic series than I had originally supposed might be possible. I am still sure that this series will also enable us to expand the use of our more obvious material. This I expect to do by next spring, at least. The second thing I feel with increasing certainly as we move ahead. Practically everything we say is really effective against the position which we would like to take. This is clear from several angles, but perhaps most of all from the type of thing that is so generally broadcast in the South. The people who trouble us are against everything. They may start out by hating and suspecting the Russians, but that soon spreads to other foreigners, as well as other races, to people in other parts of the country, to people of other religion, until finally it gets right down to your next door neighbor with the not so subtle suggestion that you really ought to suspect him maybe more than you do.

Another consideration is by using the type of people we do and by making what is said simply the outgrowth of their own personalities and convictions, we are in a position that is very difficult for anybody to attack, no matter how much they didn't agree with the personal opinions expressed by any of our broadcasting.

I don't want to go off the deep end, but I really feel it is entirely possible.that we have made a discovery here of what the good Lord meant for us to do with radio and TV which may have as much power to bring freedom as the invention of the cotton gin had in welding the chains of slavery. At least, we have gone far enough to make it clear that the results may be

far beyond our present understanding and I do not feel we could in good conscience quit at this point.

There is just one additional thing I want to make clear and that is that all the material which is put into this series is used by every station. That is one reasonwhy we have to exercise so much care and that's why we can provide a different kind of material when there is a chance for each station to choose for itself what it will use.

Again, I think it's impossible to overemphasize the importante of the highly gratifying fact that with the two exceptions already noted for reasons beyond our control, everybody who started out with us in May is still with us and happy.

If youwant any more details, let me know. I'll keep you informed as new stations are added. I look forward with great eagerness to a report on your reaction and the reaction of others to a most recent list of tapes, especially the last program number 24. You will be interested that I have just received another letter from Mrs. Wilder, the manager of WABC in Tuscagee in which she says: "I have listened to tape 24, The cucumber project and first let me thank you for the nice things you had to say about WABC and myself. I appreciate both very much. I thought your interview with Jerry Green excellent and was as keenly interested as if I had never heard about cucumbers. As a matter of fact, I learned a number of things that had not been brought out in my conversations with him. I just hope that this will be a pilot for future projects which will help the localpeople."

I can't help adding what, of course, we both know - that within a few days we will be sending out program for the sixth consecutive month. I am sure that last March when this thing first hatched as an idea nobody, including myself, would actually have believed that it could be done on such a scale in such a brief time and with such total absence of repercussions. If we can manage a way to finance it in terms of our original discussion, we will all be amazed by what will be possible. I think indications in several other areas are making us increasingly clear that more of this bedrock promotion needs to be done, out of the simple respect for the normal processes of the human mind and heart.

Clara joins me in regards and best wishes to you and Les and all the rest.

Sincerely,

Ed

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

September 6, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I guess our letters crossed in the mail and it may very well happen again, but I cannot wait to give you what to my mind is the most significant possible reaction to the Polly Ousterhout tape. This has already been broadcast by most of the stations and we have heard absolutely nothing. This, to me, is the most gratifying of all possible results. It means quite simply that everybody took it entirely for granted, thinking nothing of it either up or down, back or forth, pro or con. It's just a normal part of the kind of report on the state of Alabama to the people of Alabama that we are offering to these stations. This is what I mean when I say that things like this can be done in such a way that we are not vulnerable. There is no place to take a hold to make a protest. This has happened frequently enough so that I am no longer as surprised by it as I used to be but it's what I'm aiming at. I think that the actual result or influence upon the listener is even greater because the idea is dropped quietly into the mind or heart at a time when no resistance has been built up.

Needless to say, I was deeply gratified by your letter of appreciation. There is, believe me, unlimited material of this kind available. I have not had to seek it out.

Incidentally, I think you missed the biggest dynamo of the power structure. My humble guess would be that this is Mr. Smith of the McQueen-Smith Farms, the first and perhaps the only "plantation" in Alabama to show an annual production of over a half million dollars. He is a member of the board of the Alabama Power Company, among the great number of other things. There seems to be no difficulty of approach in this area either and again the possibilities are unlimited.

It seems to me the more carefully you examine it, the clearer it appears that we have ahold of an instrument of tremendous power if we use it prayerfully and by the grace of God.

Sincerely,

Ed

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

September 14, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This is just a note that we have recently added Jackson and Brewton to our list of stations in Alabama using a Yankee program.

You will, I am sure, be interested in a note we just received from WGWC, the second program in Selma to tape the Yankee and the CBS station there. I quote: "Dear Mr. Randall: We are pleased indeed with 'A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie' and the program is scheduled each Sunday afternoon at 3:30. We feel that this is the best time to reach more listeners. We would like to have number 1 and number 2.

"We are returning number 3 and number 4 and shall return your tapes as promptly as possible. Sincerely yours, Bob Martin, Owner-Manager. P.S. We especially like your theme and glad you did not use Dixie on this type of program."

We are making a very special effort right now to increase the number of users and expect to have something to report soon.

Sincerely,

Ed

tue

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

September 18, 1962.

For audition tapes, or to schedule the series??

Dear Paul:

Here are the stations we are adding to our list from the latest reports by mail from our man in Alabama.

WEUP - HUNtsville
WFIX - Huntsville
WNDA - Huntsville
WHRT - Hartselle
WAJF - Decatur
WRAB - Arab
WAVU - Albertville
WZOB - Fort Payne
WETO - Gadsden
WPID - Piedmont
WANA - Anniston
WBTS - Bridgeport.

That there are others I am sure since these are all from reports mailed before last Monday. Obviously, as I said to you, word has gotten around about our show and this was the proper time to make a play for more stations. Also we seem to have gotten hold of the right man, by a stragge contatination of circumstances. There seems to be no question now but what we can reach the point of saturation with this series.

I hope this will be useful to you. It would seem as if something so obviously successful and effecgive should be taken full advantage of. Let me know if there's anything more I can do about it.

Sincerely,

Ed

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

MM

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date September 21, 1962

To: LWD From: PR

Subject:

The latest information on the Randall project, obtained by telephone, is as follows:

1. 49 Alabama stations are now using "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" on a regular basis.

2. 4 of these are using the program twice a week, the others on a once a week basis.

3. We do not have the complete list of stations, although this is coming by mail, but at least 18 of them are South of Birmingham, mostly in Black Belt country.

4. This means that the programs are currently being aired for a total of 18 - 1/4 hours a week, or radio time that would cost $1,060 a week at normal commercial rates.

As of this time, Randall has not received a single cancellation or critical comment because of objection to program content.

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

September 18, 1962.

Dear Paul:

Here are the stations we are adding to our list from the latest reports by mail from our man in Alabama.

WEUP - HUNtsville
WFIX - Huntsville
WNDA - Huntsville
WHRT - Hartselle
WAJF - Decatur
WRAB - Arab
WAVU - Albertville
WZOB - Fort Payne
WETO - Gadsden
WPID - Piedmont
WANA - Anniston
WBTS - Bridgeport.

That there are others I am sure since these are all from reports mailed before last Monday. Obviously, as I said to you, word has gotten around about our show and this was the proper time to make a play for more stations. Also we seem to have gotten hold of the right man, by a stragge contatination of circumstances. There seems to be no question now but what we can reach the point of saturation with this series.

I hope this will be useful to you. It would seem as if something so obviously successful and effecgive should be taken full advantage of. Let me know if there's anything more I can do about it.

Sincerely,

Ed

Return to PA

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

September 26, 1962.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Here, just to be sure we don't miss anything, is the list of stations in Alabama now taking "Yankee" regularly, including the new ones recently added as the result of personal work:

Albertville, WAVU
Andalusia, WCTA
Anniston, WANA, WDNG
Atmore, WATM
Auburn, WAUD
Birmingham, WCRT, WIXI, WYDE,
Boaz, WBSA
Brewton, WEBJ
Bridgeport, WBTS
Clanton, WKLF
Cullman, WKUL
Decatur, WAJF, WHOS, WMSL
Dothan, WAGF, WOOF
Elba, WELB
Enterprise, WIRB
Florence, WOWL
Fort Payne, WZOB
Gadsden, WETO
Geneva, WGEA
Guntersville, WGSV
Hartselle, WHRT
Homewood, WJLD
Huntsville, WEUP, WFIX,
Jackson, WTHG
Mobile, WMOZ
Montgomery, WAPX, WCOV, WFMI
Oneonta, WCRL
Opelika, WJHO
Piedmont, WPID

52 stations in 37 towns in Ala.; 5 in Georgia (names + number of towns unknown.) See next page. Also, see report.

Roanoke, WELR
Scottsboro, WCRI, WROS
Selma, WGWC, WRWJ,
Talladega, WNUZ
Troy, WTBF
Tuscaloosa WACT, WJRD, WNPT, WUOA
Tuscumbia, WRCK, WVNA
Tuskeegee, WABT.

This I make out to be 37 towns (out of a total of 71 in the state with one or more radio stations), and 53 stations, out of a total of 117 in the state. According to the report which has been other wise reliable there are nine other stations listed as "practically certain." At least four of these stations are using each program twice. There are, in addition, five stations in Georgia currently using the program. This adds up to 62 broadcasts (fifteen and a half hours of broadcasting) each week. If the nine others should come through (as I think they will) this would be 71 broadcasts weekly. There are, in addition, 26 stations giving some consideration to using the program. When they find out what is going on some of these will certainly be added to the list. You will notice, quite incidentally, that we have two or more outlets in ten cities.

You have taken note of the kind of material we can broadcast, encouraged by the astounding fact that we have had no cancellations from any users. This quality and quantity can be definitely developed and improved, particularly in a few months when we can begin to offer other material for optional use. (This, you will recall, was originally the point at which it was expected we might accomplish something.)

In other words I feel, and I am sure you do, that this is as complete and forceful a demonstration as could possibly be made in a not necessarily friendly atmosphere. It's cumulative influence over years of use would be impossible to estimate as I am sure this kind of broadcasting will build increasingly loyalty in a constantly enlarging audience. Incidentally, one station on our lists boasted of having 17 hours of "anti-Communism" on its air every week, so it's clear somebody believes in the effectiveness of this medium. (I am quite sure that all of that 17 hours is time purchased at commercial rates.)

So it seems to me we have all the necessary ingredients for some conclusion. The fact is, as I said to you over the phone, that we have so far extended ourselves to make this demonstration as complete as possible that we will have to find some quick financial relief or close up our entire operation. It seems to me the impact value of such a surprising demonstration as we have made will wear off in the course of time so that if we can't make a dent while the iron is hot there's little purpose in staggering on just a wee bit further.

We have uncovered new and even better resources of people and material. I'd like to go down and collect some of it for more programs in October. But we have no resources without borrowing, and this I can't feel would be justified without greater assurance of the power to repay. So please let us know the word, good or bad. If it's bad we can make it as painless as possible for everybody.

If it is any good at all I think we should begin at an early date to plan to extend into the rest of the area. The same kind of promotion could, I am sure, bring us relatively the same coverage as we now have in Alabama. We have, by the grace of God, an instrument for good the full power of which we can only dimply glimpse.

Sincerely,

Ed

September 28, 1962

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the data and list of stations. I think the involvement of around half of the radio stations in Alabama is a tremendous achievement.

We agree that you have demonstrated the value of this approach and we are eager to support your continued activities in this area.

Les is in New York this week looking into the problem of financing for SRC in general and for several projects, including this one, in particular. Upon his return next week we will be in a position to see where we stand and to give you an evaluation of prospects for the near future.

We are both inclined to continue to concentrate on Alabama for some months both because of financial limitations and our feeling that it is well to let the project operate over a considerable period of time in one state before spreading out.

The executive committee was most impressed with our report on the project and favors its continuation.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

October 5, 1962

Mr. Ed Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
1222North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Ed:

Les and I have talked since his recent trip to New York and our Executive Committee meeting. We are in a position to make a modest commitment to Friendly World Broadcasting for the next year. We can only commit a total of $5,000, of which $2,500 is enclosed.

We feel that your work must go forward and that we should continue to concentrate on Alabama for at least the next few months. We are very pleased here to be able to continue our association with you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosure: SRC check

Friendly World Broadcasting - $2,500.00

122 North Providence Road

Wallingford, Pa.

YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE SERIES

Southern Leadership

Project surplus

October 5, 62

Paul M. Rilling

LDV
MM

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

October 11, 1962.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

I hope you chaps understand how much this means to us - because I just can't quite find words to express it myself. Clara and I are, to say the least, delighted to be able to continue working with you.

Just to keep the record straight I should say that since writing you WJBB, Hayleyville, has written asking for the show. A couple of other stations that were considering have also written, turning it down. Both of them used the phrase, "just at this time." Of course I am very sensitive to things like this - but I cannot help being glad that we got everybody lined up at just the time we did. At the same time I am increasingly amazed that we have had no cancellations whatever.

With $5,000, if we keep the show in operation for another year, we will need to do all of the incidental work which we have been hoping that we could pay other people to do. This would have served both to ease the personal strain and to allow for some expansion. But there are two mitigating considerations. Certainly within this period we will be able to provide some actual demonstration of the results of such a "saturation" broadcasting. And it is not unreasonable to hope that some new sources of financial aid may open up, either to you or to us - or to both of us together.

I agree that we had better keep on cultivating Alabama for the present. That was a most excellent suggestion to begin with and is still operative. But there certainly is a strong temptation to extend ourselves into the rest of the area which is still so largely vacuum in our terms. I hope you will not object if we work in a little material now and then from other states in a kind of experimental way.

Enclosed is a copy of our new "A" listing. We missed one during the summer, what with all the excitement in Ala.

Definitely now I shall be in Alabama early next month to collect more material. Without concurrent responsibility for canvassing new stations I can do a better job in this respect. I'll get in touch with you as soon as I am in the state so we can plan to get together for conversations on the future.

At present I am working on the next set of programs. They will lack some things we will both wish they had first because I used the best material I had

available from earlier recordings and haven't had opportunity to do as much recording as I should have. I'm not too distressed about this, however, because I think this is a time to be very thankful indeed that we can hold our own and also because I think I can get some really good stuff next month.

By the first of the year we can begin to offer other material to all of these stations on a carefully worked out program. I have an idea we are all going to be surprised by what we are able to do.

Thanks so veyr much for the check and especially for the confidence expressed by it. I don't know how much concerned you are by considerations of accident and design, if any. But last Sunday night Clara and I very carefully balanced our assets over against our liabilities, made out checks for everything due and came out so nearly exactly even that it quite took our breath away. With at least 200 tapes needing to be sent out this week, with the need for an almost immediate trip to Alabama, and with some other considerable expenses looming ahead we were still, somehow, able to get a good night's sleep - and then on the Monday mail came your check. On such an occasion it is very difficult indeed not to have strange ideas about an intervening Providence of a nature that was not taught in theological seminary.

At the same time a group of good people here in Philadelphia are increasing their concern with our project in terms of financial help that may very well take care of the costs of our other operations so that we will not loose the wider nature of our operation which I consider absolutely essential to our more specific operation.

After further careful consideration Clara and I have felt that it will be well to continue to say as little as is at all possible about our mutual involvement. I have a feeling you will concur in this.

You will see that we expect to be able to continue on our present level of operation with your present help, hoping to do some expanding when circumstances permit. It isn't going to be easy, but it is going to be a lot of fun!

Sincerely,

Ed

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

October 29, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am enclosing a copy of our listing of the current set of twelve programs of the "Yankee in the Heart of Dixie," in which I think you will find considerable interest. I would like to point out the pertinent statement by Buford Boone and also ask your reaction to the forthright statement about the treatment of the Indians by Mr. Wadsworth. I think this is part of laying a solid foundation for enlightenment, shall we say?

You are well aware of my reasons for stepping lightly. However, I would like to call attention to the fact that we are beginning to distribute other material in Alabama. I am sending you with the Yankee tape a copy of our Al-XX. You will find a copy of that listing enclosed from which you will see that this is a program on a Negro slum school here in Phila. I think this is one of the best things I have ever done, both from the standpoint of providing an entertaining show and saying something important today. We have had the peculiar experience of having every one of the first 54 stations that returned our cards asking for the number 1 program, which is always an integration program. This program has been asked for by stations in Selma, Roanoke, Scottsboro, Tuscaloosa in Alabama. I think of equal importance with the fact that it will be broadcast from the stations is the fact that this will give us a reading of the temperament at this particular time to guide us for the future. I hope within less than a year to have all of the Alabama stations using Yankee, and there should be increase by then of those also receiving regularly a listing of other tapes.

There are a couple of questions I want to answer on the trip I am just beginning are whether or not to offer our David series. I am inclined toward doing it.and whether to promote our Friendly World series. We already have two stations in the state using it with considerable satisfaction.

I hope you like this stuff. I'll give you a call as soon as I get into Alabama and we'll plan to get together; that is, provided the phone service is still in operation.

As ever,

Ed

Return to Pa

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

December 13, 1962.

Paul Rilling,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

It was good to see you again. It always gives me a lift to be with you. It is exceedingly helpful, now and then, to be where movement is visible, after being for so much of the time by situations which seem so glacial.

I am sending you a couple of tapes. One is what I said at the Rotary Club at Scottsboro. I wasn't sure I had it in audible form because it was my first such use of my new machine. But I think you can tell what was said. Listening to it I was a little surprised at myself and more understanding of Jim Thompson's (the radio station manager) amazement that it was so enthusiastically received. I left sound on after I was through, so you can see the warm approval wasn't just formal. I would say at least half of them came up to say something. It was, in a way, a deliberate effort to see what I could get away with. Jim assured me that they all understood what I was talking about. I hope you like it. This is recorded at 3 3/4, which most machines will play back.

? Randall's speech, not tape, enthusiastically received -

The other is the two programs I have made of some of the material I got from Dean Pierce, of Auburn School of Education. He is a remarkable man - would be in any state. But that such ideas of basic democracy should be so forcefully advocated in Alabama seems quite incredible. I think this couple of shows illustrates the fact that we have a lot of allies, who may - or may not - be fully aware of their relationship to us, but whose progress involves the really common welfare. I expect to include one or two more shows with Dean Pierce and one of his men, Dr. Saunders, in the next twelve, on which I am now hard at work. I just thought you might like to hear these two at once - and I hope you may find it possible, as I'd like to have your reaction as soon as possible.

I'm writing also to Leslie, who asked me for some information on spreading our wings a little more widely.

As ever,

Ed

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

December 13, 1962.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Les:

I have just sent Paul two more tapes. One is my speech to the Scottsboro (of all places) Rotary Club, which you might find interesting, and the other is a couple of new shows with Dean Truman M. Pierce, Auburn School of Education. He's a tremendous person with wonderful ideas for educational advance in the state who illustrates the fact that any improvement in whatever field is bound to include some new pavement on our street.

Now about the costs of expansion. I must admit that, in spite of a great deal of thought and prayer upon this subject I still do not feel that I have the final word. But here is something to work on.

You know how little I have been concerned with money except to have enough to work on, at least to the extent of demonstrating what could be done. You know that we have been operating on the present level at not quite half of what I thought to begin with would be absolutely essential. I am not at all sorry that we have done this, because I know you have done your best to help and I am pretty sure it was either do it as we have done it or not do it at all! So we have been doing for five thousand what I told you couldn't be done for less than ten.

As matters stand now I do not think we could have provided a better demonstration if we had had $20,000. Your decision to concentrate on a single state was certainly wise. The choice of Alabama was so wide as to seem providential. The material might have been some better, but not too much. The electric and editorial quality could have been better - but not enough materially to affect the demonstration or make it more conclusive. So I think it is clear we have been able to absorb the slack by our own efforts.

Certainly the acceptance by radio stations, the acceptance by the listening public, the acceptance by people of weight in every walk of life, all taken together provide a demonstration of what can be expected in the future. I think when we begin in the spring offering our other types of material we are going to be deeply gratified by the results. But certainly the usefulness of our basic material has gone far beyond anything any of us could possibly have considered within our reach.

So anybody who wants to know what can be done has only to look and see what is being done. For this reason I am going to suggest actual costs on a somewhat larger scale. This does not mean that we have all of a sudden become greedy, or that now we want to begin "cashing in." We will go right on

doing what we can do with whatever we have to work on. And I am just as uninterested in making money on it as I ever have been. But in considering expansion there are new factors.

This last trip was really a toughie. Perhaps the hardest part of all was the four or five days of steady driging required to get there and back. I'm sure some less strenuous method could be worked out with a little more money to work on. Now I'm hard at it getting the material worked into programs and Clara, who could help so greatly to take the pressure off of this job, is involved with long hours of tape copying, and other routine tasks that could be done just as well by somebody else - if we could pay for having it done. These instances suggest why any thought of expansion includes an increase in funds.

My original estimate that we could do a weekly show for twenty or more stations for $10,000 a year was a narrow figure. Costs have gone up more than I had figured on some of the items we have not paid for for several years. In addition we would have to include costs of additional programs of the nature of our regular material intended for circulation in the south in connection with the "carrierprogram." Sp to be ready for expansion into other states we would have to have a bsic $15,000 per year for our present operation in Alabama with "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" and other shows offered to the using stations in our periodic "listings." This also takes knowledge of the fact that, instead of a minimum of 20 stations we are now broadcasting sixty times each week in Alabama (and neighboring Georgie).

With this production cost in hand projection into other states could be done on the basis of $10,000 each. This would include distribution of regular material as well as "Yankee," and the collection of material in the newly acquired states so as to give the programs local appeal. This would cover the costs of all the operations we could hire done and would leave Clara and ne free to devote ourselves to the collection of material and the production of programs. It would also provide for the kind of help - in case we add several states - which could be trained to take over some of the production work eventually. This would actually involve less sweat and toil than the present arrangement and so be well within the range of my present capabilities for (I hope) some time to come.

Thus if we were operating in ten southern states this would involve a cost of $105,000 yearly, all fourteen would be $145,000, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia would be $35,000. This would contemplate between a minumum of 30 and fifty stations in each state. We might very easily find we had many more than this number, but that, I think, is a problem which can be left unsolved for the time being.

I think the amazing progress that has already been made indicates that there is at least the possibility that we have here the greatest instrument for enlightening public opinion that has ever been at the disposal of men of good will. It's ultimate effectiveness only use can determine, but it seems now incontestable that it could be relatively at least as effective as atomic bombs. Surely somebody with imagination AND money can see that it is worth a venture.

As ever, Ed

RADIO PROGRAMS AVAILABLE ON TAPE
(Each number has five 5 to 7 minute spots of conversation except where otherwise noted)

1962 - LIST A

A1 EVERY CHILD HAS HIS PRICE
Do our vast and flourishing slums produce a special kind of child, pre-damned to a life of delinquency, squalor, marginal living at public expense? Or are these gutter gangsters-in-miniature capable of growing up to compete with your children and mine for jobs in industry, science and the arts? Are they a load on our backs or can they take a vital part in the world struggle for the minds and hearts of men -- for freedom and democracy? This is the question which heroic people in and around the Chester A. Arthur School are confronting on the lowest human level in a great American city. You read about them in "TIME" (August 24). Now hear them talking about What? Why? How? The educational leader with the job he dreamed of as a lad - The principal, himself product of bitter poverty and deprivation - The fifth grade teacher who turned to teaching because the jobs he really wanted were all closed to him - The college grad who just wouldn't believe it when wiser and more experienced people told him what children couldn't do - (One of them had $800 damage done to his car while he was doing a special job of helping). Now children in grade five, who couldn't read up to their grade, are reciting Shakespeare by the hour, playing chess for fun, staying after school to learn Algebra, and making the truant officers forget their names. Whatever the price for a healthy child in an evil environment these people are willing and anxious to discover it - and to pay it!

A1XX Same material in half hour program, highly recommended if you can use it in this form. We'll send both if you wish. A number of stations use both forms.

A2 MARK AND DOROTHY VAN DOREN
This jumps to the extreme opposite end of the educational scale, where those of whom a very great deal is expected in one of our finest schools have been taught by one of the greatest American teachers. One of our most popular previous tapes was with these two fascinating people. This one is even better! This, like the TV show you saw recently, was made in their charming Connecticut home. The best people can be the most fun!

A3 RICHARD HAMLIN - RURAL MINISTER OF THE YEAR
This amazing man was selected by Progressive Farmer -- and you will see why. Hear how he buried a church - and had his life threatened in consequence. When he decided to enter the ministry he had to go back to finish high school - right beside his own children! There are things here you never knew about what it takes to make a country preacher.

A4 DR. JACQUES MAY
This doctor was French and is now American, all because he so much loved the people of Viet Nam and wanted to be helpful to them. Now he is helping train more doctors in a hospital in Saigon. The picture he gives of the land and the people, their needs and the way they themselves are rising up to meet them is at once unique and greatly encouraging. He's a very fascinating person.

A5 H. S. SWINGLE
Here's the man who has been said to know more about how to bring up a fish than anybody else in the world. Starting out about twenty-five years ago he raised 150 pounds in an acre in a year. Now he can raise almost three tons on the same acre in seven months. No wonder people from more than thirty countries

come to learn from him how to save millions of people from starvation -- and eager sportsmen -- and ordinary human beings -- rise up to call him blessed, full of fried catfish.

A6 REVOLT IN THE JUNGLE -- GEORGE HAUSER AND MICHAEL SCOTT
Somewhere between ten and fifty thousand people have been killed in Angola in what, a generation ago, anybody would have called a full scale war. The Portuguese government won't let anybody in to look -- or much of anybody out to tell, for that matter. So George Hauser, an American with a great deal of knowledge and experience in Africa, decided to go and have a look for himself -- without any permission from anybody. It was an exciting experience. Michael Scott, an Englishman raised in South Africa -- and now refused permission to return -- tells some of his interesting adventures in the search for freedom in this nearby area and its relation to the rest of the world.

A7 CHIRENJE - NKOSI - KUHANGUA - THOLOE - MALINA
What would it be like to have four mothers all at once? What games does a small boy play in the African veldt? What's it like to be hunted like an animal in your native land -- with the borders closed against you? Here are men who feel they are preparing themselves to go home and play such parts as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton played in the early days of our country. (And some of them know more about our own founding fathers than some of us do, at that!)

A8 BARBARA REYNOLDS
One of the most charming people I've ever met, she found herself and her family projected into a mess they didn't want and didn't make in national and international affairs -- just because they wanted to sail their own boat around the world. She tells a story of how the human spirit can rise to meet whatever situation comes with dignity and power. You'll be glad you've met such a person.

- -

Just mark the enclosed card indicating the numbers you'd like to hear and we'll send them with no obligation, except that you will give a listen and return the tapes, either immediately or as soon as you have used them.

Our programs are designed to be audience getters, first of all. We believe that the basic human interest is in people, and we present interesting people from all over the world to satisfy this basic fascination we have, as human beings, for each other. We are not in the business of "enlightenment," "uplift," "lecturing," or "instructing." We are in the business of entertaining! And our wide acceptance, our awards, and surveys all indicate that we have been highly successful in this unique enterprise. Don't fail to give your audience the happy opportunity to share in the fun with this list of remarkable people. You are under no obligation whatever, except to return our tapes.

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

MM

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

OFFICERS
AARON GOLDMAN
CHAIRMAN
DR. R. FRANK JONES
VICE CHAIRMAN
PAUL M. RILLING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
RUTH D. BATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

MEMBERS
MRS. WAYNE COY
AARON GOLDMAN
GEORGE E. C. HAYES
DR. R. FRANK JONES
FRANCIS H. McGUIGAN
H. GABRIEL MURPHY
DR. C. J. NUESSE
BARRINGTON D. PARKER
MRS. BURMA A. WHITTED

January 7, 1963

Mr. Edward Randall
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Ed:

You probably have been in touch with SRC during the past two weeks, but it suddenly occurred to me that I did not tell you, during your last visit to the SRC offices, that I would shortly be leaving to assume new duties here. The new Field Director is Paul Anthony whom you know well and will enjoy working with.

In my new position I am Director of the municipal intergroup relations agency of the District of Columbia. I think that I will enjoy my new duties. I hope that you will call me from time to time when you are in Washington.

I enjoyed very much knowing you and working with you on your exciting new effort in Alabama. I know that SRC is extremely proud of its part in this project and that if the percentage of content matter dealing with human relations can be slightly increased over a period of time, they look forward to somehow finding the money to spread the effort throughout the deep South. Your achievements to date have been remarkable, and I hope that your efforts continue to be blessed with success.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR/hg
cc: Paul Anthony

Friendly World Broadcasting - $2,500

122 North Providence Road

Wallingford, Pa.

YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE series.

Southern Leadership

Project surplus

January 17 63

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

January 30, 1963.

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

It was good to hear from you and to know that you are taking such an alert and intelligent interest in our project. Please forgive me for being so slow to respond. Actually, just as you were writing, I was arriving home from a trip during which I expected to visit you but on which I picked up a rather more than usually vicious bug of what my doctor calls the Asian flu and is has kept me low - in fact very low - right up to the present. I was in Dothan, Ala., when I began to feel its grip tighten on me and I ran for home at once.

I do think we have something going here of a really amazing nature and I should like to adjust myself to whatever conditions make it possible to keep on at the best rate. We are now incorporated (under thelaws of Delaware) and have presumptive tax exemption - at least people can have it directly now.

We are so well established in Alabama now that we shouldthink of prewssing at once into other areas in the South and even if we could, in the North. As a matter of fact it looks as if we might be making an arrangement with the School of Education of Auburn University to work with some of their people without changing either the pattern or the content of our present showand without giving it any other label. They are the most intelligent group of educators I've seen for many a day and you have already seen some of the results of workingwith them, if you've listened to all I've sent you. If this works out, as it may well do, we could turn to the rest of the area with greater freedom.

Now for your reactions. I will be glad to give you a brief report of what has been going on which you may use at your discression. If I manage to get this done and have enough energy left I'll enclose it with this letter. Otherwise it will follow soon.

I do not believe we can find resources on our own to go on with this as it should be done. However we are willing to try anything and still go on looking for money. One possible resource has come to attention which I am completely unable to evaluate. Walter Voelker, who is a counsin of Dick Bennett, who used to be head of the AFSC "Community Relations" section, says Dick is now the factotum of a Foundation with two special passions, one for race relations and the other for anonymity Walter thinks if some organization with a program in race relations wrote to them about our proposition they might well take an interest. Would you be willing to write such a letter? It is the Phoebe Waterman Foundation, Room 422, 1701 Arch Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa. You might tell them what we are doing, that it was instituted under the guidance of your organization, and that we would like to

spread out into the rest of the country, perhaps beginning with the rest of the South. Then, in case you get any kind of a reply, I'll make a contact with Dick Bennett and see what happens from there.

My only other real line of hope is with the Field Foundation, who flatly told us they wouldn't consider our request until we were tax exempt. Now that we are I think it might be better for you to approcah themwith the idea that we are already working together on this idea and that we'd like to continue it.

I think we ought to move as quickly as possible on this as time may very well be running short on us. I will be glad to make a trip to Atlanta as soon as I get my next set of programs produced, which will be the latter part of next month. I think you will like these and that they will be most helpful to us.

Incidentally, with nothing more than the intelligent preparation of programs I'd like to ask you a couple of questions. Is it generally known that in a place like Mobile, for example, the Negro teachers are paid, on the average, more than the white? The superintendent, Dr. Burns, told me at one time it had been as much as $200 per year. Is there any resentment about this anywhere? What is the attitude toward such facts? I know, in general, I think, the feeling about new Negro schools which are better than the white. Is this all laid to being scared? Is it ever taken as a sign of anything decent?

To my surprise I have discovered

* * * * * * * * *

March 22, 1963.

To my even greater surprise - this was the spot at which I began an interesting and most disagreeable relapse which has left me still very weak and able to undertake only the most limited kind of activity. I judge from the date at the beginning of this letter that I hadn't recovered at the time I started it as much as I thought - but I really am making progress now. I still had the January sheet on the face of my calendar and I knew it was the last Wednesday of the month. So really it was February 27 when I started this. Fortunately the work that has had to be abandoned because of this illness is a thing of itself, only very slightly affecting the general program, and I am already at work on the next Yankee programs, with plenty of time to make them good - if I exercise proper caution. I seem at present to be deeply devoted to the cause of caution.

To resume - with probably at least a slight increase in the number of accidents - I was surprised to discover that most of the responsible school people I met in Alabama are pretty well reconciled to the idea that integration (in something definitely more than token form) is in the not very distant future. For the most part they are minded not simply to refrain from resisting it but to make such plans as will make the transition with the least pain on all sides. Most of them are of the opinion - in which they have some element of truth - that the greatest present hindrance is the feeling on the part of the white people that the mixture of Negro children will inevitably lower the educational level of the school. The school people themselves

seem painfully conscious of the fact that this comes from the inequity of education in the past. I found among educators surprisingly little remnant of the idea that Negroes can't be educated. In several places I discovered responsible supervisors hard at work (it seemed to me) to wipe out this result of discrimination as a prelude to a better future.

Of course the whole problem is so muhh more complicated in each of its angles than anyone not a professional in that particular angle can comprehend. For exampole - in one small city I saw the new Negro school building, definitely superior in every way to the white buildings (except that there was no paved road leading to it) and with equipment which seemed at least comparable in casual observation. The Home Economics room was conspicuously up-to-date, with the most recent models of electric ranges and a full complement of kitchen gadgetry. I asked one of the staff members (I think the assistant principle) if this was the kind of equipment the girls cooked on at home. He said he couldn't tell me about that specifically, but he had recently checked with fifty eight girls in that department and learned that exactly seven of them had flush toilets in their homes. How do you resolve a problem like that? It would seem clear to anyone that the girls at this moment would be helped more to be taught how to make the best of their woefully inadequate equipment at home. We have the same problem here in Philadelphia where thousands of people would be much better off if they had a little basic instruction in what to do with powdered eggs and how to use dried milk - which a lot of them throw away because they don't know how to use it. But how is this to be done without impugning their dignity and emphasizing the fact that they are on relief?

Of course I know I am no authority in this field. But all these factors are certainly involved. For me they place an additional emphasis on the simple fact that what we need is development in good willl even more than we need development in the outward evidences of equality.

For example. A group of more than usually well balanced kids in the white school in this same town - which may have been either Evergreen or Talassee - spoke with restrained feeling about the fact that the Negroes had a better building than their own. Thei pain, however, was (and I think this was quite sincere) that they didn't take good care of it but that it was already dirty and windows were broken. Actually, when we got there, it was scrupulously well cared for. The windows were bright and whole. The kids were, if there was any difference, more neatly dressed than the white kids and the place smelled fresh and clean. The superintendent explained to me that from the day the school had been opened he was sure more baths were taken by the children than ever had been before. "They walk differently through the corriders," he said. "They show their pride in their new school in innumerable ways." He admitted to having been a little bit surprised himself by the total reaction. Now I think it more important for the white people of that town to realize the reality of this situation than for them to be grudgingly willing to have as much money spent on each Negro child as on each white. Of course I think when this fact begins to penetrate it is going to have a tremendous influence on the whole situation. That is: There is relatively little resistance (now) to spending an equal amount on the Negroes, pupil for pupil. First of all this is going to bring about clearly observable results in comparison. Second, when the white citizens really begin to think (or to accept the ratiocinations of their neighbors who do think) they will realize that the real "indignity" was to destroy their ancient myth by compelling them to spend equal amounts on Negro children - "as if" the Negro children could be educated like white children.

Forgive me for running on so endlessly, but these matters seem to me very impprtant. I do not minimize the importance of any other action or type of action. I am very sure that laws are necessary and their enforcement required. But here even more than in most forward surges it is what is in the heart that will finally determine the effectiveness of everything else we do. If we had forever to wait we could wait for some of these simple facts to permeate the entire social structure by the same kind of osmosis that has worked since the days of the cave man. But we are working against a dead line we don't even know. And we much use the instruments God has given us to hasten the distribution of this kind of heart-touching stuff. Of course all of this is, in a way, an explanation of why it is so difficult for all but a few people to see not only the value but the stark necessity of the kind of thing we are trying to do right in the midst of all the more spectacular efforts, the results of which appear so much easier to observe and to measure.

This is about the story. I shall now proceed to give you a couple of pages on the background and current history of "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie," which you may use at your own discretion. I find we are constantly faced with the peril of explaining what we are doing because the more spectacular elements of it so easily catch the eye and their careless exposition could so easily prevent us from doing any more. Discretion is so often not a working part of the equipment of the more enthusiastic of us good people.

If I've raised any questions let me know. I'll send you copies of the new shows as soon as they're ready.

As ever,

Ed

February 12, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Ed:

As you know, Paul Rilling has left us and I am in the process of trying to take over his responsibilities. For some time I have had your correspondence to Paul and Les regarding your program. My sincere apologies for not having written sooner. There has been a matter of time and travel, but primarily it has been a matter of not knowing what SRC can and should do about continuing the assistance and of not knowing just how anything we might consider would fit into your plans.

There are several reactions at this point. (1) Your description of the success of the initial effort is a very exciting account. Could your prepare for us a one or two page report which we could use in reporting the results of funds spent and use as an introduction to any future planning?

(2) The effort certainly was successful and if Friendly World Broadcasting cannot find resources of its own to continue and expand we would like to try to work something out. Our recources and interests would call for a very limited program covering several deep southern states at most. Where stands your tax exemption and your efforts to find funds?

Is there any liklihood you will be in Atlanta at any time soon when we might explore this? Whenever time permits we must get about planning our organized and detailed programs for the Deep South and we must begin soon, especially if foundation requests are involved.

Again, my apologies for not having written sooner.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

April 25, 1963

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
2215 Bonnycastle Avenue
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

During the past year and a half we have given modest financial support to Ed Randall of Friendly World Broadcasting for an experimental radio series: "A Yankee In the Heart of Dixie." The series has been used extensively in rural Alabama and by a number of stations in Georgia.

We think the series is well done but would like a professional opinion. In this regard, would you consider listening to the tapes and giving us your evaluation? I am making the same request of Harry Fleischman, Director of the National Labor Service, New York.

There are something over twenty of these 30-minute tapes, so this is no small request, though you might find it unnecessary to listen to all of them. Under any circumstances, we would be most grateful if you would consider this.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

April 25, 1963

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

During the past year and a half we have given modest financial support to Ed Randall of Friendly World Broadcasting for an experimental radio series: "A Yankee In the Heart of Dixie." The series has been used extensively in rural Alabama and by a number of stations in Georgia.

We think the series is well done but would like a professional opinion. In this regard, would you consider listening to the tapes and giving us your evaluation? I am making the same request of Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Public Affairs Director of Radio Station WHAS, Louisville, Kentucky.

There are something over twenty of these 30-minute tapes, so this is no small request, though you might find it unnecessary to listen to all of them. Under any circumstances, we would be most grateful if you would consider this.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

April 29, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I would be glad to listen to some of Ed Randall's tapes and to ask our Radio-TV Division at the American Jewish Committee to help in evaluating them.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

eak

GRACE DORCAS RUTHENBURG
2215 BONNYCASTLE AVENUE
LOUISVILLE 5, KENTUCKY

LWD ✓
This came in today Friday. Please return to PA -

May 1, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

It was nice to hear from you, and especially with regard to Ed Randall, whose World I've known and greatly admired for several years. I wasn't aware that he was a beneficiary of SRC, and I couldn't approve more heartily.

His interviews and documentaries are warm, well conceived, and well executed, with allowance for the inevitable exigencies of on-the-spot recording which can't be made to conform to ideal recording conditions.

I'd be glad to listen to the new series, though I can assure you in advance I'll approve!

It was a fine occasion, having Mr. Dabbs as our Urban League speaker this year. He did his usual quiet, brilliant job, and I hear there was more demand for his books than he could fill!

Cordially yours,

Dorcas

May 7, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Ed:

Our mills grind slowly and several matters of interest to you are still unresolved but I would like to share our thinking at this point and react to several matters in your last letter.

First, I hope you have completely recovered from the illness which must have drastically altered your plans.

The exploration with the School of Education at Auburn sounds very good. Has anything more come of this?

It is particularly good news that you now are tax exempt. We had hoped this would develop and that you could thereafter seek direct foundation support with assistance and endorsement from the Council and others. With Field, and especially with the Phoebe Waterman Foundation, it seems to us the better course of action that you make a direct request, citing the SRC supported venture. As an enclosure to your request, we could prepare a letter of endorsement or could be listed as a reference. What do you think of this procedure?

Other avenues exist and there remains the possibility of modest continued SRC support but we would be much happier to see you try something which would allow you an independent and expanded program.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

Dear Paul:

Ed is somewhere "In The Heart of Dixie" and I am here holding the fort!

Before he left, he told me to send you a complete set of the latest tapes. According to my records, I cannot tell whether you received 25-26-27-28, soooooooo I am sending them along with the rest.

If you already have them, please send the duplicates back. We need every tape we can get our hands on!

Warm regards to you and Lem,

Clara

A-1xx is on latest integration tapes

SOME OF THE NUMBERS of "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE."

1. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Traylor, Sardis, how their house burned down and what happened after that, including how Joe rebuilt an old one with his own hands. Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, President, Aurora University, and how admiration and love for a teacher changed the course of his life. Also how an Alabama rainbow blessed the eyes of a Yankee.

2. Tuscaloosa Agricultural County Agent Holston and how the railroad started his family in the beef business and how others have done likewise, so that to say "Cotton is King" is to neglect the bull! And Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Elizabeth Collings and how from a long way back she was called the "Tomato Lady," and why. Also about how Alabama fish can smell Yankee, and defend themselves!

3. Dr. Sam Allison, now 94, practiced for 70 years and used many means of transportation and primitive techniques of medicine. Mr. James A. Minter, Jr., of Tyler, with some words about his ancestors and also about John Glenn and all the rest of us. And also how a Yankee couldn't keep his windshield swiper in an Alabama rain.

4. Mrs. Ellen Taylor Cooper, of Burnsville, about the effectiveness of education in small schools, of which she has been an ornament since -- well, for a long, long time. Ike Martin, Auburn, forestry specialist and why a tree grows better in Alabama -- and why he is interested in trees.

5. About our Theme, "Greensleeves," which is also a Christmas hymn called "What Child is This," with renditions in several arrangements with a little chatter about its meaning for all of us.

6. Dr. Earl C. Beck, Tuscaloosa, world famous authority on the folk music of loggers (and cattle pokes) and the wondrous tale of what happened to the two smart city girls when they met the two old men from the woods -- and you are going to be surprised -- together with some interesting first hand experience in folksonging. Together with an example of Gullah Negro talk and how does a man answer "How many?" when he can't count?, by Mrs. O. D. Langston.

7. Babs and Borden Deal, Tuscaloosa, and the big round world, all about writing novels and Babs' grandmother -- who was really "great" -- and why Alabama is wonderful and how you can smell the salt sea air across the Black Warrior bottoms.

8. Dr. Draughon with encouragement to give thanks for what we have, some remarks about why Alabama is wonderful, and how much Vermont shopkeepers are like Alabama shopkeepers. And a dog story by Robert Smith.

#11 9. County Agent Lawrence Alsobrook, Selma, about how neighbors acted in the worst flood in history, and Mrs. Albert Thomas, Auburn, about her neighbors when her son was "Missing in Action."

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

"A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE."

WHY? There is a wide open place to tell the people of Dixie some of the wonderful facts about their State and let them meet some of the very wonderful people of all kinds who make up their citizenry. I'm no Pollyanna, but I do believe that there is often a tendency to overemphasize what we don't like -- particularly in times of stress and strain -- until it's easy to forget what a wonderful country we have. I find the people of Alabama know pretty well why they love their native (or adopted) state and very happy to explain the facts of life, even to a Yankee. This makes for exciting entertainment, of a type that has real novelty to recommend it.

WHAT? A series of weekly fifteen minute shows about the State -- but mostly about the people -- of Alabama. The basic material is easy flowing, casual, and completely unrehearsed conversation with all kinds of people who love their country. We use as a Theme the delightful English folk tune, "Greensleeves," which is a part of the great common heritage of all of us. There is occasionally additional musical material. There are stories of exciting events, personal experiences, funny happenings, historical memories, ideas and efforts which have gone to make Alabama the remarkable state it is. But you will, I am sure, find each number an authentic and exciting radio show completely on its own. Because we are doing something we feel is important does not at all mean that this is a dull show. It will get you a lot of listeners and hold the ones you have!

WHO? Anybody who loves his homeland and has a story to tell is our buddy! We'll be pleased to receive your suggestions for people in your own immediate area who would give us interesting material. We will assure you of our utmost effort to make this show of the widest possible appeal. Our record with hundreds of stations and with actual surveys establishes our ability to provide programs of audience-building power.

HOW? Just fill out and return the enclosed post card and we'll send you an audition tape. Give it a listen -- and if you want your listeners to have a treat -- just write and ask us to put you on the regular list. There is no charge and there will be no cost to you except for the return of the tapes.

WHEN? The first programs are ready. We will be prepared by the first week in May, we expect, to begin providing this show regularly. So get your request in promptly.

WHERE? Honestly this was a sudden inspiration that really ran away with us. Everybody we talked to liked the idea so much we really started in high gear and the sparks began to fly in every direction. We think you'll be amazed and that to hear will be to enjoy. We don't know where we will wind up with this project but everybody who has known about it seems sure it is going places and maybe you will, too.

(OVER)

III

SOME OF THE NUMBERS OF "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE"
25 - 36

25. Buford Boone, Publisher of the Tuscaloosa News, has some interesting words about progress and thinking positively. Earl "Little Beaver" Kennemer, Wild Life and Game Specialist of Auburn University, has some very wise words to say about "going along with" nature instead of fighting nature - it's about the balance of nature, which is a fascinating subject on which he is a real authority.

26. Dr. Alexander Nunn, sagacious and popular Executive Editor of Progressive Farmer, on how a third prize pig influenced the choice of his life work and how he wrote his way through college -- well, part way, anyhow. Polly Ousterhout, the Mississippi girl who has been teaching at Stillman College while her husband taught at U. of Alabama, tells about a classic spanking, and explains her present attitude toward corporal punishment.

27. Principal E. W. Wadsworth of Tuskegee Public Schools -- an authority on Alabama Indians -- about finding his first Indian arrow head -- and about an old time Philadelphian, William Bartram, who travelled in Alabama a long time ago when nearly everybody here was an Indian. Aunt Delia Hyatt, who lives high on Chandler Mountain not far from Oneonta, and whose people came to settle not too long after William Bartram -- about what it was like in the early days.

28. Will Martin, of not far from Oneonta, about spending five days a week hauling hardware supplies and other things with two and four mule teams in the days when an empty wagon could get stuck in the mud -- but it's better now. John Yarborough, County Agent, about carefully planned industrial development in Marion County, and how the farm people (and everybody else) benefit by it.

29. Dr. Earl Beck of Tuscaloosa, the real world authority on songs and stories of the Michigan loggers, about the devious road over which a man travels when he wants to have a thorough understanding of the English Language. Mrs. Richard Brough, well known artist married to another well known artist, about what it feels like to be an artist and what are the rewards of putting your thoughts and dreams on canvas.

30. Fred Robertson, Director of Cooperative Extension, with more of the fascinating story of his early life in Tennessee and the devious processes of education for a farm boy. Jack MacDonald, who makes friends for the Gas Company in Marion County, about what he likes best about Alabama.

31. Alexander Nunn (again) of Progressive Farmer, about the origin of the idea of picking a "Rural Minister of the Year" for each Dixie State, and why PF was interested in the first place. Faban Clark, "Rural Minister of the Year" for Mississippi, and some of the reasons why; the fascinating story of his own interpretation of the meaning of religion for rural (and other) people.

32. Polly Ousterhout, that charming Dixiegal, tells the romantic story of meeting him on the "Queen Mary" -- and of getting married in Switzerland all of two weeks later. It will warm your heart! John Yarborough (again) about improving the farm income in Marion County right while the industrial income for farm people is also improving vastly. It's one of the very important and wonderful things going on here!

33. Richard Brough (husband of the artist Mrs. Brough) who teaches art at U of A. on campus and in Birmingham and Huntsville (as he told us some weeks ago) talks excitingly about what it means to be an artist and what is an artist, anyhow. This is definitely for people who don't know anything about art. Will Martin (again) -- his exciting experience when the famous bandit roamed the woods entirely too close to his home town (he was ten at the time)-- but he had to drive the team and wagon home all by himself!

34. Frank Jones, Marengo County Agent, on why his county is the most wonderful place in the world -- and what a pity it is we don't always realize what we've got -- and we sure have got plenty here! Principal E. W. Wadsworth of Tuskegee (again) and how the Tuckabatchies followed the magic stick down from the Great Lakes -- and why -- and the shameful things that happened to them afterward -- an unhappy page of history from which brave and conscientious men will not turn their eyes forever away.

35. Ralph Norman, Sr., of Fort Deposit -- the man who never envied anybody (remember?) - about the fun of watching while things improve in your home town and knowing that you helped a little with the improvement. Aunt Delia Hyatt (again) and more of the fascinating story of what it used to be like on Chandler Mountain, with a life so rich with excitement there didn't seem to be any point in gadding about to anywhere else.

36. Cecil Miller, popular assistant County Agent in Marengo County, about what it was like growing up on an Alabama farm and how glad he is that peanuts aren't selling now for $20 a ton. It was a good life! Dr. H. S. Swingle and more about the interesting process by which he and his helpers have learned to raise catfish by the ton where once they could raise only pounds -- and about the advantages of developing good strains of catfish -- like Herefords and Jerseys!

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

SOME OF THE NUMBERS OF "A Yankee
IN THE HEART OF DIXIE.
V-A 49-52

49. The Yankee gets to Dothan, but comes up with a very sore foot and a number of miscellaneous troubles which send him hot-footing into even more troubles - and worse ones - about which we shall hear next week, Dr. Truman Pierce, Dean of the School of Education of Auburn University, discusses the idea that Alabama is a rich state - and how to be even richer.

50. Jim Matthews, Lowdnes County Agricultural Agent, tells about how difficult times have come and of how men of courage have undertaken to meet new challenges. Sherman Livings explains a program for meeting similar problems of unemployment in the little city of Evergreen. Oh yes! The Yankee does get home, but isn't too happy even after he does so.

51. Aunt Plumy Hiatt tells about the rugged courage of great old John Hiatt of Chandler Mountain. And Dr. Cranford H. Burns, Superintendent of Schools, Mobile, tells about a boy who was a drop-out and how, with the encouragement of a devoted teacher, he really made the grade. (I know there's background noise with Dr. Burns, but I think his stuff is so good I hope you can endure it. My new recorder (a "UHER") surprisingly picked it out of the air!)

52. This - by request - is a repeat of #5, which is all about our Theme, "Greensleeves," with bits of several arrangements. We celebrate proudly the completion of our first full year of broadcasting this program in Alabama! Thank you!!! More than fifty times each week!!

14 - Polly Ousterhout

~~# 16 - Buford Boone~~

24 - an entire program devoted to a project among Negro farmers of Macon Co.

other material -

A-1XX - "is our latest integration tape"
?

speech to Scottsboro Rotary Club ???

2 programs from Dean Pierce, Auburn School of Education

May 9, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

Could you, conveniently, send us two copies each of tapes Number 13-14, Number 15-16, and Number 23-24 in the "Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" series? We will return one set to you within a couple of weeks, but if you can spare it we would like to keep the other set of those three tapes here, since ours have somehow been misplaced.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

May 12, 1963.

LWDL
PA
MM

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

I am a bit at a loss about how to proceed myself. When there are so many factors unresolved it is particularly difficult when you have to do something anyhow.

Actually, I haven't completely recovered from the strange attack of what the doctor called Asian flu. He comes to see me only once a week now instead of once a day and keeps telling me I am getting better. I am, too, but it often seems a painfully slow process. I made my first out of town trip last week - to Washington for one day - with fairly satisfactory results. I had a good talk with Harold Fleming. He thinks what we are doing is good, but he doesn't see any immediate source for any considerable sum of money. I have, however, reached a condition where I can plan what I am going to do with reasonable hope of doing at least some of it. And I have kept my weekly programs going without a break - and with quality up to standard, I feel. I hope you've had a chance to hear the two sets of four programs we've sent within the last five weeks. You should, if you can't listen to them all, give special attention to #56, the last one. This, in which the voice of Mr. Eckl is used, is one of the best programs of the Yankee series. If we don;t get too many cancellations from this it will be most encouraging.

The School of Education deal is in status quo. They are doubtless busier than they expected with the two other requests for money which they already had in the mill. They may well be paralysed with the thought that I am doing it for nothing (almost) as it stands now and maybe it isn't worth any more than that. (One of my best friends in the AFSC warmed me against working for them without salary (as Ethel and I did for two years) because it would give them the idea what I was doing wasn't worth any more. I am not trying to be funny because I really think this is a factor with Dean Pierce - maybe not so much that it isn't worth anything as that since I'm doing something anyhow there isn't such an awful rush about doing something to get some more money. This seems to be a part of the pattern that while I have engaged in a number of promotional activities with reasonable success I've never been able to promote my own stuff with any degree of effectiveness. I am not sorry I did what I did either in the case of the AFSC or Auburn University. And I still think the Auburn deal will work out to something good - if not as good as I hope it will be.

I have to offer revision on the tax-exemption deal. I just don't understand lawyers. Now our attorney says that we can just tell people that we are going to be at the end of our year of application - which will be in a couple of months, I think.

However, Harold suggested that I go to the Field Foundation without waiting for that event on the ground of our project in Alabama and the obvious need for something more to be done there. So I think I shall write Max Hahn. I am sorry not to do so with more hopefulness because I think his demand for tax exemption was somewhat in the realm of the run-around. I know when James Dabbs and I went to see him we both thought that we had the money assured. Then something happened.

About the Phoebe Waterman Foundation - I don't know. Walter Voelker, who told me about it and made the suggestion SRC might approach them is a near relative of Dick Bennett who, I understand, it their big boy. But I shall proceed to see what can be done. I shall, at your kind suggestion, refer them to you for support. It seems to me this would be better than to offer a letter. But I don't know about foundations. As you know, I haven't had much luck with them. We have had $1,000, in two gifts, from the Payne Foundation, interested in pacifism, largely because of our interest in Martin Niemoller, when they brought him to this country. They just don't seem to know what we are up to. They can't put us in a catagory, and that seems to frustrate them. We aren't "educational" and we aren't "commercial." They don't know what we are. They've never heard of anybody doing what we are trying to do and they don't seem given to wild experimentation.

I have from the start had an undiscouragable faith that there must be s somewhere an avenue of approach to somebody with the interest, the imagination, and the money to give us an opportunity for the kind of expansion that would make a real demonstration of what could be done a possibility. To be able to do a five-a week show on fifty stations in Alabama would, for example, enable us to discover for sure whether there is anything in this project. I think it would enable us to ch change the emotional atmosphere of the state in a marked degree. But I have from the start been faced with an insoluble dilemma. I felt that it was necessary to keep the program going because I was sure that if it weren't actually being done nobody would believe that it could be done. Then you people came along with the vision to make it possible for us to provide this demonstration in Alabama. This is even more incredible than anything we ever did before. If you doubt this just try to persuade somebody that such a thing could be done without telling them that it is being done! I took some exerpts on the main theme out of the different shows and played them for Gov. Collins. It was difficult for him to believe that such material could be generally broadcast in Alabama.

Well, getting the shows on the air has been about all I have had the time and strength to accomplish and what I have been able to do toward raising money has been strictly limited both in terms of time and ofnenergy on that account. It isn't going to be any better now that I have gotten so far behind with this interminable illness. While there are happier indications of more help than we have had earlier there is still - to be quite realistic - the very real possibility that if we continue at all it will be because of the "modest" support of SRC, for which I thank God daily! This does not mean that I am not going to do everything I can - but it does mean that I consider my primary job is to get the programs on the air as long as I have anyore sources whatever to make this possible. I guess, in a way, I am almost superstitious about it. Radio and TV are my field of

competence in which I have some small contribution to make. I can't help but feel that if I discharge this responsibility as faithfully as I can there will be somewhere someone whose competence is somehow related to money who can make it possible.

Of course one problem of rapidly increasing seriousness in this regard is that I can't keep doing this forever and if it is to go on - which is really the important question - I shall have to find young men who can do it and help them to develope their own competence. This will require some more money.

I know I don't need to sell you on the project (to use a term which I do not like) but I have been surprised myself by the warmth of comment both from radio stations and people who have participated as I asked for comment on the completion of our first year. I am going to use some of this stuff to make a new offer to stations not now using the show (and try to get Pierce to join me in this through the country school people) in the hope of increasing our outlets. At the same time I am offering them our other weekly show and the Bible show as an exploration of the possibilities of going to a five times a week distribution. The results have been good. We've had eight requests either for audition tapes or programs to start for one or both shows..

I'll enclose copies of some of these letters, as well as the one Harold wrote to answer an inquiry about our project. You will notice, among other things, that one station (WKUL in Cullman) repeats the show three times each week.

Of course all I am really trying to say is that it seems to me since we have the amazing advantage of an entire year of operation - with 45 stations still broadcasting us, at least 51 times weekly - and since we can certainly warm up steadily to the main job it would be most unfortunate to have to stop right when there is such abundant need for voices of reason an d that the only way we can be sure as of now that we won;t have to stop is for you to keep on helping. We do have a number of intensely concerned individuals and two or three Meetings giving us growing but still slight support. It isn't going to grow enough soon enough. Then, if the lightening strikes we won't be behind the barn.

Sincerely,

Ed

NORTHWEST ALABAMA
Gas District
HAMILTON, ALABAMA

May 8, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Randall:

Thank you for your nice letter of May 2nd. I remember you very pleasantly from your visit to my office for an interview about a year ago.

I want you to know that I think well of the work you are doing with the program "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie". There is a great need for a better understanding and ability to communicate among all our people. These unrehearsed interviews seem to be just the ticket to promote better relations as well as being informative.

I am planning to leave Hamilton in the next few days to accept a job in Florida. Maybe our paths will cross again one day. Anyway, I hope you continue to find satisfaction in the good job you are doing. Every good wish for your continued success!

Sincerely yours,
NORTHWEST ALABAMA GAS DISTRICT

Jack B. McDonald

Jack B. McDonald
Manager

JBMcD/ohm

AGRICULTURE • HOME DEMONSTRATION • 4-H CLUBS

STATE OF ALABAMA

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

AUBURN UNIVERSITY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BOARD OF REVENUE COOPERATING

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA • TEL. PLAZA 8-2578

May 8, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

I am in receipt of yours of May 2nd. Your radio program "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" I think has gone over big in Alabama. I have heard several very favorable comments from listeners.

You are one of the best Good-will Ambassadors I have ever met. We need more Yankees like you in Alabama. It was a pleasure to cooperate with you in this program.

Sincerely yours,

B. R. Halstum
County Agent

BRH/cw

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
-- IN --
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Drawer D
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
May 8, 1963

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENCY WORK

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Randall:

I am glad to know that you are continuing your program, "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie." Your program has been well received in Macon County and I am sure, through your efforts, you are making a contribution toward better understanding of our neighbors, which I think is essential for progress.

Yours truly,

Harry W. Grant
Assistant County Agent

JAC:f

AGRICULTURE • HOME DEMONSTRATION • 4-H CLUBS

STATE OF ALABAMA

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

AUBURN UNIVERSITY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
LOWNDES COUNTY BOARD OF REVENUE COOPERATING

HAYNEVILLE, ALABAMA • TEL. KIMBALL 8-2144

May 7, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall

Wallingford,

Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

Thank you for your letter of May 2nd. I have indeed heard several of my friends speak of your program. My boy, who attends Auburn University, heard one of the programs some 2 weeks ago one morning before he went to classes and was interested of course to hear my voice.

Will say that I think your programs are very appropriate and meaningful. If you are back in this vicinity I will be glad to make another tape for you.

Sincerely,

[illegible] as I find it,

WAVU
WAVU-FM

Albertville P.O. Box 411

Telephone 8-9

Serving the nation's most densely populated rural area

Albertville, Alabama

May 6, 1963

Mr. Edwin Randall
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

It was a real pleasure to meet you when you were in our Sand Mountain area a few months ago, and to chat with you on "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie."

Your programs have a warm neighborly sort of approach that I like, and one that appeals to many listeners. We need more of this sort of programming in radio today, because this is the sort of thing that radio can do well.

Keep up the good work, and do plan to come back soon and let me show you more of our interesting mountain area.

Cordially,

Jesse A. Culp
Farm Director, WAVU Radio
Editor, The Sand Mountain Reporter

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

C. H. McGEHEE, CHAIRMAN
OFFICIAL BOARD

MRS. M. J. BURNS
CHURCH SECRETARY

MRS. J. H. NEAL, PRESIDENT
WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

PAUL M. BRADLEY
DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

G. B. PIERCE
SUPERINTENDENT CHURCH SCHOOL

MRS. C. R. LEE
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Auburn Methodist Church

POWERS McLEOD, Minister
MAX HALE, JR., Minister to Students

Auburn, Alabama

May 6, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Randall:

It has been some time since your most interesting visit with me here in my office. I remember this visit with great pleasure.

I wanted you to know that I often hear from people across the State about the interesting series, "A Yankee In the Heart Of Dixie". All of these people express real appreciation for this informative and interesting program.

Sincerely yours,

Powers McLeod

/b

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

AUBURN ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
TELEPHONE TUNSBO 7-6511

May 6, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Randall:

Please accept my congratulations on the completion of the first year of broadcasting of "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie." I have not, of course, heard all of the programs which you have broadcast, but have been most interested in those which I did hear.

I have heard nothing but good comments from the people here in Alabama about the programs. We have been most pleased to have you as a visitor in the Auburn University community on two occasions.

I hope that you will come back soon, and I wish you continued success with this series.

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

R C Anderson Jr

Robert C. Anderson
Executive Vice President

jtm

Bulletin Publishing Co., Inc.
PUBLISHERS OF "THE LEE COUNTY BULLETIN"
Alabama's Prize-Winning Weekly Newspaper
Auburn, Alabama

May 6, 1953

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
128 W. Providence Rd.
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

[redacted] broadcasting of Yanks in the Heart of Dixie.

I hear many complimentary remarks from this university community about the program. The interviews I have heard over WAUD are first rate both from content and presentation standpoints. I am impressed especially by the perspective and understanding you bring to the series. You might be a Yankee but I must say that you see the Deep South in better perspective than do some of your colleagues who have spent all their lives down here.

Please drop by the shop when next you come this way.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

STATE NATIONAL BANK
OF DECATUR

SCOTTSBORO, ALA.

D. C. KEMMERER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT

May 4, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

Thank you for your letter of May 2. I did not realize it had been a year since you started the broadcast, "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie."

I personally have enjoyed the ones I heard as it is something completely different from the ones we usually get from the radio. I have heard a number of comments from different people and all of them have been favorable.

In discussing this with Mr. Jim Thompson, manager of the local station, he told me it was one of the most interesting programs that they had presented.

Trusting things are going nicely with you, I am

Sincerely,

D. C. Kemmerer, Jr.

DCK/m

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2576

May 2, 1963

Dr. Earl C. Beck
Spelman College
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Friend:

You will be glad, I am sure, to know that we have just completed one full year of broadcasting "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie," and I want to thank you again for your fine cooperation.

We are going to do some promotion in the hope of adding to the fifty times a week we are now broadcasting in Alabama. So if you can think of something nice you'd like to say about the program, or something you'd like [illegible] it right away it would help and I should greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Edwin T. Randall

A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE is more than interesting. The listener learns as he smiles.

E.C.Beck
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

E.C.Beck

Good luck!

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

BROADCASTING SERVICES
U. of A. TV—WUOA (FM)

BOX X
TEL. PL 5-7661
EXT. 610

May 1, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Randall:

We have received several complimentary notes from listeners recently stating how much the series Yankee in the Heart of Dixie has been enjoyed.

May I wish you good luck in your attempts to get the series on the air in Yankeeland. We feel that the program would be of interest to our neighbors to the north.

Many thanks for allowing WUOA to broadcast the series.

Cordially,

Donald G. Rollins
WUOA-FM
University, Alabama

WYDE 1801 MONTGOMERY HIGHWAY ☐ BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA ☐ FAIRFAX 2-4[illegible]

May 1, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Randall:

By this time you will have received a postal card bearing my signature requesting your new program "This is a Friendly World." You will perhaps be interested to know why I did not ask for my audition program. The answer would be quite simple. For some 26 weeks we have programmed "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie Land." Not only is the program informative and entertaining, but often-times humorous and always in good taste. It is with this knowledge that I intend to program "This is a Friendly World." I know it will be equally as good programming as "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie."

At this particular time I am unable to give you the exact broadcast times of "Friendly World." But our tentative schedule would have it programmed late Sunday afternoon and I know it will be well received.

Please accept my sincere thanks for having provided us with a fine program which we neither have the facilities nor the budget to produce regularly ourselves. I am looking forward to more and more contributions to radio from Friendly World Broadcasting. Rest assured we will use as many of these fine programs as possible. Best wishes for your continued success and growth.

Sincerely,

Bill Hawkins
Program Director

BH/ca
cc: File

PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Wixi
Radio Station
1400 KC 5000 WATTS
Birmingham's Gospel Station
P. O. BOX [illegible] • BIRMINGHAM 10, ALABAMA • PHONE [illegible]

May 1, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

WIXI has received many nice comments about the program "Yankee in Dixie". Most people say it is a well balanced program with real down to earth view point. They especially like the reminiscence which you sometimes do with the By-Gone Days. There is a lot thought and planning put in the production of this program.

WIXI is proud to have it as one of our featured programs each week for our public service program..

Best wishes for your new program and the expansion of "Yankee in Dixie."

Sincerely yours,

Bill Frink

Bill Frink,
Manager

WDF:jh

CULLMAN
Broadcasting Company
1,000 WATTS DAY — 250 WATTS NIGHT — 1580 KILOCYCLES
A HUDSON MILLAR STATION
WKUL
CULLMAN, ALABAMA
Dial 734-3171

April 30, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
122 N. Providence Road
Wallingford, Penn.

Dear Mr. Randall:

For the past year we have been scheduling your "Yankee in Dixie" series from 8:45 til 9:00 a.m. on Wed., Thurs., and Sat., directly preceding our "Reeper" program where we give the local news.

We have found "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" to be very homey and down to earth, and presented in such a way as to be of great interest to our audience. We have had very favorable comments throughout our market on this program, and although we took it to help fulfill our public service needs, we have felt that it has done more than this and that it has attracted an unexpected audience.

We urge you to keep producing this type of program and know that the many other places throughout the country will want to add it to their program schedule.

Cordially yours,

Hudson C. Millar

Hudson C. Millar, Jr.
President

HCM/ofn

100 WATTS 1320 K C

WRAB

MARSHALL COUNTY BROADCASTING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

ARAB, ALABAMA

April 29, 1968

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa

Dear Mr. Randall:

I just thought I would write and tell you how very plesed we are to have "A Yankee In The Heart Of Dixie" Radio program.

Since we started the series a few months ago, we have had several of our listeners comment that they enjoyed it very much. I even had one of our local merchants ask me if he could sponsor it.

I have ordered your program, "This Is A Friendly World", If it is anywhere near the quality of "A Yankee In The Heart Of Dixie", It will be a big success. Thanks again, and keep up the good work.

Kindest Regards

Bill McLain

Bill McLain, MGR
W R A B Radio

BORDEN DEAL

Edwin T. Randall's "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie" is a valiant effort toward Americans understanding Americans. It should be broadcast on every radio station in the nation.

Borden Deal
Author

May 23, 1963

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

We are grateful for your willingness to listen to the Ed Randall tapes and to help in evaluating them. Seven of the tapes are being sent to you today under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

May 23, 1963

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
2215 Bonnycastle Avenue
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ruthenburg:

We are grateful for your willingness to listen to the Ed Rundall tapes and to help in evaluating them.

Seven of the tapes are being mailed to you today under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

ER

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

May 30, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

We sent you shortly after receiving your request tapes with programs number 13 and 14, 15 and 16, and 23 and 24. I hope you received them in due time and in good order. There is no need for you to return these at any specific time since I am sure you can make just as good use of them as we could here. Whenever they are of no further use to you, we would like to have them back as they can be used elsewhere.

You might also find special interest in program number 56, a copy of which was sent about the same time to Paul Anthony. If it would be of any help to you, we would be glad to send you an extra copy of this tape.

If you're making use of individual programs, it might be a good idea for us to make these up together instead of in the regular sequence or possibly to put them individually on smaller spools. We certainly want to make it as easy as possible for you to bring this material to the attention of people who are or who ought to be interested. If you have a play-back machine that runs a different speed or if you want to have these programs on half tapes so that you can get more on a single spool, we'll be glad to do anything possible to contribute to your convenience to spread the good word.

Sincerely,

Edwin T. Randall
e

LWD - PA

GRACE DORCAS RUTHENBURG
2215 BONNYCASTLE AVENUE
LOUISVILLE 5, KENTUCKY

June 14, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I've just finished listening to the Randall tapes and find them excellent. I had intended to spot check them as you suggested, but found them so interesting as well as so significant that again and again I had to hear the entire program!

There are some inevitable shortcomings from a mechanical standpoint - a decided difference in levels occasionally as a result of random conditions under which recordings necessarily were made. Mr. Randall himself is occasionally off mike, especially in tape, or rather Program #56, but such defects are minor in comparison with the warm, varied and often searching picture he gives of Alabama, contrary to all of our stereotypes.

I should think in view of recent history Mr. Randall would find stations outside Alabama which would be glad to program say a 13-week series made up of such interviews as those with Buford Boone, Mr. Eckle of the Florence TIMES, the assistant county agent and his pickle project, the sacred heart concert, the one with drop-outs and educational assistance, the fish expert and President Draun (is it?) of Auburn, the member of the Spillman faculty and so on.

Shall I return the tapes to you or send them direct to Mr. Randall?

All of the best,

Dorcas

Randall

June 17, 1963

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
2215 Bonnycastle Avenue
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

Many thanks for your helpful and quick response to the tapes. Your evaluation reassures us and the suggestion of a 13 week series is a good one which I'll discuss with Randall.

At your convenience please return the tapes to us.

Again, our sincere appreciation.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ed Randall

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

July 6, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am sending you copies of programs 57 through 66. I hope you get a chance to listen to them soon as I am very anxious to have your reaction and I hope your approval. This makes quite a pile that I haven't had a report on. I don't mean to burden you, but I do feel very strongly that I need your counsel and help.

The reaction to our first anniversary was really overwhelming. It seems to me it calls very decidedly for an expansion of what we're doing at a time when we don't yet have the financial assurance of being able to continue what we are now doing through next year. If you have any light on this subject, it would certainly shine most happily on us now.

As ever,

Ed

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

July 15, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Frances Rosenberg of our Radio-TV Division and I have listened to more than half of the Ed Randall tapes you sent us. They are interesting programs, but are such soft-sells and have so little about race relations in them that I cannot quite figure out how they can be effectively used.

Personally, however, I like folklore and folk songs so I enjoyed hearing the programs.

With all best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

P. S. We are returning the tapes to you under separate cover.

eak

July 25, 1963

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Many thanks to you and to Frances Rosenberg for your evaluation of the Randall material. Your conclusions are identical to ours, though we feel much better having had your considered opinions.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

July 25, 1963

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
2215 Bonnycastle Avenue
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

This is a very belated response to your evaluation of the Randall material. We are very grateful for the time and effort you put into this and value your opinions.

Unless you have objections, I will share your comments with Randall. I think he would appreciate knowing your opinion and having the suggestion for a 13-week series.

Please return the tapes to us at your convenience.

Again our sincere thanks,and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ed Randall

PA
MM - file

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

September 25, 1963.

Dear Les:

I have just sent you two tapes with #73, 4, 5 & 6 programs. This should bring you up to date. I am enclosing additional copies of the lists of shows with marks in green for those which have some specific concern with the major issue. This was a bit more difficult to do than I anticipated because I haven't each one marked specifically anywhere and some of the people I have used repeatedly sometimes talk about other things. But I think this is fairly inclusive and not too many errors.

It was good to talk to you on the phone. I find myself feeling very low over the Birmingham situation, particularly with the mayor this morning taking a lily white delegation to meet the President's commission and repeating the old gag about outsiders. I think that feeling has influenced some of the people I have tried to get money from in Alabama. Any outsider is an outsider. I should have realized that from my experience as a boy in Texas, but one tends to forget as age seizes hold upon the faculties! At the same time it seems to me even more important to talk to the people about what are the real problems, and I think this is what motivates Rose in his interest in our project. If he weren't so badly strained to raise the additional money he has to have for the U. (30 million, I think) he might even break down and raise our modest budget for a daily show.

Pardon the delay but this small job took longer than I expected and it also took me longer to get the broken down machinery into production again and to catch up for the time we'd missed.

Plans are solid for my reaching Atlanta for October 9.

If you've any questions don't hesitate to say so.

As ever,

Ed

October 21, 1963

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting, Inc.
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is our check for $600.00 to assist in the production and distribution of the Macon radio program.

When it is possible to do so we would appreciate a report of the reception of the program, including the cities and stations where the program has been carried.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:nm
Enclosure
Ck. -- $600.00

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

November 5, 1963

Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I received your check for $600 with great rejoicing. I am enclosing an expense account for transportation as we agreed to the amount of $199.97. We are hard at work on this project now and will let you have a copy as soon as there is one.

Of course, we will be pleased to let you know the stations that make the request.

In order to secure wider circulation in Georgia, we are including in the listing spots with the Rural Pastor of the Year. We don't have the current one but I don't think many people are going to bother about that. With this double appeal and with the help which you have already given, we will be able to offer the tape to every station in Georgia; at least, that's what we plan to do now.

As I told you, we got some encouragement in Alabama, but nothing has eventuated since and you know how those things are. I'll let you know if there are any developments.

Sincerely,

Edwin T. Randall
/e

Enc.

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

PW
PA

November 17, 1963.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Les:

Enclosed are carbons of our mailing sheets, after the first one of which I have made copies of the carbons. You will see that we have sent out already some sixtyfive copies of the "Macon" tape in both forms. (I think most of the stations that ask for both forms use it twice.)

Usually we have almost half the replies in the first week. This represents a much larger response than we had anticipated from the letters sent out. I don't think we have ever had so nearly universal request for our lead integration tape before. This is very heartening, as is the fact that the next two most popular are #2 and #3.

I am also sending you a copy of the tape which I hope you can hear soon. In my judgement it is the most effective tape we've done on race and I would like very much to be able to offer it more widely. We have covered Georgia and Tennessee. I'd also like to do Mississippi and the rest of them, but it will stretch us farther than we can go to supply all that we are likely to get now.

In any event, let me know how you like the show, please. And many thanks for making this possible.

Thanks for the check for travel, which arrived with the promptness for which you are famous.

As ever,

Ed

RADIO PROGRAMS AVAILABLE ON TAPE
(Each number has five 5 - 7 minute spots of conversation except where otherwise noted.)

1963 - LIST B

B1 NOBODY'S MAD IN MACON!
While other communities are torn apart by violence, hatred, and suspicion, Macon citizens of both races are working together for a more prosperous community, better education, a better way of life for everybody. They are gratified by the past, proud of the present and confident of the future. They have no outside interference and do not expect any. To give an understanding of this situation here are conversations with the mayor, with educators, business people, housewives, a man who doesn't like what's happened but is proud of the city anyhow, and with leaders of both races who are gratified at having found ways of working together for the advantage of everybody.

B1XX Same material in half hour program, highly recommended if you can use it in this length. We'll send both, if you wish. A number of stations use both forms.

B2 LINUS PAULING
The only man ever to receive the Nobel prize in two different categories, in Chemistry some years ago, in Peace recently. Here he tells in fascinating conversation about his early life and his interest in chemistry and also about his interest in avoiding nuclear war which brought him into sharp conflict with McCarthy and some others but which has more recently brought him honor as many of the positions he has advocated have been accepted. (10 spots in this number)

B3 ROLAND WARREN
This man has represented the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) for years in Berlin where he has worked freely on both sides of the wall. In these times of uncertainty he has a most interesting story to tell about what kind of people he deals with both in the East and the West. He had a distinguished record for valor in the War and his change of position is an interesting story, too.

B4 GUNILLA ARLINGER
A Swedish exchange student who had some unusually exciting experiences in the course of her year in this country and who liked everything so well that when she went home and got married she brought her husband back here with her to share the advantages of the U.S. of A., and he's now studying at the University of Pennsylvania before they return. This is youthful adventure! She's a Girl Scout!

B5 REV. CURTIS TILLMAN, Rural Minister of the Year for Georgia. Preacher, poet, friend to everybody in and near Lennox, one of the men honored by the Progressive Farmer and Chandler School of Theology for his outstanding work in a rural parish, you will be fascinated by the infinite variety of this man's personality.

(OVER)

B6 REV. ALBERT H. CROPP, Rural Minister of the Year for Tennessee.
Another of the men honored for outstanding work -- with his wife for many years missionary to Indians, for whom he came to have deep understanding and appreciation. His warmth and confidence in humanity are deeply appealing.

B7 TOM KESSINGER
Now a sophomore at Haverford College, he spent two years in India on a Peace Corps project where he was supposed to be advisor on economics and wound up teaching people how to raise more and better chickens, pigs, etc. Gives you the feeling of participating in his project -- as, after all, all of us are participating in Peace Corps.

B8 TOM COLGAN
Welfare worker, writer, Quaker worker, who recently visited Cuba as a news correspondent and made some observations which in some respects are quite surprising. Has some suggestions for future involving some changes of policy. Gives very refreshing atmosphere of telling exactly what he saw as he saw it.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

We also produce a fifteen minute weekly program of conversations with people from all over the world and Americans who have been all over the world, with the cooperation of A.I.D. of the Department of State, the Peace Corps, the U.N., and many other church, governmental and private agencies. On WLEE, in Richmond, Virginia, Pulse gave this program 46% of the audience and we have comparable audiences on fifty stations all over the United States. We'll be glad to send you a tape for audition.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Just fill out the enclosed card for whatever tapes you'd like to hear. There is no obligation and no cost (except for the return of the tapes) and if you decide they are real audience-building material we will be glad to have you use them.

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting Co., Inc.
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania.

RADIO PROGRAMS AVAILABLE ON TAPE
(Each number has five 5 - 7 minute spots of conversation except where otherwise noted.)

1963 - LIST B

B1 NOBODY'S MAD IN MACON!
While other communities are torn apart by violence, hatred, and suspicion, Macon citizens of both races are working together for a more prosperous community, better education, a better way of life for everybody. They are gratified by the past, proud of the present and confident of the future. They have no outside interference and do not expect any. To give an understanding of this situation here are conversations with the mayor, with educators, business people, housewives, a man who doesn't like what's happened but is proud of the city anyhow, and with leaders of both races who are gratified at having found ways of working together for the advantage of everybody.

B1XX Same material in half hour program, highly recommended if you can use it in this length. We'll send both, if you wish. A number of stations use both forms.

B2 LINUS PAULING
The only man ever to receive the Nobel prize in two different categories, in Chemistry some years ago, in Peace recently. Here he tells in fascinating conversation about his early life and his interest in chemistry and also about his interest in avoiding nuclear war which brought him into sharp conflict with McCarthy and some others but which has more recently brought him honor as many of the positions he has advocated have been accepted. (10 spots in this number)

B3 ROLAND WARREN
This man has represented the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) for years in Berlin where he has worked freely on both sides of the wall. In these times of uncertainty he has a most interesting story to tell about what kind of people he deals with both in the East and the West. He had a distinguished record for valor in the War and his change of position is an interesting story, too.

B4 GUNILLA ARLINGER
A Swedish exchange student who had some unusually exciting experiences in the course of her year in this country and who liked everything so well that when she went home and got married she brought her husband back here with her to share the advantages of the U.S. of A., and he's now studying at the University of Pennsylvania before they return. This is youthful adventure! She's a Girl Scout!

B5 REV. CURTIS TILLMAN, Rural Minister of the Year for Georgia. Preacher, poet, friend to everybody in and near Lennox, one of the men honored by the Progressive Farmer and Chandler School of Theology for his outstanding work in a rural parish, you will be fascinated by the infinite variety of this man's personality.

(OVER)

B6 REV. ALBERT H. CROPP, Rural Minister of the Year for Tennessee.
Another of the men honored for outstanding work -- with his wife for many years missionary to Indians, for whom he came to have deep understanding and appreciation. His warmth and confidence in humanity are deeply appealing.

B7 TOM KESSINGER
Now a sophomore at Haverford College, he spent two years in India on a Peace Corps project where he was supposed to be advisor on economics and wound up teaching people how to raise more and better chickens, pigs, etc. Gives you the feeling of participating in his project -- as, after all, all of us are participating in Peace Corps.

B8 TOM COLGAN
Welfare worker, writer, Quaker worker, who recently visited Cuba as a news correspondent and made some observations which in some respects are quite surprising. Has some suggestions for future involving some changes of policy. Gives very refreshing atmosphere of telling exactly what he saw as he saw it.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

We also produce a fifteen minute weekly program of conversations with people from all over the world and Americans who have been all over the world, with the cooperation of A.I.D. of the Department of State, the Peace Corps, the U.N., and many other church, governmental and private agencies. On WLEE, in Richmond, Virginia, Pulse gave this program 46% of the audience and we have comparable audiences on fifty stations all over the United States. We'll be glad to send you a tape for audition.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Just fill out the enclosed card for whatever tapes you'd like to hear. There is no obligation and no cost (except for the return of the tapes) and if you decide they are real audience-building material we will be glad to have you use them.

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting Co., Inc.
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania.

MK B LISTING MAILING NOVEMBER ~~20~~ 17, 1963.

Miss Sandra E. Bloom American Lutheran Church 422 S. Fifth St. Minneapolis 15, Minnesota.	1										
Mr. Franklin E. Vale KLMX Box 7 Clayton, New Mexico.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Mr. Jim O'Donnell WRIX Griffin, Georgia.	1	1XX	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		FW
Mr. Kenneth Roller KEYE Perrytown, Texas.		1XX				5		6			FW
Mr. James Luetkemeyer KOSU-FM Oklahoma State University Stillwater, Oklahoma.	1	1XX	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Mr. Lewis Pearce KSPI Stillwater, Oklahoma.		1XX									
Mr. Ken Kager KUOW-FM University of Washington Seattle 5, Washington.	1	1XX									FW

LIST B TAPES TO MAIL November 15, 1963

Mr. Ray Butts WCOV Montgomery Alabama	1XX								
Mr. Don H. Kordeckh WKRW Cartersville Georgia			2		5				FW
Mr. Clyde Price WACT P. O. Box 112 Tuscaloosa, Alabama	1	1XX							FW
Mr. Frank J. Helvick KCLW Hamilton Texas					5	6			FW
Miss Dorothy L. Day WFPL Louisville Kentucky		1XX	2	4		7			
Jacqueline Christian WBRO Waynesboro Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Mr. Frank Lokey WEAD Box 693 Atlanta 20, Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	FW

B LISTING MAILING NOVEMBER 14, 1963.

Mr. Ralph E Storie WSIZ P.O. Box 472, Fitzgerald, Georgia.		1	2	3		5		7	8		FW
Lynn E. Davil WYSO Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Mr. Alvin Bolt 222 Eigth Ave. N. Nashville, Tenn.	1	1XX		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Nashville Public Library											
Mr. Guy Middleton WJOE Port St. Joe, Ward Ridge, Florida.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		FW
Mr. Warren L. Hasse WPDN Pampa, Texas.		1XX								8	
Mr. John M. Day WHDH Boston 25, Mass.		1XX									
Miss Shirley Ford WUOT University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee.		1XX	2	3							
Mr. Frank Edington KUSD Vermillion, South Dakota.		1XX	2								FW
Mr. Jim Heavner WCHL Chapel Hill, North Carolina.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Mr. Thomas H. O'Connor WBAL Baltimore, Maryland.		1XX	2								

1	𝍸 𝍸 I	11
1xx	𝍸 IIII	9
2	𝍸 𝍸 II	12
3	𝍸 𝍸	10
4	𝍸 II	7
5	𝍸 III	8
6	𝍸 III	8
7	𝍸 II	7
8	𝍸 IIII	9
FW	𝍸 I	6
		99

B LISTING MAILING NOVEMBER 14, 1963

Mr. Dave Spindley WSMC-FM Collegedale, Tennessee.	1		3	4					FW	
Mr. Bob Wilcox WRWH P.O. Box 181 Cleveland Georgia.	1	1XX				5				FW
Mr. J. R. De Camp WBAA Purdue University, Lafayette Indiana.	1	1XX			3					
Mr. Phil Rainey, P.D. WMOC Chattanooga, Tennessee.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	FW
Mr. William O. Montgomery WFLT Franklin, Tennessee, 37064			2			6			8	
Mr. William M. Schaaf WBOL Bolivar, Tennessee.	1	1XX		2			6			FW
Miss Sandra J. Bell WLIK Newport, Tennessee.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Mr. W. J. McClunery WDXN Clarksville Tennessee			2				6			

B LISTING MAILING NOVEMBER 13, 1963.

Mr. Nelson R. Roth WEMC Harrisonburg, Virginia.		1XX	2	3			7			
Mr. William W. McDougald WWNS Statesboro, Georgia.			2	3	4	5				FW
Mrs. Mary Jain Everidge WPRA P.O. Box 1588 Plant City, Florida.	1	1XX			4	5		7	8	FW
Mr. Robert H. Moore WSUI University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa.		1XX	2							
Mrs. Diane E. Lange WILL University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois.		1XX								
Mr. E. F. Jones, Jr. WFWG P.O. Box 598 Callitin, Tennessee.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		FW
Mr. Bill Horine WHAS 525 W. Broadway, Louisville 2, Kentucky.			2							
WBKY Miss Kathy Fitzgerald Lexington, Kentucky.	1							8		
Dr. R. L. Hilliard WUNC Chapel Hill, North Carolina.	1	2	3	5	6	7	8			

B LISTING MAILING NOVEMBER 12, 1963

Mr. Ray F. Knechel, Gen. Mgr. 1 1XX 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FW
WFRC
P.O. Box 37,
Lincoln, Illinois.

Mr. Bill Holland 1XX 6 8
WHEN
Morristown,
Tennessee.

Mr. John B. Reynolds, Jr. 1 1XX 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
WJBR
Wilmington 3,
Delaware.

Mr. Robert B Schweihart 1XX
WOSU
215 W 19th Ave.
Columbus, Ohio

Mr. Ray S. White, Jr. 1 1XX 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
WKLE
130 Barr St.
Lexington, Kentucky

Mr. S.G. Bovine 5 6 7
WKLF
Pineville,
Kentucky.

Mr. Jerry Rigley 1
KGBX
Box 787
Springfield,
Missouri.

Mr. Jim Gumby 1 1XX 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FW
KHBX
Honolulu,
Hawaii, 96806

Mr. Al Jennings 1 1XX 5
WSIR
P.O. Box 934
Savannah, Georgia

Miss June Roland 1 2 8
WSPA
Williamsport,
Penna.

Mr. R. W. Jordan, Jr. 1 2 3 4 5
WSMJ
Selma,
Alabama.

Mr. B. W. Kennmer 1 1xx 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FW
WCRI
Scottsboro,
Alabama.

Mr. Richard Scholem 1 1xx 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
WTRS
Massillon,
Ohio.

Mr. Wm Maxwell 1 1xx 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FW
WRMX
West Point,
Georgia.

Pa

THE EXCITING STORY OF "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE"

by
Edwin T. Randall

In March of 1962 I devoted a little more than one entire week to listening to radio programs in the deep south, mainly in Alabama. This grew out of fragmentary experiences which had roused an interest in this field. But I was poorly prepared for the veritable flood of "hate" material. Most of it, of course, started out hating Russians. But by the time it was over you were looking a bit askance at your next door neighbor. Tragically, most of this unspeakable bilge parades itself in the name of religion.

The sheer weight of it is difficult to comprehend. On at least three nights I was able to establish that there was at least one such program within reach of my pocket radio the entire time from 6 to 10 P. M. One of the stations which now uses our show had, according to the proud statement of the manager "twenty-one hours of anti-Communism," every week. This station would not be unique in this respect, I am sure.

I had several reactions, in addition to the sheer horror and revulsion which seem to me inevitable to anyone who believes in the dignity of the human spirit.

The great weight of all this talk must have some effect. Of course practically all of this stuff is broadcast on time that is bought and paid for. This means that none of it is really "good radio," in the sense that great numbers of people will listen to it because they enjoy listening. Presumably, therefore, the audiences for the different shows are relatively small, even though the total number of listeners (through the many repetitions) must be considerable. The fact that they must pay for their time compels them all to examine, in whatever ways they consider determining, the results of their work. These must include at least enough money as the result of the broadcasts to keep them on the air.

These people are against virtually everything that constitutes a part of the heritage and working basis of Democracy. They are against foreign aid, against the normal processes of the courts and of law and order, against the United Nations and any kind of diplomacy out of harmony with their interpretation of the "Big Stick." They hide their basic opposition to democracy by their frantic "anti-Communism," and by the vocabulary of special words into which they pour their own special content; e. g., the people who want to "hang Chief Justice Warren" talk wistfully of their devotion to our sacred heritage and their devotion to the Constitution. Of course they are strong defenders of segregation, but they seem to be anxious to make this phase of their program as incidental as possible. They are also, of course, opposed to the graduated income tax, to social security, to labor unions, to the Peace Corps, to the National Council of Churches and most of the denominational organizations, which might not unfairly be summed up by saying that they are opposed to about any general recognition of human decency or any order of social and economic life other than a completely uninhibited dog-eat-dogkind of free-for-all. This is not always immediately clear but once they have started out there seems no place to stop short of pure (?) John Birchism.

Unfortunately there is little, if any, direct opposition to this type of whatever you want to call it. Recent books pointing out its perils have used such terms as "The Extremists," or the "Sixth Column." "Treason" is a word which not in infrequently seems called for here, except that treason itself seems to have become somewhat of a variable. Certainly it is a danger. Certainly its success would mean the end of what the rest of us consider (when we think about it) the real essence of America, of democracy, of freedom. Unhappily much of what might serve as opposition is offered in terms of direct support of organizations with which they take issue. For example, religious programs which might well attack this problem at the very roots are too often offered as direct support of one denomination or another, or of the National Council. And they are, practically invariably, of such low radio quality as to attract only the slimmest audiences, particularly at the odd times to which they are relegated as "sustaining" or "public service" programs.

So I came to the conclusion that something ought to be done. It should be done in terms of good, professional radio - programming that could attract large audiences, thus making use of good radio time without great expense.

Since the chief result of the type of broadcasting to which we object is to degrate human values it seemed to me there was a very wide opening in the southern radio picture for a program which would say, basically, "You have neighbors, near and far, who are really wonderful people, doing amazing things. Let's get acquainted with some of them."

With no little shame I will confess I thought at first the real problem would be to find enough of this type of people in the south.

I talked with radio people, particularly with some who had already used considerable amounts of our programming and who knew, in consequence, what our methods and objectives are. In these conversations, where I found what I think can be called enthusiastic approval of the general idea, were worked out the details and the title for the program which became "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie."

I began collecting material at once, finding an incredible welath of people willing to express themselves with forthrightness in important areas of life and thought. We had immediately the cooperation of radio people, of such organizations as Agricultural Extension, from the state chief to the county personnel, of Auburn University, editors, business people, farmers, leaders in all fields, the Alabama Power Company, and, in fact, leaders in every area where we have sought help. The University of Alabama president and staff have been most cooperative, Rotary clubs singly and in groups have been encouraging, the listening public have been highly appreciative.

By some fast work we were ready with the first numbers of our new program for use in the month of May. We started at that time with about twenty stations, most of which are still with us as we are sending out the last programs of our first complete year of operation. At present we are broadcasting through fortysix stations in the State of Alabama, at least five of which use the program twice each week.

We have, we believe, by someperspicacity, a bit of meditation, and a very great deal of sheer good luck, hit upon a technique for influencing the public mind which I think can best be characterized as giving the people a chance to talk to each other. Let me explain. There is a strong possibility that minds are not often changed by argument or by other forms of pressure.

There was a time when the general mind was made up by sessions around a very real cracker barrel when everybody had a chance to speak his piece and to hear everybody else do likewise. There has been no general replacement of this ancient form of coming to a general conclusion. The experts have thought that people could, instead, be "told," or "enlightened," or "educated," and they have tried valliently to perform these services without always being too sure that they were acting to fill a felt need. Maybe this is part of the reason why there is such a general distrust of "egg heads," and why "public service" programs which consist of experts giving off with the pure milk of the word are neglected with such enthusiasm by so many listeners.

Our answer to this is to offer the fellowship of interesting human beings, opening their hearts to the listeners. If you can see what makes a person "tick" you can draw your own conclusion about whether or not you would like to use the same method so you can tick with the same sound - particularly if he isn't obviously trying to enroll you among the sainted. Thus we talk about foreign aid in terms of the work of Dr. Swingle, of Auburn University, who found there wasn't good fishing close by. So he began with a pond where he could raise 150 pounds of fish per acre per year and kept at it until now he can raise three tons of fish on an acre in seven months. People from thirty countries - where raising fish that way can be not an improvement of recreational facilities but an actual life saver for thousands of people, come to Auburn to learn from him. There is no answer to this kind of persuasion - and it is persuasion. There is no built-in resistance to accepting suggestions which aren't really suggestions but just the explanation of how one particular individual gets some satisfaction out of life.

Of course this is based upon the very firm conviction that people all want to be better than they are and that their are qualities of the divine in every human heart. This gets the struggle with the Birchers (and the Communists) right down to the bed rock of our real point of difference. It is saying to the people who are asked to suspect their neighbors, "All right. Let's just take a close look at the neighbors and make up our own minds." We are also helped by the strange fact that people listening to a well designed radio program somehow feel themselves not only listeners but also, in some odd way, participants. This is the element in this gift we have from God which we have never really understood or used with more than marginal adequacy.

If we are right on our faith we have an obligation to give expression to it in the hearing of all people, maybe especially in the hearing of those so brutally exposed without any recourse to the programs to which I have offered objection. As a matter of fact, I think the freedom of the Birchites to express themselves without let or hindrance creates the best background in the world for the presentation of what seems to us true and honest and real.

We have not yet reached saturation in Alabama. Five, ten times as much of this type of broadcasting could very easily be done within this one state. All of it designed to be audience-building, attractive listening, the kind of program which renders a service first of all to the radio station itself. And if it can be done in Alabama it can be done anywhere. I say anywhere because it seems to me there is a place for this kind of program about the south in the north and maybe vice versa. The special need in the south comes from the altogether too wide spread feeling of inferiority or inadequacy, as if they were really at the bottom of the pile in every sense. Actually there are just as many good people in Alabama, for instance, as in Pennsylvania - people anxious to

solve the baffling problems they face in terms of human decency and Christian standards and values. These people just aren't as aware of each other in some of the southern areas. They haven't had a chance to talk to each other, to be heard by the people in general. It seems to me far more important for us to give them an opportunity to be heard than that lectures and other forms of persuasion be offered by people from the outside who, quite obviously, have problems of their own crying for solution.

Perhaps the most important consideration is concerned with ultimate solutions. Good will and understanding are an essential part of the observance of common rights when all has been done that can be done by law and by protest. And the best way to develope this good will is to encourage the contagion from focal points where it already flourishes, no matter how modestly.

This is the reason for our hope that this type of program can be extended, particularly to other states in the South. The fact that an outsider is involved at all is, in this instance I believe, a help rather than a hindrance. The Yankee is there not to tell anybody anything, but to learn, to be instructed, to be enlightened. He finds, to his delight as well as his surprise, that it is a wonderful part of the world and of the United States, that it is full of good people working to make it better. I think it is possible for people to express themselves more freely to an outsider and there is none of the self-consciousness of talking to each other about their strong points and good elements.

We are now being broadcast 51 times each week for fifteen minutes. This means twelve hours and fortyfive minutes of broadcasting each week. At one time we were being broadcast 60 times weekly. So our average has been pretty close to 50 for the year, considering the stations that started less than a year ago. This would mean that we have broadcast 650 hours since last May when the tapes now mailed out have all been used. If we figure an average audience of 10,000 for each broadcast (which would be very conservative) this would mean that we have talked to 26 million people during 2,600 broadcasts in this one state during the current year.

Sent to Dorcas Rutherburg -

53 - 54 - missing
43 - 44
23 - 24 - missing
13 - 14 - missing Not returned -
15 - 16 - missing
5 + 6 mis
1 + 2 - missing

Sent to Harry Fleischman

41 - 42
55 - 56 - missing
23 - 24 - missing Not returned
13 - 14 - missing
15 - 16 - missing
7 - 8 mis
3 - 4 mis

9-10
11-12

Last tape

~~23 - 32~~ 52

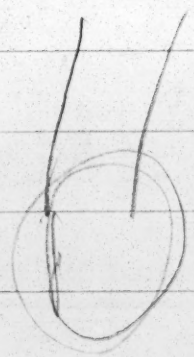
Two copies 37-38

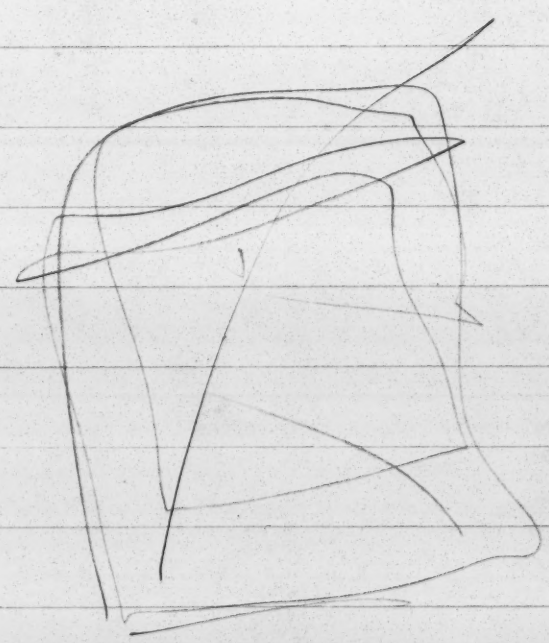
Missing -

13+14

15+16

23+24





ABOUT FRIENDLY WORLD BROADCASTING

WHAT IT IS

We make and distribute more than 10,000 programs a year to more than 350 radio stations all over the country, conversations with interesting and exciting people, documentaries about exciting events, professionally designed and executed programs which are found by hundreds of stations to be audience-building and at the same time of prestige value to the using stations. We invite inquiry of the NAB about our operation.

Recent material has been used on the Voice of America. Our users include a number of educational stations as well as more than fifty 50 kw commercial stations.

WHAT WE DO

Our basic program is a 5 - 7 minute spot of conversation designed as a guest spot on a variety program or between musical numbers on a commercial program. These usually come five to a seven inch tape so as to provide one spot a day with the same person Monday through Friday.

We also do a fifteen minute weekly program which goes presently to 57 stations called, "This is a Friendly World." This deals mostly with people from other countries and Americans who have visited other countries to bring the excitement and interest of strange lands and not-so-strange people. We cooperate in this with the Department of Agriculture, the State Department, the United Nations, the Pan-American Union, and with many other cultural and educational agencies.

We make occasional "documentary" type programs dealing with special interesting events in schools, human relations, etc., which are usually offered in both five minute spots and as half hour shows.

HOW WE DO IT

Private individuals have been providing the expenses of the project. Because the people working at it aren't being paid these are not large and anybody who could have fun this way is welcome to throw in with us. No charge is made for the use of our tapes and the only cost to stations is postage for the return of tapes.

WHY WE DO IT

We think people are pretty wonderful, when all is said and done. We've met some - and keep right on meeting more - whom we consider especially wonderful, and we would like to have as many others meet them as possible. Some of them have different kinds of ideas, but basically our interest is in their personalities and what makes them tick - and how their clocks are set. We find among them all that, as so many of the young people of the International Farm Youth Exchange have said, "People are people wherever you find them." This amazes us continually and we like to share our astonishments.

WE HAVE NEVER ASKED

any station to use one of our tapes. We do offer them for listening, though. Then if the people who listen <u>want</u> to use them - that's O.K. by us. We mean to offer a service to broadcasters, and we don't want our tapes used on any other basis.

If you've never heard any of our tapes
YOU MIGHT BE SURPRISED!

(OVER)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SOME KIND WORDS

WHAS - Louisville, Ky., "It was, as usual, a finely conceived and well executed job, one which we were glad to be able to put on the air."

WRVA - Richmond, Va., "This (Norfolk Story) is the best thing you've ever done."

WAMD - Aberdeen, Md., "Your Norfolk story was well done ... comment was gratifying."

WGBS - Miami, Fla., "I will be very happy to program as many of the tapes as you can send me."

WBT - Charlotte, N.C., "I just wanted to write and tell you how excellent I find the material."

KYW - Cleveland, Ohio, "Just a short note to tell you how pleased we are with the material I requested."

WSJS - Winston-Salem, N.C., "We had a lot of fine comment on the George Thomas series."

WTAG - Worcester, Mass., "We have used and plan to use some of your excellant tapes ... news commentator's program ... daily woman's show ... bring world affairs down to the level of human affairs which is more understandable."

WFAI - Fayetteville, N.C., "I consider your interviews with James Dabbs most extraordinary and timely. It is my opinion that they should be distributed more widely."

WTTN - Watertown, Wisconsin, "Tapes were fine ... Include WTTN."

WNAD - U. of Oklahoma, "We always enjoy receiving your tapes."

WBEZ - Chicago Board of Education, "Excellently done."

???? (500 watt) - "Many thanks for the use of the tapes. Some were excellent. We have an unusual audience - many are uneducated country people."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Edwin Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 N. Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

SOME OF THE NUMBERS of "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE."

1. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Traylor, Sardis, how their house burned down and what happened after that, including how Joe rebuilt an old one with his own hands. Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, President, Auburn University, and how admiration and love for a teacher changed the course of his life. Also how an Alabama rainbow blessed the eyes of a Yankee.

2. Tuscaloosa Agricultural County Agent Holston and how the railroad started his family in the beef business and how others have done likewise, so that to say "Cotton is King" is to neglect the bull! And Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Elizabeth Collings and how from a long way back she was called the "Tomato Lady," and why. Also about how Alabama fish can smell Yankee, and defend themselves!

3. Dr. Sam Allison, now 94, practiced for 70 years and used many means of transportation and primitive techniques of medicine. Mr. James A. Minter, Jr., of Tyler, with some words about his ancestors and also about John Glenn and all the rest of us. And also how a Yankee couldn't keep his windshield swiper in an Alabama rain.

4. Mrs. Ellen Taylor Cooper, of Burnsville, about the effectiveness of education in small schools, of which she has been an ornament since -- well, for a long, long time. Ike Martin, Auburn, forestry specialist and why a tree grows better in Alabama -- and why he is interested in trees.

5. About our Theme, "Greensleeves," which is also a Christmas hymn called "What Child is This," with renditions in several arrangements with a little chatter about its meaning for all of us.

6. Dr. Earl C. Beck, Tuscaloosa, world famous authority on the folk music of loggers (and cattle pokes) and the wondrous tale of what happened to the two smart city girls when they met the two old men from the woods -- and you are going to be surprised -- together with some interesting first hand experience in folksonging. Together with an example of Gullah Negro talk and how does a man answer "How many?" when he can't count?, by Mrs. O. D. Langston.

7. Babs and Borden Deal, Tuscaloosa, and the big round world, all about writing novels and Babs' grandmother -- who was really "great" -- and why Alabama is wonderful and how you can smell the salt sea air across the Black Warrior bottoms.

8. Dr. Draughon with encouragement to give thanks for what we have, some remarks about why Alabama is wonderful, and how much Vermont shopkeepers are like Alabama shopkeepers. And a dog story by Robert Smith.

9. County Agent Lawrence Alsobrook, Selma, about how neighbors acted in the worst flood in history, and Mrs. Albert Thomas, Auburn, about her neighbors when her son was "Missing in Action."

✓ 1 S
✓ # 10 Neil Davis
✓ II 12 John Evans Powers McLeod

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE

WHY? There's no more exciting entertainment than talking to your own kind of people with their hair down! The people of Alabama deserve to get acquainted with more of the wonderful people who live and work in the state -- so many of whom are known all around the world. After listening to radio for a solid week, during a visit in March, I felt sure there is a place for show-casing the fine and wonderful facts. There's entirely too much tendency -- especially in times of stress like these -- to emphasize what we don't like. This creates a real need for something solidly realistic, not at all soupy, but based upon the facts of life that show what a wonderful area this is, and especially what wonderful people are doing such fascinating things. This program is created to meet that need and it will certainly attract a lot of listeners who are just as proud of their state as you are.

WHAT? A series of weekly fifteen minute shows about the State -- but mostly about the people -- of Alabama. The basic material is easy flowing, casual, and completely unrehearsed conversation with all kinds of people who love their country. We use as a Theme the delightful English folk tune, "Greensleeves," which is a part of the great common heritage of all of us. There is occasionally additional musical material. There are stories of exciting events, personal experiences, funny happenings, historical memories, ideas and efforts which have gone to make Alabama the remarkable state it is. But you will, I am sure, find each number an authentic and exciting radio show completely on its own. Because we are doing something we feel is important does not at all mean that this is a dull show. It will get you a lot of listeners and hold the ones you have!

WHO? Anybody who loves his homeland is our buddy! We've got big shots and people you never heard of, but they're all exciting people! We'll be glad to use your suggestions for future programs. (Look on the other side.)

HOW? Just fill out and return the enclosed post card and we'll send you an audition tape. Give it a listen -- and if you want your listeners to have a treat -- just write and ask us to put you on the regular list. There is no charge and there will be no cost to you except for the return of the tapes.

WHEN? Right now! Some of the twenty-one stations now using the show have been broadcasting it since May (four of them using each number twice each week). You can use the audition tape we send you to begin your own broadcast, if you wish.

WAUD "I personally think you have an unique type of program. I feel that there are many listeners learning something about their own state that they were not before aware of. We enjoy the programs at the station and find them most interesting."

WUOA "The series sounds interesting."

WCRI "Comment from the women listeners has been most favorable. They like your choice of subjects and different approach."

WACT "Regarding the program itself I have been extremely well pleased. You have more than fulfilled my expectation. Audience comment, as usual, is slow, but what I have had has been highly favorable."

(OVER)

SOME OF THE NUMBERS OF "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE"

13. Dr. Fred Robertson, Director of Extension, describes most memorable event of his farm boyhood -- with a mule! Aunt Plumy Hyatt tells of the heroism of the early days on Chandler Mountain.

14. A one time Yankee who knows more about raising fish than anybody else in the world tells how he changed from bugs to fish and the amazing consequences, Dr. H. S. Swingle. A full time southern gal, Polly Osterhaut, tells about freedom in a small Mississippi town and teaching at Stillman College.

15. An entire show devoted to that amazing folk music which is called Sacred Harp Singing -- as you have never heard it before, I am very sure. Made with the cooperation of L. D. Bentley, Jr., of WCRL and H. R. Woodward at the Mulberry Church. (This is one you'll want to air several times!)

16. An entire program with Buford Boone, Publisher of the Tuscaloosa News, his philosophy of editing, why newspapers are different from other business enterprises, and why he is glad that he has sometimes said unpopular things -- including some of the unpopular things he has said.

17. A couple of artists talk about how they add to the joy of life. Earl Kennemer, commonly known as "Little Beaver," encourages people to fish -- and to raise fish for other people's delight. Richard Brough, of University of Alabama faculty, paints pictures for the delight of many and teaches many to paint for their own amazement.

18. How County Agent John Yarborough got his start as a farm boy by raising more peanuts than anybody in the world had ever raised on an acre of ground -- and what it did to him. Polly Oslow on how grim was life in the early days in Tuskegee.

19. Mrs. Mable Cobb, who cried all the time when she was a baby until her mother found somebody very special to bring her up, and Howard Smith, of McQueen-Smith Farms, on why his father decided to give as much attention to raising his children as to raising his horses and of the amazing consequences of this decision in which he was "encouraged" by his wife.

20. On why Frank Jones, Agricultural Extension Agent of Marengo County, has had to be about as much of an industrial as a farm expert and of the strange results in what he thinks is the garden spot of the universe. And there is a man by the name of Ralph Norman who lives in Fort Deposit and who says he never envied anybody -- and who makes you believe it. (He also says we're all Yankees, but I wouldn't want to repeat anything like that!)

21. Miss Elta Majors, recently given national honors as an authority on family life and a leader in child welfare, tells about raising young 'uns in the south -- where everybody ought to have the privilege of being raised. There's a delightful story about a teen aged girl. Mrs. Pete Russell, with Pete's help, explains just why and how the man is always the master of the household -- and she likes it that way -- she says!!

(OVER)

22. Dr. H. L. Staggers, who was for years the only physician in Lowdnes County, lets you look at the heart of a physician as he makes up his mind what to do with his life. Dr. Swingle, the fish man, tells more about how he learned to raise fish by the ton in ponds -- and I'll bet you've eaten some of his cat-fish.

23. What makes life worth living? Well, here are two men who find it very much worth while, and each of them lets us understand a little about why. Jim Matthews has been Lowdnes Co. Agricultural Extension Agent since December 1933, and W. G. Little, who is the mayor of Linden, operates a pharmacy. Oddly enough they have a great deal in common.

24. Mrs. John M. Wilder, WABT, called our attention to the cucumber pickle project among the colored farmers of Macon County which has ~~obviously raised the~~ standard of living of some three hundred families and incidentally benefitted the entire county by many thousands of dollars -- described by Jerry Green, assistant County Agent. ?

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

III

SOME OF THE NUMBERS OF "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE"
25 - 36

25. Buford Boone, Publisher of the Tuscaloosa News, has some interesting words about progress and thinking positively. Earl "Little Beaver" Kennemer, Wild Life and Game Specialist of Auburn University, has some very wise words to say about "going along with" nature instead of fighting nature - it's about the balance of nature, which is a fascinating subject on which he is a real authority.

26. Dr. Alexander Nunn, sagacious and popular Executive Editor of Progressive Farmer, on how a third prize pig influenced the choice of his life work and how he wrote his way through college -- well, part way, anyhow. Polly Ousterhout, the Mississippi girl who has been teaching at Stillman College while her husband taught at U. of Alabama, tells about a classic spanking, and explains her present attitude toward corporal punishment.

27. Principal E. W. Wadsworth of Tuskegee Public Schools -- an authority on Alabama Indians -- about finding his first Indian arrow head -- and about an old time Philadelphian, William Bartram, who travelled in Alabama a long time ago when nearly everybody here was an Indian. Aunt Delia Hyatt, who lives high on Chandler Mountain not far from Oneonta, and whose people came to settle not too long after William Bartram -- about what it was like in the early days.

28. Will Martin, of not far from Oneonta, about spending five days a week hauling hardware supplies and other things with two and four mule teams in the days when an empty wagon could get stuck in the mud -- but it's better now. John Yarborough, County Agent, about carefully planned industrial development in Marion County, and how the farm people (and everybody else) benefit by it.

29. Dr. Earl Beck of Tuscaloosa, the real world authority on songs and stories of the Michigan loggers, about the devious road over which a man travels when he wants to have a thorough understanding of the English Language. Mrs. Richard Brough, well known artist married to another well known artist, about what it feels like to be an artist and what are the rewards of putting your thoughts and dreams on canvas.

30. Fred Robertson, Director of Cooperative Extension, with more of the fascinating story of his early life in Tennessee and the devious processes of education for a farm boy. Jack MacDonald, who makes friends for the Gas Company in Marion County, about what he likes best about Alabama.

31. Alexander Nunn (again) of Progressive Farmer, about the origin of the idea of picking a "Rural Minister of the Year" for each Dixie State, and why PF was interested in the first place. Faban Clark, "Rural Minister of the Year" for Mississippi, and some of the reasons why; the fascinating story of his own interpretation of the meaning of religion for rural (and other) people.

32. Polly Ousterhout, that charming Dixiegal, tells the romantic story of meeting him on the "Queen Mary" -- and of getting married in Switzerland all of two weeks later. It will warm your heart! John Yarborough (again) about improving the farm income in Marion County right while the industrial income for farm people is also improving vastly. It's one of the very important and wonderful things going on here!

33. Richard Brough (husband of the artist Mrs. Brough) who teaches art at U of A. on campus and in Birmingham and Huntsville (as he told us some weeks ago) talks excitingly about what it means to be an artist and what is an artist, anyhow. This is definitely for people who don't know anything about art. Will Martin (again) -- his exciting experience when the famous bandit roamed the woods entirely too close to his home town (he was ten at the time)-- but he had to drive the team and wagon home all by himself!

34. Frank Jones, Marengo County Agent, on why his county is the most wonderful place in the world -- and what a pity it is we don't always realize what we've got -- and we sure have got plenty here! Principal E. W. Wadsworth of Tuskegee (again) and how the Tuckabatchies followed the magic stick down from the Great Lakes -- and why -- and the shameful things that happened to them afterward -- an unhappy page of history from which brave and conscientious men will not turn their eyes forever away.

35. Ralph Norman, Sr., of Fort Deposit -- the man who never envied anybody (remember?) - about the fun of watching while things improve in your home town and knowing that you helped a little with the improvement. Aunt Delia Hyatt (again) and more of the fascinating story of what it used to be like on Chandler Mountain, with a life so rich with excitement there didn't seem to be any point in gadding about to anywhere else.

36. Cecil Miller, popular assistant County Agent in Marengo County, about what it was like growing up on an Alabama farm and how glad he is that peanuts aren't selling now for $20 a ton. It was a good life! Dr. H. S. Swingle and more about the interesting process by which he and his helpers have learned to raise catfish by the ton where once they could raise only pounds -- and about the advantages of developing good strains of catfish -- like Herefords and Jerseys!

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

SOME OF THE NUMBERS OF "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE"
37 - 48

37. The Yankee visits the scene of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and the new National Park being constructed there and we hear Mr. Thomas Martin, Chairman of the Alabama Power Company, explaining his own and his company's interest in the creation of that park by act of Congress. And Dean Truman Pierce, of the School of Education of Auburn University, who has been conducting an amazing study of the real value of the Alabama school system as it stands today, tells about his own early life and education -- and some of the teachers who influenced him.

38. Dr. Pierce explains how the children of any county can each add $800 per year to the income of the people of the county by taking better advantage of the Alabama schools as they are today -- and something of how they can be still better tomorrow. It's a story to fill every Dixie heart with pride in the present and joy for the future.

39. Mrs. Jake Gurley talks about how she and her family got into the cave business before she had ever even seen a cave -- and she'd do it again, too! And if you've never seen the incredible Cathedral Caverns at least you ought to hear how they affect other people. And on the way we run into the scene of the annual Kennemer Family swarming, and have David C. Kennemer, of Scottsboro, to tell us what happens there every last Saturday in August, and how it all started.

40. About how beautiful it is in Alabama in the fall and of the trouble this fact made for the Yankee. Dr. Frank A. Rose, President of the University of Alabama, explains how he made his way into high school working after hours in a grocery and through college selling shoes -- and learned about people. And J. Roy Hunt, of Florence, explains about lions and how to deal with them at arms length -- out of his own unique experience -- and I know you've seen some of his pictures.

41. Scottsboro -- on a First Monday: The sounds, the sights, the dogs and the people, conversation and excitement at a monthly festival that has no counterpart anywhere. Thomas W. Martin (again), Chairman of the Alabama Power Company, tells about before there was any Alabama Power Company, and what some of the early problems were -- and he knows. He was there!

42. About how the Yankee just happened to reach Dr. Pierce and Dr. Saunders, who are doing such a remarkable study of the present values and possible developments in public school education in Alabama. And Dr. Saunders explains a very significant shift in the thought processes of at least some educators who are determined to trust the good common sense of people and stand by the consequences. It's a story that will give you thrills. And more thrills will follow when you hear Barrett Sheldon, Editor of the Decatur Daily, tell about what TVA has done and how. These two men have in common a deep faith in democracy.

43. About the dumbness of Pennsylvania cardinals. Harry Campbell of Sand Mountain explains about how his business got started and the changes in agriculture and the importance of Sand Mountain. Cooper Green, Executive V-P of Alabama Power, tells about the early life of a boy who milked thirty cows of a morning -- and why so many farm people are such important leaders in the nation.

44. Jeff Bennett, Administrative V-P of Alabama University, explains what is an administrative vice-president and how he got his start toward being a lawyer before he began to teach. Hank Harris, of Hartzelle, who once confidently expected to replace Tom Mix when sound came to movies, tells about the fascinating life of a wanderer upon the face of the earth - who is now happy to have settled down in Alabama.

45. Jake Gurley, of Cathedral Caverns near Scottsboro, has a word or six about the majesty of his Cathedral Caverns which you can properly understand only if you see them for yourself. Dr. Robert Saunders (again) explains -- in terms of humans -- what Roy Hunt meant about you being afraid of the lion in his cage and he being afraid of you in yours.

46. The Alabama Power Company gets organized and Thomas Martin joins up, at the request of James Mitchell. They start getting ready for new things -- and are still at it. Jesse Culp, popular Farm Service broadcaster of Albertville, tells more about what Sand Mountain is really like -- and why!

47. President Rose (again) explains he considers his present work is a continuance of his work as a Christian minister. The University is not a prison. What does a president have to do? S. R. Mapes, of Tuscumbia, gets going on his trip (as a nine year old boy) by horse and buggy from Michigan to Alabama. He didn't stay so long -- but he came back!

48. Borden Deal, one of the really successful writers of the country, sings a folk song of his own construction, "The Writers' Talking Blues." Louis Eckl, Editor of the Florence papers, explains his philosophy of the newspaper business. It isn't easy. It isn't always fun. But the people who do it are really dedicated to their jobs.

2 0 7.

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

SOME OF THE NUMBERS OF "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE"
49 - 60

49. The Yankee gets to Dothan but comes up with a very sore foot and a number of miscellaneous troubles which send him hot-footing home into even more troubles -- and worse ones -- about which we shall hear next week. And Dr. Truman Pierce, Dean of the School of Education of Auburn University, discusses the idea that Alabama is a rich state -- and how to be even richer.

50. Jim Matthews, Lowdnes County Agricultural Agent, tells about how difficult times have come and of how men of courage have undertaken to meet new challenges. Sherman Livings explains a program for meeting similar problems of unemployment in the little city of Evergreen. Oh yes! The Yankee does get home, but isn't too happy even after he does so.

51. Aunt Plumy Hiatt tells about the rugged courage of great old John Hiatt of Chandler Mountain. And Dr. Cranford H. Burns, Superintendent of Schools, Mobile, tells about a boy who was a "drop-out" and how, with the encouragement of a devoted teacher, he really made the grade. (I know there's background noise with Dr. Burns, but I think his stuff is so good I hope you can endure it. My new recorder (a "UHER") surprisingly picked it right out of the air.)

52. This - by request - is a repeat of #5, which is all about our theme, "Greensleeves," with bits of several arrangements. We celebrate proudly the completion of our first full year of broadcasting this program in Alabama -- more than fifty times each week! Thank you!!!

53. We start our second year. Dr. Earl C. Beck, world authority on folk lore and music, tells another hilarious lumberjack story and explains how "Home on the Range" came to be written and became popular. (First man recorded for "Yankee.")

54. We continue celebrating by talking with the people with whom the show began a year ago, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Traylor of Sardis, who explain their way of life in fascinating fashion. -?

55. The story of the man who wanted to leave a million dollars to a university and changed his mind. Some more conversation with Sherman Livings, of Evergreen, who really believes in people -- especially young people -- and about why several girls decided to be nurses -- which always puzzles the Yankee.

56. A quote from the new superintendent of schools of New York and more conversation with an Alabamian who believes in education and in people, Editor Louis Eckl of the Florence Times, in which he touches carefully on a difficult subject along with a couple of the more hilarious incidents in the long and useful life of a country doctor, Dr. Isbell of Albertville. ?

(OVER)

57. Letters from nice people like Tillman Spear, La Pine, Mahlon Stead, Greenville, and W. A. Nelson, Prattville (with a piece of poetry!). Guy Kelley, Superintendent of Education in Evergreen for Conecuh County, tells about elections and county superintendents -- and some of the financial problems of schools.

58. The Yankee talks about really liking Alabama and about all of us being, so to speak, in the same family, where we can be proud of one another. And one of the great builders of modern civilization in Alabama, Thomas Martin of the Alabama Power Company, tells about some of the difficulties, in an international arena, of getting going with power in the state. It's an exciting and dramatic story of real heroism and hard work!

59. Dr. Nathaniel Welsh, of Auburn, talks about his personal ambition to help his native state and the way he is working it out. Dr. Crawford Burns, Superintendent of Schools in Mobile, talks about going to New York to complete his professional education with no other thought in mind but to return to Alabama to teach. This is a kind of loyalty to the state that can't be measured in cash values. It's the basic reason why there are so many fine schools in the state.

60. While Alabama moves from country to city it's best not to think too little of the farming business and the farmers, as Fred Rue, County Agent at Brewton for Escambia County, makes clear. Fred's father warned him against farming. State Agricultural Extension Director Fred Robertson grew up on a farm, too.

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

VI

SOME OF THE NUMBERS OF "A YANKEE IN THE HEART OF DIXIE."
61 - 72

61. About jet flight from Nether Providence in Pennsylvania to Birmingham and an exciting conversation with Mr. Thomas Martin (who has been called by a great many people, "Mr. Alabama, himself) continuing the inside story of the organization and beginnings of the Alabama Power Company - with some side thoughts on destiny. Again we meet Dr. A. L. Isbell, of Albertville, who delivered most of the senior class.

62. Some remarks about what a fine school system Alabama has, with corroborating remarks by Dr. Robert L. Saunders, of the School of Education of Auburn University, who explains more about the amazing results of the study he's been making of education in Dixie and how the whole county makes money when kids stay in school. Hank Harris, of Hartzelle, tells about riding the bull - and sounds like just the man who could do it!

63. About how the Yankee got to be a newspaper man - when he was young - but enough to recognize the real thing - like Barrett Shelton of the Decatur Daily, who has, following the example of his father, had a great deal to do with the amazing development of his home town. And we meet again Mrs. Jake Gurley of Cathedral Caverns who, with her husband, has had everything to do with the development of that unequaled wonder of nature. And how people don't like to go into a cavern on a cloudy day.

64. How Alabama is the center of the world for so many people and Bragbit Kumar Sehgal came here to study, and that he doesn't think the British did anything at all for India - which is probably about what John Adams would have said for this country a couple of centuries ago. And Byron Nelson, one of the finest school superintendents anywhere, describes one of the very bright spots in Alabama Education with understandable pride.

65. About how much girls need to know about keeping house before they set sail upon the sea of matrimony, and a man who has helped hundreds of them start (The Rev. Dr. John Evans, Auburn Presb.) describes some of the problems of the young in setting up a life of their own - sometimes against parental opposition. Mrs. Albert Thomas, of Auburn, tells about schools in the old days and of how much they have been improving.

66. The Yankee finds a pancake palace in Montgomery - complete with jams and jellies from Portland, Oregon. President Frank Rose of the University of Alabama tells about what it takes to keep a university president busy - and incidentally makes it easier to understand why he is so rapidly becoming recognized as one of the really great educational leaders of the entire nation.

67. The Yankee is entranced by the possibilities of "Fun on Idle Acres" as set forth by his friend "Little Beaver." He is fascinated further by the story of the great snake (twenty feet long, yet - and "if that man said he saw it, he saw it." He's that kind of a man). Louis Eckl, of the Florence News, with a clear eye on the world of which Florence is such an important part, speaks some wise words about how to cope with the ever-present threat of Communism.

68. About the man who wanted to be kind to his wife - and his reward! Dr. Earl C. Beck, of Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, about why he came to Alabama from being practically on top of the heap in the State of Michigan - and that he's glad he did, and why. And Jesse Culp, editor and one of the most popular broadcasters in Alabama, tells me that Alabama is the world's first source of queen bees - and a lot of other fascinating things about Sand Mountain.

69. More about what the hopeful young bride should be able to do before her hopes are realized - and it's a good thing, too!! And Henry Anschutz, a former neighbor of the Yankee in Philadelphia, tells how to become a respected and welcome citizen of Dixie. Thomas Martin, though recently suffering a spell of poor health, continues the fascinating story of the beginnings of the Alabama Power Company, and faces the question of whether it was Providence or accident.

70. The Yankee meets his old friend, Bishop T. Otto Nall, who is soon coming to Alabama. And our friend Byron Nelson of Tallassee gives something of his philosophy of education - or of life, which in his thinking are inextricably confused. He doesn't want you in Tallassee if you'd rather be someplace else. And Hank Harris of Hartzelle continues the fascinating story of his career as Hollywood stunt man and general fun maker.

71. The Yankee reads a poem he likes and turns again to the Rev. Dr. John Evans for some wise words on a basic problem - with which he has been called upon to deal in a realistic way. Cooper Green, Executive Vice-President of the Alabama Power Company, in charge of industrial development, tells about the swiftly moving changes in the life of the people of Alabama - with hope for a wonderful future.

72. Some jokes from Progressive Farmer the Yankee thinks he read on its pages many years ago. But to be serious Dr. Robert Saunders explains why it is so important for the educator to know what the man on the farm and in the mill wants to do in education - which the Yankee feels is a real switch! And Babs and Borden Deal, the very famous writers, let the Yankee in on some of the secrets of the trade and the wonders of Dixie.

Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

November 10, 1961

The Rev. Richard N. Ottaway
Episcopal College Chaplain
Chairman, Social Action Committee
Greenville Ministerial Association
Greenville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ottaway:

I hasten to reply to your letter of November 8, received today, and to send you some (enclosed) material on biracial groups. You will note that this information is for groups established with the idea of some action in the human relations field. I would assume, from your responsibility as chairman of the social action committee, that you also anticipate some action or recommendations for action eventually.

If you will write again, sending a copy of the first letter, I will endeavor to send you additional information if this does not fully answer you present needs. We also have a good many publications which could be used as a basis of discussion in the areas of voting and voting registration, schools, lunch-counters and the sit-ins, etc.

I am sorry about the delay; I was not able to locate the first letter you wrote and so am at a loss to know what became of it, if it was received. You will note our change of address; we moved over a year ago but still do receive some forwarded mail from the old address.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Enclosed:
Fowler Commission Goals
L-22, Fowler Report
L-20, Problem Solving Through Race Relations

st. paul's episcopal church

greenville, north carolina

THE REV. JOHN W. DRAKE, JR., RECTOR

THE REV. RICHARD N. OTTAWAY, CURATE
EPISCOPAL COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

8 NOVEMBER 1961

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR SIR:

ACCORDING TO OUR FILES WE WROTE TO YOU ON OCTOBER 12, 1961 ON BEHALF OF THE GREENVILLE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION TO SECURE INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE PLANS TO BEGIN A BI-RACIAL DISCUSSION GROUP. WE ARE IN NEED OF THIS INFORMATION TO PROGRESS WITH OUR WORK.

IF OUR LETTER WAS VAGUE OR DIFFICULT TO ANSWER, WE WILL BE GLAD TO RESTATE OUR REQUESTS. IF OUR LETTER HAS BEEN MISPLACED, WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND A COPY. IF WE HAVE ASKED YOU FOR INFORMATION WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH YOUR PURPOSES, WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU.

A RESPONSE WILL BE APPRECIATED SINCE WE ARE WRITING TO YOUR ORGANIZATION FOR THE FIRST TIME.

HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOU VERY SOON, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

Richard N. Ottaway

THE REV. RICHARD N. OTTAWAY
EPISCOPAL COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

CHAIRMAN, SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE
GREENVILLE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

RNO:s

March 16, 1962

Rev. O. Eugene Pickett
The United Liberal Church
485 North Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Dear Gene:

Martha Deadmore asked me to send you a copy of our list of SRC publications when she requested one for the Public Affairs Committee.

I am happy to do so. Here 'tis.

Sincerely,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

enc.

November 2, 1962

Mr. S. Garry Oniki
Associate Secretary
Racial and Cultural Relations
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

Dear Garry:

I'm glad to learn you made it safely back to New York City after your journey into darkest Alabama, home of the bigoted and land of the fanatic.

I, too, enjoyed our recent pow-wow here and will plan to drop by to see you if and when I get back to the isle of Manhattan.

Meanwhile, regarding your request for information about Freedom Village, I am enclosing a few of our latest news clips on developments there. We do, however, have a lot more less recent background material on the area. Please let me know if you would like us to send you additional information.

Best regards,

SDB:bp
enclosures (2)

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION

289 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK · GR 5-2121

COUNCIL

Walter S. Press
Chairman

A. William Loos
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Robert McGeehan
Secretary

Clarence E. Josephson
Treasurer

George D. Alley
Herbert E. Baldwin
Mrs. John C. Bennett
Theodore A. Braun
Leonard C. Brecher
Tilford E. Dudley
Roy J. Eilers
Jean Fairfax
Emerson G. Hangen
Mrs. Frank Havice
Ralph D. Hyslop
Byron L. Johnson
Mineo Katagiri
Constance Keller
Henry C. Koch
James H. Lightbourne, Jr.
Everett W. MacNair
Alfred F. Schroeder
Mrs. Horace Shonle
Arthur D. Shores
Robert D. Smink
Ernest J. Toth
Park J. White

STAFF

Ray Gibbons
Director

Huber F. Klemme
Associate Director

Elizabeth Johns
Publications

Lewis I. Maddocks
Washington Secretary

Chester L. Marcus
Galen R. Weaver
Racial and Cultural Relations

Herman F. Reissig
International Relations

F. Nelsen Schlegel
Field Secretary

October 30, 1962

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Staige:

I have just gotten back to my office since I last saw you in Atlanta.

It was good to meet with you. I appreciate the time which we were able to spend together.

When you are in New York, do drop in to see me.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Garry Oniki

SGO:tb

S. Garry Oniki
Associate Secretary
Racial and Cultural Relations

P.S.: I would appreciate it if you could send us any up-to-date information on Freedom Village, Tenn.

S. Garry Oniki

November 13, 1962

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Divison of Christian Action
Presbyterian Church in the United States
Presbyterian Building
8 North 6th Street
Richmond 9, Virginia

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Leslie Dunbar, who is out of the office, has asked that I reply to your letter of November 8. We are glad to send you under separate cover a rather broad selection of Council publications as background for your presentation to the General Assembly. A publication list is also included and if there are additional materials on that which appear useful, please let us know and and we will forward them also.

Yours sincerely,

SDB:bp

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

Separate mailing of:
Albany: Study in Natl. Responsibility
Executive Support of Civil Rights
3 employment studies
Negro & the Ballot
L Reports 35-38
Business Week reprint "Negro Force in Marketplace"
Church in Areas of Racial Tension
School Desegregationm- First Six Years
Publication list
September New South

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

MARSHALL C. DENDY, *Executive Secretary*

PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING • EIGHT NORTH SIXTH STREET

RICHMOND 9, VIRGINIA

Telephone: Milton 3-6691

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN ACTION

MALCOLM P. CALHOUN, *Secretary*

November 8, 1962

SB
phy

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Our denomination is making a study for presentation to our next General Assembly. The study deals with racial relationships in the area served by our denomination, which is the Southern states. Any up-to-date studies which you have in this area will be appreciated. I would like to have a copy of such materials and will be glad to pay for any expenses involved. We are interested, of course, in the whole area of racial concerns, including education, health, employment, civil rights, etc.

Thanking you for your help and with all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm P. Calhoun

Malcolm P. Calhoun

MPC/jf

LWD

January 7, 1963

Dr. S. Garry Oniki
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, New York

Dear Garry:

I will be delighted to see that Dr. Teikmanis receives 75 copies each of our literature list and of our two-page statement on "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origins and Aims." Unfortunately, we don't have a formal brochure describing our work at the moment, but we are hoping to prepare one within the near future. The copies of the two publications should reach Dr. Teikmanis well in advance of your upcoming conference in Florida.

Incidentally, if you get a chance either going to or from the conference, I hope you'll make a stop-over in Atlanta. It would be mighty nice to see you again. And, if the weather is not as balmy as that of Winter Park, neither is it as blizzardy as that branch office of the North Pole you now have the misfortune of living in.

We appreciate your concern in having people attending the Institute getting to know something about us, and we'll be happy to do anything else we can to insure the success of the meeting.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Staige Blackford
Director of Research

SB/mmj
cc: Dr. Arthur L. Teikmanis

Southern Christian Social Action Institute

on

Christian Faith and Social Action

Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, Florida

PURPOSE

To come together

- to seek to deepen commitment to the church's mission
- to stimulate one another for the Christian social action task
- to become informed regarding crucial issues
- to share methods and resources available

SCHEDULE

Monday, February 11

1:00 p.m.	Registration
2:00 p.m.	Opening worship — Mr. Oniki
	CHRISTIAN BASIS FOR SOCIAL ACTION — Miss Johns
3:30 p.m.	Small group discussion
4:30 p.m.	Bible study: OUR FAITH AND OUR WORLD
7:30 p.m.	AREAS OF CHRISTIAN CONCERN — Mr. Oniki
8:40 p.m.	Organizing for action — small groups
9:45 p.m.	Evening prayers — Mr. Landes

Tuesday, February 12

8:45 a.m.	Morning worship — Mr. Teikmanis
9:10 a.m.	Bible study (continued)
10:30 a.m.	THE CHURCH AND PERSONS OF SPECIAL NEED — Miss Johns
	Small group discussion
1:30 p.m.	Reports of small groups
	Methods and resources session
3:30 p.m.	Personal or group conferences and informal discussion
7:30 p.m.	THE CHALLENGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN A CHANGING WORLD — Mr. Oniki
8:45 p.m.	Small group discussions
9:45 p.m.	Evening prayers — Mr. Brown

Wednesday, February 13

8:45 a.m.	Bible study (continued)
10:15 a.m.	Reports of small groups
	Methods and resources session
11:30 a.m.	Evaluation and summary
12:30 p.m.	Closing worship — Miss Johns
1:00 p.m.	Closing institute luncheon

LEADERSHIP

From the Southern Region:

The Rev. Edward M. Brown, Dr. George L. Greene, Mrs. George T. Loehr, The Rev. Jack E. Perkins, Dr. James H. Warner, The Rev. Irwin Cheney, The Rev. Carl J. Landes, Dr. Henry C. McDowell, The Rev. William H. Rose, Dr. Arthur L. Teikmanis

From the national CCSA staff:

Miss R. Elizabeth Johns, Dr. S. Garry Oniki

REGISTRATION FORM

COST: $16.00 for board, room, and registration.

Please send registrations by February 1 to: Dr. Arthur L. Teikmanis, First Congregational Church
225 Interlachen Avenue South, Winter Park, Florida

Please enroll me as a member of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION INSTITUTE.

(Miss) (Mrs.) (Mr.) (Rev.) .....

Street and number .....

City, and state .....

Church .....

A check for $ ..... is enclosed I will pay on arrival .....

Full-time attendance is expected of all participants.

Special Days in Florida

February 11-13

1963

Travel: Lake Byrd Lodge is on Route 27, just north of Avon Park. A sign indicates the side road that leads to the Lodge. If coming by air fly to Orlando or Tampa. You will need bus or train connections to Avon Park. If additional information regarding schedules is needed write Dr. Teikmanis.

What to bring: a Bible and a notebook are essential. You will also want a flashlight and a swimming suit. Bedding and towels are provided.

Limited scholarship assistance is available upon application.

For Florida delegates — write

Dr. Arthur L. Teikmanis
First Congregational Church
225 Interlachen Avenue South
Winter Park, Florida

For other delegates — write

Miss Elizabeth Johns
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, N. Y.

SPONSORS: This institute is jointly sponsored by the Social Action Committee of the Florida State Conference and the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ.

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION

289 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK · GR 5-2121

COUNCIL

Walter S. Press
Chairman

A. William Loos
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Robert McGeehan
Secretary

Clarence E. Josephson
Treasurer

George D. Alley
Herbert E. Baldwin
Mrs. John C. Bennett
Theodore A. Braun
Leonard C. Brecher
Tilford E. Dudley
Roy J. Eilers
Jean Fairfax
Emerson G. Hangen
Mrs. Frank Havice
Ralph D. Hyslop
Byron L. Johnson
Mineo Katagiri
Constance Keller
Henry C. Koch
James H. Lightbourne, Jr.
Everett W. MacNair
Alfred F. Schroeder
Mrs. Horace Shonle
Arthur D. Shores
Robert D. Smink
Ernest J. Toth
Park J. White

STAFF

Ray Gibbons
Director

Huber F. Klemme
Associate Director

R. Elizabeth John
Publications

Lewis I. Maddocks
Washington Secretary

Galen R. Weaver
S. Garry Oniki
Racial and Cultural Relations

Herman F. Reissig
International Relations

I. Alexander Harper
Regional Secretary

Mrs. William A. Gordon
U.N. Representative

January 3, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford,
Research Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Staige:

We are involved in an institute in Florida, February 11-13, 1963 (see enclosed brochure). I am wondering if the Council can send the following to Dr. Arthur L. Teikmanis, First Congregational Church, 225 Interlachen Avenue South, Winter Park, Florida:

75 copies of your literature list (To be sent)
75 copies of a brochure describing the work of the Southern Regional Council — sent 1/9/62 - BCC

I am concerned that the persons attending the Institute know of the resources available from the Council.

With best wishes for a New Year of hope and fulfillment.

Sincerely,

Garry

S. Garry Oniki

SGO:mem

cc: Dr. Teikmanis

February 13, 1963

Miss Loisanne Buchanan
Departmental Associate
Christian Action and Community Service
United Christian Missionary Society
222 South Downsy Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Dear Miss Buchanan:

Your letter concerning voting tests in the South poses some very interesting questions, and I am forwarding, by separate attachment, some materials which I think will be helpful in answering them and/or explaining the peculiar and sometimes perverse procedures of white registrars in the Deep South. I think the point to be emphasized is this: that while these tests do apply to all citizens, the way in which they are applied can very much depend on a citizen's color.

Besires the materials I'm sending you, I would like to refer you to Volume 1 of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission's 1961 Report. That volume is titled Voting, and it goes into considerable detail about the voting practices and procedures of southern states and the methods used by white registrars to keep Negroes off the ballot. I would also refer you to a book (which grew out of a series of 1961 New Yorker pieces) called Gomillion Versus Lightfoot. It deals not only with voting tests but also with racial gerrymandering, and should be very illuminating to you. Finally, I suggest

you check the Congressional Record for Monday, February 4, 1963 (Vol. 109, No. 17), pages 1601-1604. Under the heading, "Safeguarding the Right to Vote," you will find both a new bill introduced by Senators Dodd and Cooper as well as an explanation of the bill. It, too, concerns voting privileges and the ways in which they are denied. I trust these references will answer your questions, but please let me know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

Separate mailing:

The Negro and the Ballot in the South - M.Price
October/1962 NEW SOUTH - Mississippi
Reproduction of Wash. Post article "20 Million Americans Denied Vote" by Bat Frank - dtd. 2/10/63

February 7, 1963

Reverend George W. Whitaker
Kingstree Methodist Church
P. O. Box 457
Kingstree, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

It is rather difficult for one to supply hard-and-fast answers to the "Professional and Cultural Leadership Losses" of the South which are incurred every year as a result of segregation. Certainly, it should be fairly obvious by now to anyone with eyes to see and ears to listen that by holding the Negro back, the South only succeeds in holding all its people back, only succeeds in losing so much over so little.

At any rate, I am enclosing a selection of materials which, in one way or another, I think are pertinent to the topic of your panel. I hope they will be helpful to you, and I also hope you'll feel free to call upon us for any further assistance you may require.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB:nm
Enclosures

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A. DALE FIERS, *president*
MRS. MAE YOHO WARD, *vice-president*
MISS MAYBLE M. EPP, *secretary*
ALFRED C. BROWN, *treasurer*
WADE D. RUBICK, *legal counsel*

A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE • FLEETWOOD 3-1491 • INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

February 4, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

First let me thank you for sending us the copies of the Voters Literacy Test used in some of the southern states. I have a question or two and feel sure that you could help to clarify some things for me.

Frankly when members of our staff got to looking at these sample tests more closely we decided that they really didn't support the statement that "special tests are being used in these states to present a special restriction to the Negro voter". I'm assuming at this point, for instance that these sample tests you sent us from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina are ones which are given to all individuals of voting age regardless of race, color or creed. Is that right?

Also what about this practice of a "special voters quiz" which I have understood has existed for years in some states, used as a discrimnatory request directed to Negroes?

In raising this question let me add I realize that the educational, reading, writing and comprehension level of the registrant will determine the persons ability to even copy, read and answer such general questions as those on the Mississippi constitution. But, I'd really like help in clarifying with more specific data if you have it so that we can be more assured that we are explaining the situation as it exists actually.

My real concern at this point is that we just might "do more harm than good" if we were to send these tests out generally in response to our suggestion that to use a "voters quiz" in a church school class might help people to become identified with the problem faced by some Negro voters. For instance some people whose experience in the intricate ways in which discrimination can manifest itself, others not too interested in the problem anyway, but perhaps curious, might

Division of Church Life and Work

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • **Executive Directors:** Lewis H. Deer, Church and Community; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship • **Administrative Assistant:** Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke • **Departmental Associate:** Miss Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator of Relief and Rehabilitation Services:** Miss Ella L. Williams

react to these tests with "Well, anybody should be able to answer these questions." I hope I've made my problem clear. I'll enclose a copy of the newsletter article we wrote and apparently there is some interest in the problem because we have had come in right after the mailing of the issue, about a dozen requests from eleven states,north and south. The thing we did in response was simply to write explaining that we had had some difficulty in gathering material in time to send it for Race Relations Sunday use and sent them a copy of Progressive Magazine's special issue on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Thank you very much any help you can give us to allow us to be more effective in a matter we consider of vital importance.

Cordially yours,

Loisanne Buchanan

LB:w-34A

Loisanne Buchanan
Departmental Associate
Christian Action and
Community Service

PARSONAGE: 214 ACADEMY
TELEPHONE: 8886

CHURCH: LONGSTREET AT SINGLETON
TELEPHONE: 5616

SB

Kingstree Methodist Church

GEORGE W. WHITAKER, MINISTER
P. O. BOX 457
Kingstree, South Carolina

January 29, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Board of Christian Social Concerns of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church is sponsoring a Consultation on Conservation on April 16-17, 1963. Subjects to be considered will embrace the conservation of both natural and human resources, with particular reference to South Carolina.

I have been asked to moderate a panel on "Professional and Cultural Leadership Losses." Inasmuch as the conference will be inter-racial, it will be necessary for us to consider losses from among our Negro citizens. It would be most helpful if the picture in South Carolina could be seen against background of losses from throughout the South.

If you have information which you feel might be helpful to us, I should appreciate your sharing of it with us.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Whitaker

GWW: epm

February 27, 1963

Rabbi Burton L. Padoll
Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim
90 Hasell Street
Charleston, South Carolina

My dear Rabbi Padoll:

Please forgive our long delay in replying to your letter of December 20th. In part, this delay was caused by our unusually heavy workload in recent weeks. More important, however, we have been hoping some way might be found for SRC to undertake the survey proposed in your letter. But we now find that we are confronted by the twin problems of too many commitments and too few SRC staffers to take on any more.

We are very sorry, of course, that we, ourselves, cannot conduct a survey in Charleston. But I would like to suggest that it might be possible for a group of interested citizens in your city to undertake such a survey themselves. It has been done by similar groups in similar southern cities. Moreover, we feel that a local group familiar with local people, problems and prejudices could get the kind of information you need (e.g., employment, salaries, housing, etc.) just as well -- if not better -- than a group of outside professionals.

Finally, I would like to say that our new field director, Mr. Paul Anthony, is very interested in the work you are trying to do in Charleston. He will

be happy to offer whatever assistance and advice he can, and you might want to write him about arranging a meeting together.

Once again, I apologize for our long overdue reply to your good letter and regret that we cannot be of greater assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

KAHAL KADOSH BETH ELOHIM
90 HASELL STREET
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

BURTON L. PADOLL
RABBI

December 20, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Perhaps this letter should, more properly, be addressed to Mrs. Spearman or Mr. Rilling -- and yet, if necessary, I am certain that you will turn the matter over to them or others.

I wrote to you about a year ago regarding our attempts in Charleston to organize a bi-racial committee to discuss common problems in our community. We failed, in March of this year, to receive endorsement by the city government for our work and, as a result, the Negro community began an economic boycott shortly thereafter.

We have now reached a point, however, of feeling that as interested citizens of Charleston we might be able to ease the tensions about us by open discussion and suggestion. Our goals stretch out in many directions (perhaps too many) but there is an enthusiasm and determination in the group to do whatever we can.

We realize now, as we did at the outset of our attempts, that our hands are tied in many respects. We do not know the nature of the Negro community about which we often speak and for which we try to act. We need much more vital information on skills, employment, salaries, education, housing, dependence on public transportation, private telephones, etc, For such information we require the services of professional people.

Our request, therefore, is for the SRC to undertake such a survey in our community. I have been authroized to ask you what would be required of us toward this purpose and whether or not you are in any position to meet our needs.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future and extend my very best wishes for a joyous holiday season.

Sincerely,

Burton L. Padoll

Voting Material

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A. DALE FIERS, *president*
MRS. MAE YOHO WARD, *vice-president*
MISS MAYBLE M. EPP, *secretary*
ALFRED C. BROWN, *treasurer*
WADE D. RUBICK, *legal counsel*

A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE • FLEETWOOD 3-1491 • INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

February 28, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford,
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

Thank you so much for having written in detail to answer the questions we presented in our recent letter to you around the sample "voter's literacy tests" you had sent us earlier.

I would heartily agree that certainly the point of emphasis regarding these is to make clear: that a discriminating practice can be used with these tests - based on color - when and if a local registrar wishes to deny or make difficult registration and voting privilege of a particular person. There's plenty of recorded and printed case record evidence that this happens - although the printed text of the test alone doesn't give the record of what's actually happening.

Some of the materials you refer to that give supporting references we do have access to in our library here, and it is quite helpful to have you call attention to them specifically in this way.

The other materials you sent arrived this week and we appreciated having the pamphlet by Margaret Price, "The Negro and the Ballot in the South". We had only one in our reference files here and a minister in California had written particularly wanting additional information this pamphlet could provide.

I'm turning our correspondence to Mr. Ian McCrae who has now joined our staff as our National Director of Race Relations, working also in the field of Civil Liberties and Civil Rights.

Thank you again for the resources you provide us whenever we come to you with a question.

Cordially,

Loissanne Buchanan

LB:s-lb

Loisanne Buchanan
Departmental Associate

Division of Church Life and Work

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • **Executive Directors:** Lewis H. Deer, Church and Community; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship • **Administrative Assistant:** Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke • **Departmental Associate:** Miss Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator of Relief and Rehabilitation Services:** Miss Ella L. Williams

March 6, 1963

Mrs. Gerald L. Moore
Secretary to Dr. S. G. Oniki
United Church of Christ
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, New York'

Dear Mrs. Moore:

As requested in your letter of February 28, we are sending you twenty-five (25) copies of our Report L-23B. We can make some additional copies available to you, but we are beginning to run short of extra copies. However, if you will let me know how many you might want, I'll do my best to see that you receive them.

Please give my regards to Dr. Oniki.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION

289 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK · GR 5-2121

COUNCIL
Walter S. Press
Chairman
A. William Loos
Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Robert McGeehan
Secretary
Clarence E. Josephson
Treasurer
George D. Alley
Herbert E. Baldwin
Mrs. John C. Bennett
Theodore A. Braun
Leonard C. Brecher
Tilford E. Dudley
Roy J. Eilers
Jean Fairfax
Emerson G. Hangen
Mrs. Frank Havice
Ralph D. Hyslop
Byron L. Johnson
Mineo Katagiri
Constance Keller
Henry C. Koch
James H. Lightbourne, Jr.
Everett W. MacNair
Alfred F. Schroeder
Mrs. Horace Shonle
Arthur D. Shores
Robert D. Smink
Ernest J. Toth
Park J. White

STAFF
Ray Gibbons
Director
Huber F. Klemme
Associate Director
R. Elizabeth Johns
Publications
Lewis I. Maddocks
Washington Secretary
Galen R. Weaver
S. Garry Oniki
Racial and Cultural Relations
Herman F. Reissig
International Relations
L. Alexander Harper
Regional Secretary
Mrs. William A. Gordon
U.N. Representative

February 28, 1963

Mr. Staige Blackford
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

Please send 25 copies of Report L-23B, February 13, 1963 entitled DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION to:

Dr. S. Garry Oniki, Associate Secretary
Council For Christian Social Action
United Church of Christ
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

Dr. Oniki would like to know if he needs additional copies would it be possible to get them. If so how many would he be able to have?

Very truly,

Marilyn Moore

(Mrs.) Gerald L. Moore
Secretary to
Dr. S. Garry Oniki

SGO:mem

S.A.
2/5/63
R.B

June 3, 1963

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson
Christ Episcopal Church
3841 Hibiscus Street
Miami 33, Florida

Dear Reverend Gibson:

Last week the New York Times carried a story about possible appointment of a Negro U. S. Attorney in Alabama. The story also mentioned other southern states in which there are now Negroes serving as U. S. Attorneys. One of these states, according to the Times is Florida. Our files show no record of a Negro U. S. Attorney being appointed in Florida. Could you please let me know if Florida does have a Negro U. S. Attorney, or is the Times story inaccurate.

I will appreciate any information you can give me about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL Episcopal Church Center, 815 Second Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • TN 7-8400

July 18, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

I am so delighted to know, from Bishop Marmion, that you are to be one of our keynote speakers at our conference in Atlanta, November 7th to 9th. I know that there is a possibility that you may be away, but as the Bishop says, while we of course, would hope that you could have a vacation abroad, we hope it will not conflict with our conference.

At the Bishop's request, I am sending you a copy of the Minutes of our Planning Meeting, held last March. We asked the people who attended, because of their concern in the field of social relations. They were either related directly to a social agency through board or staff connections or were concerned through their work in a department of Christian Social Relations, or the Episcopal Churchwomen in their particular dioceses. It is an integrated group and every person that we invited accepted. The only three people who did not come were prevented by flying conditions or ill health. I am also attaching a copy of a memorandum we have sent to our Church-related agencies in the South and will send "For your information", all our communications on the subject.

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Margaretta O. Monroe

Mrs. Charles S. Monroe, ACSW
Associate Secretary

GOM:eh

Encl: 2

Diocese of Kentucky
Louisville 2, Kentucky

THE RT. REV. CHARLES CLINGMAN, RETIRED BISHOP
THE RT. REV. C. GRESHAM MARMION, BISHOP

THE OFFICE OF THE BISHOP
421 S. SECOND STREET

July 2, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 24th, and for your willingness to appear as a speaker at our conference in Atlanta, on November 7-9. We certainly want you to do this, and, while we would like to have you get a vacation in Europe, and will understand if this materializes, we will look forward to having you as our speaker.

We think an address of thirty to forty minutes would be fine.

I am asking Mrs. Charles S. Monroe, of our Division of Health & Welfare Service to send you the minutes of the meeting we held in the early Spring.

When you are able to give us a definite acceptance, I will be glad to hear from you.

I will look forward to seeing you and making your acquaintance at this conference.

Sincerely yours,

C. Gresham Marmion

eft

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL Episcopal Church Center, 815 Second Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • TN 7-8400

May 6, 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: Board Presidents and Executives of:

Homes for Aged
Child Care Services
Hospitals
Settlements
Chaplaincy Services
Chairmen and Executives of Diocesan Departments of Christian Social Relations
Christian Social Relations Chairmen of Episcopal Churchwomen

From: Division of Health and Welfare Services,
Department of Christian Social Relations, National Council

Re: **FALL REGIONAL CONFERENCE** of

CHURCH RELATED AGENCIES

Dates: Thursday noon, November 7 to Saturday noon, November 9, 1963

Place: Atlanta, Georgia

Theme: Christian Goals of Church-Related Institutions and Agencies.

Chairman: The Rt. Rev. C. Gresham Marmion, Bishop of Kentucky

PLEASE PUT THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR

A planning committee of clergy and laity from the Southern dioceses has planned a conference to consider the question of Church-relatedness as it affects standards of services, staff employment practices, admission policies, and financing, as well as diocesan and community inter-relationships.

We would appreciate knowing if you can come, and if so, your suggestions as to subjects you would like to have discussed, would be most welcome.

More program information will follow.

M I N U T E S

Planning Committee for Fall Regional Conference of Church Related Agencies

March 5-6, 1963 Atlanta, Georgia

Chairman - The Rt. Rev. Gresham Marmion, D.D., Bishop of Kentucky

Present: Mr. Dexter Bates; Mr. Robert Burrowes; Mrs. John E. Dixon; Mr. O. T. Faison; Miss Katherine Guice; Walter Moore Hart, M.D.; The Rev. Robert McCloskey; Mr. James O. Moore; Miss Sue Spencer; Mrs. Robert Titzl; Mr. L. A. Voigt.
Also: Miss Flora M. Davidson; the Rev. Gregory D. M. Maletta; Mrs. Charles S. Monroe, and the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee of the Department of Christian Social Relations staff.

Absent: Mr. C. C. Melvin; the Rev. Samuel D. Rudder, and Mrs. R. C. Smith.

Bishop Marmion opened the meeting with prayer. He then reviewed the agenda for the planning meeting and asked Mrs. Monroe to speak on the background that led to the idea of a Fall conference. Mrs. Monroe commented that the Division of Health and Welfare Services was interested in holding conferences for groups of agencies and was now suggesting that a Fall conference be held on a regional basis to include homes for the aged, hospitals, child care and family services, settlement houses, and chaplaincy services. Current changes in the social scene marked by the changing role of the family, uprooted people, juvenile delinquency, desegregation, etc., made new demands on Church agencies and institutions. Agencies in re-evaluating their roles, might well look beyond their traditional or parochial setting. The conference would want to examine all aspects of Church-relatedness in the context of present day situations. With these points in mind, the present committee was formed representing agency, board and staff, Diocesan Departments of Christian Social Relations, Episcopal Church Women, and the field of social welfare.

The Bishop then asked the committee members to introduce themselves and with these points in mind, to describe briefly the program of their agencies, or dioceses.

Mr. Dexter Bates, Manager, William Crane Gray Inn for Older People, Davenport, Florida, described his program as having 65 percent indigent residents, and therefore, needed rather large subsidies from endowment income and Diocesan giving. Also assisting in the program, but not to the degree as in the one above, were vendor payments. Also were sizable gifts from parishes and missions to a Living Endowment Fund. Mr. Bates suggested that his institution was definitely "Church-related". However, the institution had no relationship to the Diocesan Christian Social Relations Department.

Mr. Robert Burrowes, Executive Director of Boys' Home, Covington, Virginia, related that oftimes the Diocesan agency was owned but not really supported by the Church. He related that a boarding institution should not take the client away from the community in which the institution is situated; that there should be thorough integration, where possible, into community life. The suggestion here was that the institution "was successfully adjusting boys socially". Mr. Burrowes suggested necessity of skilled services, in this case supplied by consultants brought in when necessity arose. He likewise depended upon outside agencies doing the intake casework. He further suggested that the

skilled services could be supplied from the outside if within the institution there was an interpretive resident staff worker with bona-fide professional skills. Because the institution is owned but not supported by the Church, much of the money-making role calls upon staff and board time.

Mrs. John E. Dixon, Episcopal Churchwomen of the Diocese of Upper South Carolina, related the example of an old line Negro orphanage program that oftimes was begun as a Church service and ended up after a period of years as a Church service in name only, perhaps with a venerable picture of a founding bishop on the wall of the institution. Where local services, or new services are begun, parochial support of these services are not firmed up. She cited examples of two or three local parishes going together to give support to local services that no one parish could afford or maintain. She felt that well-planned and Diocesan-oriented chaplaincy services can be effective.

Mr. O. T. Faison, Superintendent, Good Shepherd Hospital, New Bern, North Carolina, suggested that it was impossible for many Diocesan institutions to see the "Church-relatedness" of the Diocesan program in relationship to a local agency program. This affects local services, he said: "We do not know where we stand" - "We need the Church to determine policy" and "regular chaplaincy services should be provided--a volunteer chaplaincy system does not work".

Miss Katharine Guice, former staff member of Christian Social Relations and the General Division of Women's Work, stated that her Diocese had no agencies but she pointed out that the problem of "Church-relatedness" had come up again and again in the discussion so far. She also reported that many minimal and small services came and went within the life of the Church without the Church really knowing about it. She raised the question of whether the Church could really face up to the cost of services compared with state services.

Walter Moore Hart, M.D., President of the Board of Directors of Church Home for Children, York, South Carolina, represented an old line agency that also was planning to change. Question: "Who instigated the Survey?" Evidence was offered that the Church agency finds difficulty in following good casework practice; that children from broken homes are "disturbed" children. Dr. Hart emphasized that "Diocesan control" should be different than "Episcopalian control". Dr. Hart suggested that staffing of Church institutions has tended to involve unskilled primary staff members, or clergy staff that have divided interest with a local parish. They have a large endowment and their superintendent is now attending a school of social work.

The Rev. Robert J. McCloskey, Chairman of the Department of Christian Social Relations, Diocese of South Florida, described the Diocesan ministry to migrants and the establishment of a new Diocesan service to Cubans which included foster home placements.

Mr. James O. Moore, board member of Thompson Orphanage & Training Institution, Charlotte, North Carolina, described the re-evaluation of an old line service of a Diocesan nature involves a great deal of work, frustration, and insight. A regional institution supported by three dioceses, meant that board planning was fragmentary. Therefore, he suggested that Diocesan support on the one hand could be invaluable, and on the other hand, could be a hindrance. The fact that the institution was undergoing change, was going through the process of re-evaluation, and looks forward to future relevance, would indicate that a Church agency can change to meet changing patterns.

Miss Sue Spencer, Director, School of Social Work, University of Tennessee, stated two basic questions that should be considered: First - "How can we bring about the betterment of Church services?" and, "What is the real role of the Church in formulating and sustaining services to persons in the community?"

Mrs. Robert Titzl, member, Department of Christian Social Relations; staff member of Health and Welfare Council, Louisville, Kentucky, on reviewing Diocesan agencies, said that many old line Church agencies had been initiated to serve "Churchmen"; that traditional charters had not been amended; that many of these agencies were Church-related in that "Episcopalians" were members of the board. She felt the need for Diocesan-relatedness to assist local agencies in getting an overview; a Diocesan relationship extends the concern of a particular service.

Mr. L. A. Voigt, Executive Director, St. Martin's-in-the-Pines, Birmingham, Alabama, described how local parishes and missions in a diocese with a relatively unorganized Christian Social Relations program, established and maintains St. Martin's (skilled nursing care). He stated that maintaining such a service made it imperative that state subsidy, outside professional casework, and constant subsidy through special gifts, were necessary to maintain such services. The establishment of such services uncovered other unmet needs that the agency and board could not handle, such as the problems of the confused and disturbed client. It was inferred that these unmet needs might be dealt with if the agency had larger "roots" than a minimal number of parishes and missions in a given county.

The Rt. Rev. C. Gresham Marmion, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, raised the following questions that he felt to be apropos: The question of incorporating Christian personnel practices in Church-related agencies. The question as to whether social pronouncements of the national Church are recognized by local boards and staff. The question of whether Church agencies really let the wider community know what they are doing. The question as to whether the Church-related agency recognizes itself a part of the total Church's offering. The question of the relationship between the agency and the Department of Christian Social Relations is healthy. The question of personal motivation of agency board members: are they fulfilling this role as part of their Christian vocation and conviction, or for other reasons. What effect does "Church-relatedness" of an agency have on people who work there; if there is racial discrimination, how is it being worked through?

Bishop Marmion then asked for comments from Mr. Tarplee and Mr. Maletta.

The Rev. Cornelius Tarplee, Division of Christian Citizenship, agreed with the importance of the questions Bishop Marmion stated, and added others. "What is the motivation in terms of the formation of a particular service"? "What is being done to keep a service flexible"? "What is being done with services that were started for a particular need when the need changes"?

The Rev. Gregory D. M. Maletta, Division of Health and Welfare Services, raised these questions: "Should the Church be in social work? If so, why"? "Can the Church do good social work"? "Should the Church be institutionally oriented"? "What is the Church's mission to the total person and community"?

Discussion of proposed conference followed:

Dates: First choice - November 7-8-9 (N.B. This date confirmed).
Second choice - October 24-26
Third choice - October 17-19

To start 1:00 p.m. Thursday through Saturday noon.

Place: Atlanta, Georgia. The Peachtree Manor to be considered for accommodations. (Check with St. Luke's and All Saints' Parishes asking for the use of their parish houses for meetings.

Conference Chairman: Bishop Marmion accepted the unanimous request of the group to be Chairman.

Purpose and Theme: After full discussion, it was decided that the Theme of the Conference would be "Christian Goals of Church-Related Institutions and Agencies. The purpose of the conference will be to discover the role and responsibility of these agencies; relationship to the Church, and to the whole field of social welfare.

Attendance: The committee agreed that attendance from institutions and agencies be unlimited, but that at least one, but preferably two, board members and one staff be urged to come. It was hoped that the bishops of the area would be interested in coming to the conference and they are to be invited by the national Department of Christian Social Relations. Christian Social Relations Chairmen and Episcopal social workers working in secular agencies would also be invited. For the latter, it was suggested that Departments of Christian Social Relations and Church-related agencies would know the names to suggest. At least one such person from each diocese should be invited. Their value to the conference was emphasized.

In the discussion it was brought out that the Church has a responsibility to individuals who are working in the field of social welfare and the nature of that responsibility needs to be explored.

The remainder of the time was spent in planning the general program of the conference.

Thursday afternoon, November 7th - 2:30-4:30 p.m. OPENING SESSION

1. Keynote: Someone to set the tone of the conference by a discussion of the theological implications of the Church's role today in social welfare. Some questions in this area: What is the meaning of Church-relatedness? What has the Church to say regarding Standards and Policies of agencies? What changes have taken place in the concept of Church responsibility for social services?

Speaker: First choice, the Rev. Raymond Ferris, Rector, Christ Church, Nashville, Tennessee, and member of National Council. Other suggestions: Bishop Louttit of South Florida, and Bishop Stuart of Georgia. (Added subsequently by staff, Bishop Carpenter of Alabama.)

2. The Community Profile - its implication for the Church in terms of services. What does the region really look like? What are some of the problems of its people? Examples: the urban slum family; the disinherited worker; juvenile delinquency; displaced older people; rural migrants, and minority groups.

Speakers: Dr. White, Hollins College, Virginia
Dr. L. Killian, Florida State University
Dr. Kenneth Moreland Randolph, Macon College
Added later by staff as #1 choice - Staige Davis Blackford, Research Director, Southern Regional Council

These presentations might be followed by one or two discussants or re-actors.

Thursday (Cont.)

5:30 p.m. Reception and Dutch Treat cocktail hour

Dinner, informal

8-9:30 p.m. Discussion groups on keynote speeches

Friday morning

7:30 a.m. Holy Communion

9:30 to noon Morning Session

Workshops for functional groups each to examine the topics decided upon. Practical implications and common problems.

Groups	Topics
Aged	Board organization and function
Children	Staff personnel
Hospitals	Chaplains' role
Community Centers	
Chaplaincy	

Friday afternoon

2-4 p.m. Discussion groups (same as Thursday groupings)

Subjects:
1. Financing the Church Agency
2. Relationships between Agency and Church
3. Relationships between Church agency and the Health, Education, and Welfare Agencies of the Community
4. Maintaining Standards of Church-related Agencies
5. New Directions for Church Agencies providing Foster Care for Children

(There was a suggestion that the order of Friday morning and afternoon be reversed)

5:30-6:30 Dutch Treat cocktail hour, or free time

7:00 Dinner with speaker

Topic: Stewardship time-talent-treasure
Show how stewardship applies to Church relatedness.

Suggested Speakers: Prime Osborne, Tom Pearsall, Ralph McGill

Saturday

7:30 a.m. Holy Communion

9:30 to noon Panel presentation with moderator on the relationship between and private responsibility in the fields of:
Health, Education, and Welfare
Urban Renewal
Housing

TRUMAN B. DOUGLASS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
HOWARD E. SPRAGG, TREASURER
287 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
EDWARD A. POWERS, GENERAL SECRETARY

SCOTT S. LIBBEY, YOUTH MINISTRY
1505 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR HOMELAND MINISTRIES

July 24, 1963

Mr. Vernon Jordan
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

On behalf of the United Church of Christ Youth Forum, I want to extend to you a personal word of appreciation for the contribution you made to our recent conference held at Clark College in Atlanta.

We are well aware of the pressures in your own daily schedule and realize that the hour set for the Seminars at Clark interrupted both your office and personal plans. Please know that your assistance was appreciated.

The youth and adults who shared in the Negro Protest Movements seminar spoke enthusiastically for this opportunity.

The entire Youth Forum experience was most enriching and we do want you to know that your help contributed to this meaning.

Most sincerely,

Scott Libbey

Scott Libbey

SSL:jmp

THE PRESBYTERIAN FOUNDATION, INC. (U.S.)
WACHOVIA BANK BUILDING
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA

JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

I note in your report of June 25th a reference to Charlotte which is inaccurate. I refer particularly to the statement: "A permanent bi-racial committee was formed by the Mayor in May." We have had a Mayor's Committee on Community Relations for over three years. I served as Chairman of the first committee appointed by Mayor Smith in 1960. The present committee under Mayor Brookshire has been active for the past two years.

The desegregation of hotels and motels, and later of theatres and a large number of restaurants, was greatly stimulated by the action of the Chamber of Commerce calling upon all public facilities in the city to desegregate.

The "mass picketing" to which you refer may have had some influence but was not a deciding factor in these considerations.

Sincerely,

J. R. Cunningham
J R Cunningham

h

SDB.— Does our July 26 Synopsis clear our error of the June issue in accordance with this letter
D.M.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY

Washington, D. C.

August 28, 1963

In cooperation with
March on Washington
for Jobs and Freedom

The General Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America on June 7, 1963 formally faced the racial crisis and approved a report which has in it the following statements of conviction:

"The Church of Jesus Christ can make no compromise with discrimination against or segregation of peoples on the basis of race, and still be faithful to her Master. God came to make his dwelling among men in the person of a man. He went to his death and rose again for every man.

"Up to now there always has seemed to be time for gradual change, and modest tokens of progress in racial justice were accepted as the best we could do.

"But now in the providence of God, the issue is being sharply focused in every corner of the nation. Negro citizens, in action groups, and spontaneously, aided by some white fellow citizens, are moving quickly and with great commitment to action that often means suffering, harrassment and sometimes death.

"The basic issue has not changed, but it is becoming more obvious to the nation as a whole. It is one issue which the conscience of America must face as a moral challenge.

"In such a time the Church of Jesus Christ is called upon to put aside every lesser engagement, to confess her sins of omission and delay, and to move forward to witness to her essential belief that every child of God is a brother to every other.

"Words and declarations are no longer useful in this struggle unless accompanied by sacrifice and commitment."

In light of our convictions as Christians, we issue this call to all Protestant and Orthodox Church leaders to assemble in Washington, D.C. on August 28, 1963.

The purposes of this Assembly shall be:

1. To demonstrate our solidarity in support of racial justice implemented through Civil Rights legislation.
2. To witness to the fact that this is a national moral issue and not a regional problem.

Washington Assembly of the Churches In Cooperation with the March On Washington

The Washington March in the summer of 1963 promises to be an historic event. It will dramatize how deeply the conscience of the American people is troubled about racial injustice, and how determined it is to make a monumental effort to end it.

The churches have a stake in this march. The National Council of Churches mandate on religion and race in June called for such an assembly, before the civil rights groups had reached final agreement on the nature of the march. We are pleased to join in sponsoring this massive witness to the nation's most important commitment—racial justice now.

There are many areas where action is needed—the long, slow processes of legislation and community action.

But here is one time when simply by presenting our bodies—on one day—in the capital of the nation—in the company of thousands of our fellow citizens—we may express more eloquently than we can imagine the combined conviction of the nation.

We need thousands of Christians, white and Negro, in Washington on August 28. Put everything else aside and COME.

Robert W. Spike
Executive Director
Commission on Religion and Race
National Council of Churches

Your church can help by:

1. Explaining the purpose of the march and of our church involvement in it.
2. Checking with your local council of churches to see what their plans are and joining with them.
3. Organizing your church representation to come to Washington, D.C.
4. Cooperating with other religious (Catholic-Jewish) and civil rights organizations in your community.
5. Notifying your local press, radio and T.V. of your plans and interpreting the significance of the church relationship to freedom for all people.

6. Planning special prayers at your August 25 church service for the achievement of freedom for all men under God.
7. Asking the governor of your state and your city fathers to proclaim August 28 "Freedom Day."

What is the purpose of the March?

The purpose of the March is, by a massive, peaceful, and democratic demonstration in the nation's capital, to provide evidence of the need for the federal government to take effective and immediate action to deal with the national crisis of civil rights and jobs that all of us, Negro and white, are facing.

Who is sponsoring the March to Washington for Jobs and Freedom?

The official call for the March was issued on July 12 by the following national leaders:

James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality

Rev. Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

A. Philip Randolph, President of the Negro American Labor Council

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Whitney Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League

Who is invited to participate in the March?

Politically the March is non-partisan; that is, neither funds nor organized participation will be accepted from political parties. We expressly reject the aid or participation of totalitarian or subversive groups of all persuasions. Organizational participation is invited from only the established civil rights organizations, from major religious and fraternal groups, from business, and from labor unions.

The March will focus on:

1. LEGISLATION

Passage by the Congress of effective and meaningful civil rights legislation in the pres-

ent session, without filibuster.

Immediate desegregation of the nation's schools.

An end to police brutality directed against citizens using their constitutional right of peaceful demonstration.

2. JOB PROBLEMS

A massive federal Public Works Program to provide jobs for all the unemployed, and federal legislation to promote an expanding economy.

A federal Fair Employment Practices Act to bar job discrimination by federal, state, and municipal governments, and by private employers, contractors, employment agencies and trade unions.

Broadening of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act to include the uncovered areas of employment where Negroes and other minorities work at slave wages.

How will the March be organized in Washington?

All persons coming to Washington, whether by bus, train or plane, who are being sent by organizations, must be under the leadership of captains appointed locally before departure. (Private cars create confusion and traffic problems, their use is discouraged.) Captains will be responsible for the group en route and in moving around Washington.

The March will provide its own police to maintain order and internal security among the marchers in Washington. These marshals are specially trained and will be in constant contact with captains and marchers. The Washington police and the U.S. Government have promised full cooperation in controlling traffic, maintaining order, providing comfort and first-aid stations for the marchers.

Marchers from the 50 states and the District of Columbia will be assigned specific assembly points where they are to gather on arrival in Washington. Further information about these assembly points will be provided in due course. *All persons are expected to report at the assembly points not later than 10:00 A.M. on August 28.*

Meetings will be held at the Assembly points—in most cases they will be churches—for two purposes: (1) To meet with Congressmen and Senators, who will be invited to meet with the delegations at the Assembly points and to report their positions on pending legislation and to answer questions from their constituents. (2) To select representatives who will proceed to Capitol Hill seeing those legislators who do not respond to our invitation to meet with their constituents. These representatives will be accompanied by representatives of the six civil rights organizations sponsoring the March.

What arrangements are there for staying in Washington and for refreshments?

THIS IS A ONE-DAY DEMONSTRATION.

The size and scope of this March make it imperative that all participants come in and go out on the same day—August 28. All organizations are urged to see to it that participants come provided with box lunches and suppers, and *especially* that groups furnish themselves with ample water. You are *strongly advised* not to bring children under 14; children over 14 should be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

THE COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE

of the

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

CHAIRMAN:

The Rt. Rev. ARTHUR LICHTENBERGER, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; New York, N.Y.

VICE-CHAIRMEN:

Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church; a Vice-President of the National Council of Churches; Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. J. FOUNT TILLMAN, President of the Women's Division of The Methodist Church, Lewisburg, Tenn.

Rev. Dr. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, Stated Clerk (chief executive officer) of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and a former President of the National Council of Churches; Philadelphia, Pa.

STAFF

Dr. ROBERT W. SPIKE, Executive Director

Dr. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, Coordinator of The Church Assembly

(Telephone: RIverside 9-2200—Ext. 2435)

Printed in the U.S.A.

MA
PA
VJ
SB

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIverside 9-2200

J. IRWIN MILLER, PRESIDENT R. H. EDWIN ESPY, GENERAL SECRETARY

August 2, 1963

Dear Friends:

I trust that the enclosed material will help you interpret the MARCH ON WASHINGTON and the relationship of the Church to this significant day Christians and others will spend together.

OUR CHURCH ASSEMBLY will be different in many ways. We will not be meeting in our customary church denominational homes. We will not be having the usual formal services.

We will be assigned to our State Assembly Points which will serve as our headquarters and from which we will receive instructions for the day.

At each Assembly Point, there will be other faiths and some of the general public who may never have been Christians or may have given up the Church.

Our presence and witness become more significant as we come into this larger community.

There will be churches (listed later) where those who would like to do so may stop in to pray for all of us and these (churches) we hope will welcome all who wish to pray regardless of faith.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Spike

Executive Director
Commission on Religion and Race

P.S. We regret that the use of several lists may mean that you will receive more than one of these letters. If you do, please share such extra mail with your friends and co-workers.

RWS

September 26, 1963

Mrs. Gwynedd O. Monroe
Associate Secretary
The National Council
Episcopal Church Center
815 Second Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mrs. Monroe:

I also regret your meeting of November 7-9 had to be cancelled, however, the basis for such a decision is very understandable.

If you feel you need my services at any other time, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL Episcopal Church Center, 815 Second Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • TN 7-8400

September 23, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

It is with great regret that I must let you know that the proposed Conference for Atlanta, November 7-9, is being cancelled. This action is on the basis of very thoughtful comments by members of the Planning Committee and a discussion by the whole Christian Social Relations staff.

There were many factors involved such as the costs of attending a conference and other meetings and conferences close to the time. There may be other reasons and in considering conferences in the future, we would hope to do much more groundwork before calling any conference.

We are very grateful to you for agreeing to be one of the keynote speakers and hope that in the future if an opportunity arises, you will be able to help us in a similar way.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Gwynedd O. Monroe

Gwynedd O. Monroe (Mrs. Charles S.)
Associate Secretary

GOM:fc

August 2, 1963

Mr. Francis Stewart Harmon
464 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Harmon:

I am most grateful to you for sending me a copy of your report to the National Council of the Churches of Christ. I think it is a very fine job of reporting and interpreting the problems and prospects confronting us in the South and the nation today.

I trust it got the reception it certainly deserves from the NCC.

I enjoyed meeting you during your visit here. Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

December 3,
~~November 27,~~ 1963

The Reverend Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Rev. Tarplee:

Under separate cover, we are sending 50 copies of the Silver's report, as you requested.

The enclosed invoice, as you note, states a price of 35¢ per copy. This is our price to you -- the actual price per copy is 50¢ -- we are sending these copies to you at cost, and are happy to do so.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure, Invoice

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped

11-27-63

50 Copies ----- Silver's Report @35¢@

Total Amount -------- $17.50

Thanks for your order

The "Rio."

James Silver (50)

Herschel Halbert

815 2nd Ave

New York, 17,

---

50 Tarplee

50 - Tarplee

Lynchburg

Bill

Tarplee fraff

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

Rel affiliation

January 21, 1964

Reverend William J. Rooney
The Catholic Commission on
Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
620 Michigan Avenue, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rooney:

Your letter of last month to me, came by a round-about route, namely, via Chicago. This explains my delay in replying.

I have read over your statement describing a program on "The Spiritual Personality of Emergent Africa." I hardly qualify as an African expert, but on the whole, the statement strikes me as well thought out and well expressed.

I would quibble however, with its last paragraph (see page 5) about the class structure of American Negro Society, at least so far as that society is concerned in the South. The statement says, "Most of the leaders of this society come, naturally, from its upper regions and these are more out of touch with their following than, perhaps, any other popular leaders have been in the history of the modern world." Besides the fact that the last phrase is about as sweeping a generalization as one could make, I simply don't think this statement is true.

Certainly such leaders as Martin Luther King, Jr., Medgar Evers, Robert Moses, James Forman, of SNCC did not come from the "upper regions" (whatever that means). And certainly these leaders are in touch with their following, as the events of 1963 clearly testify.

Ltr., Rev. W. J. Rooney
Washington, D. C.
January 21, 1964

I would therefore, suggest that this paragraph either be completely re-written, or struck from the statement.

If critical, I hope these comments will proove helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

THE CATHOLIC COMMISSION ON INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

620 MICHIGAN AVENUE, N. E.
WASHINGTON 17, D. C.

OFFICERS
1963-64

WILLIAM K. WIMSATT, JR.
Chairman

RAYMOND J. SAULNIER
Chairman-Elect

JANE M. HOEY
Secretary

WILLIAM T. VANDOREN
Treasurer

WILLIAM J. ROONEY
Executive Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOSEPH P. EVANS

FREDERICK G. HOCHWALT

JANE M. HOEY

STEPHAN G. KUTTNER

GERHART B. LADNER

CHARLES J. O'NEIL

WALTER J. ONG

RAYMOND J. SAULNIER

WILLIAM K. WIMSATT, JR.
Chairman

December 19, 1963

Innocent by association!

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
c/o Teachers for Integrated Schools
1424 North Orleans Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Blackford:

I enclose a statement describing a program which the Commission is sponsoring on the "spiritual personality of emergent Africa." Are there any ideas, reflections, reactions, suggested to you by the list of topics we have arranged, which you would like to share with us? We would appreciate hearing from you.

We do not feel hesitant in asking for your opinion on one or other (or a combination) of the topics that you consider especially relevant since it is a request for aid in a program aimed at bettering fraternal relations among all of us.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Rooney

Reverend William J. Rooney

WJR/rwh
Enclosure

THE SPIRITUAL PERSONALITY OF EMERGENT AFRICA

The past decade has witnessed the emergence of a free and independent Africa. This emergence raises questions fundamental to the future of the whole world. Among these is the question whether the colored man has a role which goes beyond achieving independence and his rights. As a colored man does he have something to offer the white man in reasserting human values -- and among these religious values? By drawing the white man into genuine involvement with the lives of the colored population of the world, does the colored man have the opportunity of forcing the white people back upon their own white lives, helping them to break the chain of the dialogue of the mind with itself that has characterized white, European and American, civilization for so long?

The white people are a minority in the world; the future is, in the quantitative sense, at least, with the colored race. But may not the future in the qualitative sense, be also looked upon as with them? Should not, or could not the future be characterized by a genuine rapprochement between all that is good in what has been the tradition of the Caucasian world with the values and the new vitality of the rising people of Asia and Africa? But can this be effected by anything less than a rediscovery by Western man of what his tradition has been; and precisely here does not the colored man have a special role of leadership in helping the white man with this rediscovery?

With this in mind, we would like to raise the question of the spiritual personality of emergent Africa. We list below a set of headings, out of discussion of which something like a profile of the spiritual possibilities of Africa might be drawn. What will be the spiritual shape of the world which the emergent nations develop?

There are three principal divisions with similar subdivisions under each:

The African in Africa

The African and the World

The African and American Society

I. THE AFRICAN IN AFRICA

Social and Political

The "tranquility, happiness, spontaneity" of the African and the invasion of technology

The "classlessness" of African society; the position in African society of the African who has been educated abroad

Family life; the African woman: her status and role

The African public servant

"The African Personality"; "Negritude"; the definition, meaning, pragmatic value of these terms

The new nationalism; freedom and responsibility; the tribal factor; socialism; Marxism; a third position between Western capitalism and Marxism

The relation of social and cultural to economic development in Africa

African unity -- political, legal, ethnic, cultural, linguistic; the Federation; Pan-Africanism

Intellectual (Education)

- Is priority to be given to the development of elementary, secondary, or higher education?
- "Africanization" of curricula
- The role of the university in the development of the nation or of the continent
- The university and the formation of young leaders; spiritual and intellectual as well as social and political values
- The need for research and writing on African history, especially pre-colonial

Cultural

- The Arts
  - Art and the religious, moral, social life of the African
  - The merging of two cultures: the African heritage and the colonial period
  - Folk-culture and industrialization; innate artistic gifts and social and economic conditions
  - The phenomenon of the revival of traditional customs, organizations, ceremonies among educated Africans
  - Liturgical art:
    - The merging of Pagan art and Christian art
    - The assimilation of native design and colors in vestments, sacred vessels, etc.
    - Church architecture
    - Church commissions to African artists and architects
    - Ecclesiastical music
    - Social, linguistic, musicological problems of developing African church music
- Literature
  - Themes of African literature
  - The problem of multiple dialects, foreign languages, the vernacular in African literature
  - The responsibility and influence of various publications
  - Journalism; freedom of the press; politics and the press
  - The lack of native African publishing houses

Religious: Christianity

- The Church and society:
  - Christianity and the preservation, or erosion of African culture
  - Inter-relationship of the Church and the national government
  - Spiritual and ethical factors in the concept of social and economic development
- Education:
  - Catholic educational institutions and the government
  - Extent of success of Catholic educational institutions: on the primary, secondary, advanced levels? Are specifically Catholic institutions a mistake or a necessity?
  - The Church and the training of young leaders?

Mission Work:

"For every convert made by Christianity in Africa, Islamism makes three. In addition, Christian Africans often revert to Animism or switch to Islam; a Moslem almost never loses his faith."

Is the African deeply religious by nature; prepared to receive the dogmas of the Church? Has the Church fulfilled the religious yearnings of the African?

The depth of religious instruction of converts in the past. (For example, have they been taught mental prayer as well as ethics?)

Has there been the formation of an African elite? Specialized Catholic Action

Is the African personality a help or an obstacle to Christianization? Is tribalism favorable or unfavorable to Christianization? Mission work and keeping the African sensibility "pure."

The adaptation of African customs, rites, etc., to Christianity. What practical problems does such adaptation raise?

Has there been any conflict between (1) establishment of the Church solidly and (2) aid to the poor, the slaves, etc.

The formation of an African clergy, African religious congregations

The repression of Christianity in the Sudan

II. THE AFRICAN AND THE WORLD

Social and Political

The West:

African concept of "Western values"; Western concept of "African values."

Is Africa refusing "our civilization as a whole while accepting its details"?

Hostility toward advanced nations; aid to Africa on a national basis and strong feelings of anti-colonialism; Pan-Africa as a force against neo-colonialism

Continued association with Europe?

Can the West make any contributions to political revolutions in Africa?

The Cold War:

Is Africa a pawn in the cold war?

Western aid and protection against the threat of Communism in Africa; and strong feelings against neo-colonial interference

The emerging African nations as a bloc against the Soviet Union

The United Nations:

The quality of African leadership in the United Nations and the increasing number of African nations represented

The United Nations in Africa; economic aid, intervention in such problems as apartheid

Intellectual (Education)

Adaptation of European and American universities to the African environment

Intellectual (Education) continued

Teacher exchanges; student exchanges

The dissemination of Western publications in Africa; the dissemination of native African publications in the West

Scholarships abroad: in Europe, in the United States, in Russia

Cultural

Art as a means of communication among nations: as a method of shaping the image of Africa in other countries

The "purist" spirit in African art, compared to Western art

Africa's contribution to the world in the arts? Influence on modern art; is the influence waning?

Liturgical art:

Is African sculpture, painting, architecture, closer than Western products to the genuine spirit of religious art?

Do African poets and novelists truly represent their people?

The African personality, negritude, as a theme in Negro literature; the phenomenon of African consciousness in Negro literature

Is African culture a variant of folk-culture in Europe before the industrial revolution and before the spread of Christianity in the West?

Has there been any romanticizing of African culture among Westerns?

Cultural exchanges; seminars

Scholarships abroad for the study of art, architecture, and music (as compared with the number in engineering, medicine, economics, etc.)

Religious: Christianity

Is there an emerging African spirituality that has much to offer Western Christianity? a birth of a new Christian culture; the penetration of religious values in politics, economics, art, family life? ("There is much in Africa that has already been lost in the West through its materialistic outlook." "Civilization does not mean industrialization and culture does not mean constitutional democracy.")

The effects of anti-colonialism on the attitude of Africans toward Christian missionaries. (The Church "neither is nor feels herself to be, an alien institution imposed upon that people from without" -- Mater et Magistra.)

Seminary training -- African missionaries, American and European clergy

Ways of overcoming the scarcity of priests in mission territories (for example, volunteer diocesan priests from the West; lay African deacons)

Lay apostles and specialized missionary work (e.g. medicine, teaching)

What can the mission societies show the developed nations of the West about the changes necessary in pastoral work, liturgy, etc.

III. THE AFRICAN AND AMERICAN SOCIETY

Is the new mood of militancy among the American Negroes a reflection in part of the rise of the African nations. ". . . What the Negro desperately needs is not anything that we can give him. It is something he must take for himself, a pride of race... ." What can "completely restore his amour propre to the American Negroes"? "I heard an uneducated [Negro] woman say: 'Those Africans standing up there in the U.N., they make me proud."

Could the colored in the United States emerge as the leaders in a movement not just for their own rights, but for the rights of all the depressed in the United States, white as well as colored? Thirty-six million white and colored (Professor Myrdal's figures) constitute a new and growing American "underclass," -- "men, women, and children trapped at the bottom" -- "urban and rural slum dwellers, old people living in isolation, the mentally ill -- all of whom are politically inarticulate and therefore politically unrepresented -- share croppers, small farmers, unskilled workers, aging who are thrown out of work by obsolescence, those who fail to qualify for Social Security or other welfare schemes -- the ill-educated, the dependent, the bitter.." In so far as the social salvation of the new American underclass depends on awakening of the American conscience is the instrument for stimulating such an awakening in American society the aroused and militant section of this underclass -- the American Negro?

"The Negro became the most estranged, rejected, and alienated member of the American society... . Deep inside he lived as he could; at the outer gates he pushed and fought and performed prodigies of counter-assertion, pushing out and being pushed back again. This went on and on until only yesterday when, as he pushed with increasing force, the battered and quivering gates in front of him began to collapse, brought down finally by winds that had begun to blow from far away. Outside that gate waited no easy ascent, no goal clearly in view, but a steep cliff separating yesterday from today, a future for which he still had to fight step by step and which now faces him in a blur." Could this blur be focused by the assumption of leadership described above? Would this decrease the racial emphasis? Is the racial emphasis a principal part of the blur?

Has the new Afro-American militancy precipitated a crisis of the liberal conscience -- "the incredible, abysmal and really cowardly obtuseness of white liberals"? Is the failure on the white man's part to recognize his colored brethren as persons a reflection of his general failure to recognize his white fellows as persons? Is the "I/thou" dialogue of a Buber foreign to our white American world?

The reaction to Africa of the American Negro who has travelled there -- "Those of the panel members who had been in Africa and are light discovered (of all sad things) a mild color prejudice against them. And almost all discovered that Western technological civilization had molded them too strongly to accept or be fully accepted by the newly emerging countries of Africa."

The class structure of American Negro society: "Most of the leaders of this society come, naturally, from its upper regions and these are more out of touch with their following than, perhaps, any popular leaders have been in the history of the modern world. They are out of touch because they have accepted the values of white America. They have not only accepted them, but made adroit use of them in furthering their own personal ambitions and the larger aims of their race."

CARL G. HOWIE, PH.D., *Minister* • HOWARD F. NEWMAN, TH.D., *Associate* • ROBERT D. NICHOLSON, B.D., *Assistant*

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

JACKSON AND FILLMORE STREETS • SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIFORNIA

March 31, 1964

Dear Friends,

Just a note to say how much we value the service SRC renders to such a critical area of national life. The new format of NEW SOUTH is most attractive. The extra beyond subscription price is for any special documents you issue which we find most helpful and to the point.

Kindest regards and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Robert D Nicholson

Robert D. Nicholson

THE COMMITTEE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

N. Morgan files

F.S. - order

Order Form Mailed 8/28/64 MMY w/check for $1.00

CONVENERS:

- New York Board of Rabbis
- Protestant Council of New York
- Queens Federation of Churches
- Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York
- Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Rev. Dr. Grant F. Anderson
Executive Secretary, Queens Federation of Churches

Rabbi Harold H. Gordon
Executive Vice President New York Board of Rabbis

Rev. Dr. Richard Allen Hildebrand
Pastor, Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Dr. W. Eugene Houston
Pastor, Rendall Memorial Presbyterian Church

Rev. Robert R. Johnson
Pastor, St. Albans Congregational Church

Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan
Director, Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Brooklyn

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. O'Brien
Vice Chancellor Archdiocese of New York

Rev. Dr. Dan M. Potter
Executive Director Protestant Council of New York

Rev. Dr. William F. Rosenblum
New York Board of Rabbis Temple Israel

Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor
Pastor, Concord Baptist Church

Rev. M. L. Wilson
Pastor, Convent Avenue Baptist Church

SECRETARIAT

New York City Youth Board
79 Madison Avenue, Room 424
New York 16, New York
Murray Hill 5-8600

Consultants to Committee:

Miss Carol J. Densberger
Mrs. Paule Packer
Miss Rita J. Walsh

July, 1964

Received 9-4-64 D.M.

Dear Friend:

At this time it is our pleasure to announce that the printed proceedings of the Metropolitan New York Conference on Religion and Race held on February 25, 1964 in New York City, are now available for distribution.

The 120-page booklet comprises the entire events of this historic Conference, including the key-note address, discussion papers and summary recordings of the Conference Forums, namely, Civil Rights, Education, Employment, Health and Welfare, Housing, and Inner Life of Church and Synagogue, and an action program which outlines practical programs of action on the part of the individual clergyman, the religious congregation, the religious parent bodies and related community organizations, for the implementation of the Conference recommendations, and the addresses delivered as part of the Conference dinner program.

We are certain that the proceedings of the Metropolitan New York Conference on Religion and Race will be of special interest in content and practicality to all those involved in the achievement of full racial justice for all our nation's citizenry.

ONE PEOPLE UNDER GOD WITH FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND CHARITY NOW

An order blank is being enclosed for your convenience in advising us of your wish to purchase copy/copies of the booklet at $1.00 per copy, which covers the cost of printing and handling.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Harold H. Gordon

Rabbi Harold H. Gordon
Executive Vice President
New York Board of Rabbis

Joseph P. O'Brien

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. O'Brien
Vice Chancellor
Archdiocese of New York

Dan M. Potter

Rev. Dr. Dan M. Potter
Executive Director
Protestant Council of New York

/ik
Enc.

Additional copies of the proceedings of the Metropolitan New York Conference on Religion and Race may be obtained through the offices of the Conference Secretariat, New York City Youth Board, at $1.00 per copy, to cover the cost of printing and handling. When ordering additional copies, please use the form below.

our Board list. Our Board list is in the process of being revised; consequently, you will find certain names exed out, and at the end of the list certain names added.

It is our sincere hope that you will find these lists helpful in your endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosures

December 8, 1964

Reverend Dean M. Kelley
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Reverend Kelley:

In compliance with the request of Mr. David Danzig, Chairman of the Continuation Committee -- Greenwich Conference on Preserving the Democratic Process, we are enclosing a list of the State Councils on Human Relations, and our Board list. Our Board list is in the process of being revised; consequently, you will find certain names exed out, and at the end of the list certain names added.

It is our sincere hope that you will find these lists helpful in your endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosures

VJ - let's do what they ask

CONTINUATION COMMITTEE
GREENWICH CONFERENCE ON PRESERVING THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

October 15, 1964

Dear Friend:

Our conference on September 22nd discussed next steps in the fight against the radical right and urged the Continuation Committee to present specific plans to you. No matter how the November elections turn out, Committee members feel strongly that these extremists will continue to play an aggressive and disturbing role in our society - particularly on the local scene. (Note enclosed New York Times article of Oct. 11, 1964, "Campaign Stirs Bitter Passions.")

It is not enough for us to respond defensively to attacks by the right-wing extremists and to serve as firemen putting out the incendiary blazes. Instead, we must undertake a serious program of fire prevention by educating the nation on the real meaning of these groups. Years ago when the distribution of anti-Semitic and racist literature was disturbingly high, various agencies initiated educational efforts to reduce the nation's receptivity to such canards. A significant measure of success has been achieved in educating a large part of the public to recognize and reject such racist doctrines.

The same methods can be used to educate the general public on extremist doctrines and activities but only if we work in all areas of the nation in a coordinated educational drive to promote the democratic process. At its meeting on October 8th, the Continuation Committee agreed to ask you to send Rev. Dean M. Kelley, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York, lists of your field staff and/or key leaders in the fifty states. When Rev. Kelley receives the lists from you and from the other organizations that participated in the Greenwich Conference, a meeting of the Continuation Committee will be called to assign a person in each area to serve as a convenor to initiate a local coordinating committee for the Preservation of the Democratic Process.

It is also essential and urgent that you notify your field staff and/or key leaders that efforts will be made after the November elections to organize such local coordinating committees in their communities, and to cooperate with these efforts when called upon.

Enclosed are several items which we hope will help you in your activities against the extremists:

1. "What Is Extremism?" Ten Questions and Answers.

2. The W. W. Norton flyer containing Roscoe Drummond's review of the Overstreet book, THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM.

3. The Anti-Defamation League flyer on DANGER ON THE RIGHT, by Benjamin Epstein and Arnold Forster.

4. Reprint of article, "Extremist Book Sales Soar Despite Criticism in G.O.P.," from New York Times of October 4, 1964.

May we particularly call attention to pages 14 and 15 of "What Is Extremism," which indicates specific steps that local leaders can undertake now.

Sincerely yours,

David Danzig
Chairman

Lloyd Bailey, U. S. Committee for UNICEF
George Beebe, Institute for International Order
Roland Burdick, Association Press
Brendan Byrne, American Heritage Foundation
Father John F. Cronin, S.S., National Catholic Welfare Council
Edwin W. Davis, National Education Association
Harry Fleischman, National Labor Service
C. Dale Fuller, Foreign Policy Association
Rabbi Philip Hiat, Synagogue Council of America
George Hunton, Catholic Interracial Council
Rev. Renwick Jackson, National Council of Christians & Jews
Philip Jacobson, National Community Relations Advisory Council
Rev. Dean M. Kelley, National Council of Churches
Estelle Linzer, United Nations Assn. for the U.S.A., Inc.
Edwin J. Lukas, American Jewish Committee
Will Maslow, American Jewish Congress
Margaret Mealey, National Council of Catholic Women
Dr. John Morsell, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People
Alan Reitman, American Civil Liberties Union
Rev. Arthur Walmsley, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church
Martin H. Work, National Council of Catholic Men
Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO

(Organizations listed for identification only)

P.S. We expect to receive copies of the following items shortly, and will send them as soon as possible.

A. The Congressional Record reprint of the report on "None Dare Call It Treason."

B. The National Council of Churches' Information Service issue on "Extremism."

C. Fair Comment, published by the Fair Campaign Practices Commission.

eak
encl.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Sunday, October 11, 1964

CAMPAIGN STIRS BITTER PASSIONS

Emotionalism Runs High in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

by Murray Schumach
(Special to The New York Times)

COLUMBUS, Ohio

The Presidential campaign has burned a swath of personal bitterness across Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and some community leaders fear it may persist beyond the election.

Political argument has become so fevered that it is not rare for people to say:

"A vote for Johnson is a vote for the niggers."

"The whole trouble is that they should have shot Roosevelt the day he was born."

"I came here from Boston several years ago and I still feel I'm living in a foreign country."

"My wife and I don't visit her parents because we get into such terrible political arguments."

"A lot of these white folks aren't telling me how they feel about us. And we aren't telling them how we're going to vote. But it isn't going to be for Goldwater."

"In this election we have a choice between a thief and a man who wants to start atomic war. I'll take the thief."

"If you express a difference of opinion you become a social outcast to the other side."

"Why don't you read 'A Choice Not an Echo,' before you talk?"

"They ought to throw that hate literature out of the stores."

Hot Emotional Climate

Knowledgeable residents of these states -- clergymen as well as politicians -- have noticed that each time either candidate appears the emotional climate becomes more heated.

This picture emerged from interviews along the whistle-stop tour made through these three states by Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee for President. The interviews were conducted after making the train trip with the Senator.

More than 200 persons were questioned for periods ranging from 10 minutes to nearly an hour. They included both parties and avowed

independents. They ranged in age from college seniors casting a first vote to a man of 78. Those interviewed include city dwellers, farmers, suburbanites and residents of small towns.

Over and over again men and women noted that social gatherings had become difficult unless politics was banned or unless everyone was of the same political conviction.

Supporters of Mr. Goldwater declared they could not discuss the campaign with the Democrats on a rational basis. Democrats said the Goldwaterites were too rabid for reason. Close relatives as well as friends appear to have declared a moratorium on political discussion until after the election.

In Columbus, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish clergymen are conferring, planning a campaign that will go into effect immediately after election. The purpose will be to plead with both sides to try to compose their differences.

Fervidness for Goldwater

Other highlights that emerged from the interviews were:

The most fervent partisans are almost all with Mr. Goldwater. The Democratic supporters are voting more from habit or out of fear or antagonism for Mr. Goldwater. Many say they will vote for Mr. Johnson as "the lesser of two evils."

Surface apathy in some areas is just a ruse to avoid discussion and the name-calling that can ensue.

Thousands of Negroes are determined to go to the polls to vote against Mr. Goldwater.

Many white Democrats say they will vote "to keep the nigger in his place."

Social Security has become a more important issue than the possibility of nuclear war.

These cross-currents are barely discernible at first. On the farms, the feed corn waits husking and the winter wheat is soon for the planting.

The high pointed church steeple, the water tower and the granaries are still the guardians of the towns and small cities. Speech is slow and clothing plain. In the cities -- Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Indianapolis, Peoria, Moline -- the rush hour traffic to and from factory and office is the same as ever. There is the usual admixture of Southern and Midwestern accents.

Only in conversation immediately after an event as exciting as the appearance of Mr. Goldwater is the depth of political feeling revealed.

College Students Argue

Thus, in Athens, a city that has exhausted its coal mines, its clay pits, a land of marginal farms and poverty, the young people of the University of Ohio gather in dormitories to talk of girls, sports and politics. At one of these dormitories, some 50 seniors, nearly all voters, sat around in chairs, or on the floor, to talk of the election. They were from different parts of the state, generally of varying background. Two were Negro.

Mr. Goldwater's supporters said:

"Johnson is determined to advance the cause of Socialism."

"When the liberals are finished with making this into a utopian state there will be no freedom left for the individual."

"Security has become more important than freedom."

"Johnson is not a fit example of morality, too much afraid of the bomb, peace at any price."

Opponents replied:

"Goldwater has nothing to offer but isolationism."

"Goldwater is a reactionary not a conservative."

"Johnson is a leader who knows how to handle men."

One of the Negroes, who had been silent, remarked:

"You talk about war and honor. Why should I care about fighting a war for a man who is going to keep me down?"

The leading spokesman for the Goldwater group, when asked what he would do if he were a Negro replied:

"I'd probably vote against Goldwater. He won't push for the Negro as fast as Johnson."

On some things all factions agreed almost unanimously. They said it would have been impossible for their parents to hold such a discussion.

"Older people are not as flexible as the young," said one senior.

Another added:

"Grown-ups have to shut their minds because they have commitments. They may risk their jobs if they speak out."

In Columbus, a clergyman who is worried about the campaign bitterness is a Lutheran who left Germany rather than live with Nazis. He has made progress as a social worker in a Negro section of the city. He speaks with softness. In this city, Mr. Goldwater just a few days earlier had warned against allowing the United States to

become weak militarily.

"I have the terrible feeling," the clergyman said, "that I have seen and heard this before. This religious fervor you see among the Goldwater supporters. We must have order in the streets they say. All of a sudden the Government needs special power to maintain that order in the streets. The press is irresponsible. The Government gets the power to make the press responsible. Politics becomes a discussion in absolutes; the absolute right and the absolute wrong. That means there is no discussion. The sabre rattling. I remember that too. I can't help feeling that religion has failed to give the young people the desire for dedication that so many of them are finding in Goldwater."

"Clergymen have been fired because they were considered too liberal. There is very little creative political discussion in this atmosphere. There can't be."

'White Man's Champion'

Then there was Cincinnati, where a few nights earlier Mr. Goldwater had brought thousands of supporters to their feet shrieking, stamping with his "soft on Communism speech." Across the street from the hotel from which the Senator had left for that rally a few days earlier, there was no crowd. Just people waiting to cross the street, or looking in the shop windows. A white man was telling his friend, "Goldwater is the only champion the white man's got."

A few blocks away two Negro women walked. One of them noticed a Goldwater sign. She said to her friend:

"They write all those stories about how big the Goldwater crowd was. Why when he came through our neighborhood the only people in the street booed him."

Then there was Indianapolis, where men and women had crowded into a parking area beside a hotel and had stood along street curbs and under the shade of the old railroad station to hear the Republican candidate rail against his opponent's foreign policy.

But this day, in the downtown area shopping was brisk and the talk was of the World Series. One woman commented on politics:

"All Goldwater's been saying so far is what's wrong with Johnson. He hasn't said how he would do it better."

In both the Democratic and Republican headquarters in this city there was agreement that the big issue in Indiana had become Social Security. Republicans accused the Democrats of deceit and the Democrats retorted that Mr. Goldwater was getting what he deserved.

Farmers Hold Discussion

About a dozen Negroes who were stopped on the street and asked about politics answered uniformly that they had no interest in poli-

tics. Yet the registration in Negro areas of Indianapolis has risen enormously.

In the farm areas several farmers sat quietly in a garage, each picking words carefully, discussing farm equipment that costs more than a Rolls Royce. They were drawn into politics slowly.

"There is no better land in the country," began the oldest of the farmers proudly, "than this area." The others nodded.

"Most of us around here," he resumed, after a long pause, "are not a whole lot in favor of Johnson. But it don't make too much difference who they put in nowadays. The farmer's vote don't amount too much any more. The farmers would be a lot better off if the Government left them along altogether."

Another farmer, asked to appraise the farm programs of the candidates replied:

"I ain't heard either one of them offer anything. Nobody cares about the farmers. And now that they have this reapportionment that will finish us."

Asked if they had discussed politics with any Democrats, one replied:

"You can't talk to a Democrat anymore. He gets sore. Never used to be like that."

In a small city in this area, a banker who is also an important Republican said:

"I have been astounded at the passions that have been released by this campaign. I don't think I'd care to tell my fellow Republicans that I think our party could have picked a better candidate for President.

"I can't remember the last time I was able to hold a dispassionate discussion on politics."

At an airport outside Toledo, where one of the hottest rallies was held, with mass heckling by nearly 200 Democrats, two airline pilots on their way into town discussed politics easily. They were in complete agreement.

"Goldwater speaks for the American way of life," said one of the pilots. "When he's elected we won't have to worry about the Commies in this country."

The other pilot added:

"The pinkos try to shoot you down and call you names when you say Goldwater will make a great President. But we're not going to be intimidated anymore by a lot of loudmouths who are afraid to hear the truth."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1964.

Extremist Book Sales Soar Despite Criticism in G.O.P.

Paperbacks Pushed by Goldwater Camp in Many Areas

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, Oct. 3—Stacked high on tables and in showcases in southwest Houston's supermarket-sized Republican campaign headquarters are copies of J. Evetts Haley's controversial paperback book, "A Texan Looks at Lyndon."

On order, said Mrs. Donald Mayo, are John A. Stormer's "None Dare Call It Treason" and Phyllis Schlafly's "A Choice Not an Echo."

The three right-wing paperbacks also are being sold as campaign ammunition at other Goldwater-For-President headquarters in many sections of the country.

More than 16 million copies of the books have been printed, including 7.3 million each of the Haley and Stormer books. All were published this year, between February and June.

Never before, trade sources say, have paperback books of any category been printed and distributed in such volume in so short a time. Never before has such literature been used to such an extent in a Presidential campaign.

Johnson Is Target

All three books are written by ultraconservatives. They purport to offer documentation to show that the Johnson Administration is "soft on Communism" and that the President is a man of little principle.

Avid Goldwater partisans express high hopes that the books, disavowed as "smut" and right-wing propaganda by some Republican leaders, will swing close states to the Republican banner.

Democrats concede that the books are being widely discussed, but hope exposure to analysis will win back by Election Day any voter who had strayed.

Among the first organizations to buy, distribute and promote the books was the John Birch Society.

They also have been purchased by the hundreds of thousands by individual Goldwater supporters and mailed free to friends and strangers alike.

Attacks on President Assailed as 'Smut' and Scurrilous

Some End Up in Trash

Much of the circulation is duplicated and ineffective, however. Many voters have received a number of copies in the mail. Some Goldwater partisans pass them on. Others say they toss them into the waste basket.

Free mailings and cut-rate sales at campaign headquarters are continuing, but a more recent development that has heartened backers of the Republican candidate is the brisk sale of single copies at full retail prices throughout the country.

No longer are these paperbacks offered only at right-wing bookshops or in a flood of give-away mailings. They are now stocked and prominently displayed at general bookstores from coast to coast.

Frequently they are best sellers in these shops and department stores, drug store chains, supermarkets and newsstands.

In some cases right-wing pressure was applied to get stores to stock the books.

Tro Harper, a downtown paperback outlet in San Francisco, ordered the Haley book only after repeated demands for it in which the callers asked why it was not offered and whether the store was "Communist."

Gives to Drugstores

Goldwater partisans got some chain drugstores in the Los Angeles area started by giving them large lots of the books free.

In Cleveland, Klein News, distributor of the books for the area, is supplied by the local outlet of the Birch Society for 20 cents a copy with the unlimited right to return unsold copies. Retail prices are 75 cents and $1.

Despite a hands-off policy on the part of the Republican National Committee, Goldwater campaign headquarters in many parts of the country have jumped into the effort to put the books in the hands of as many voters as possible.

This is true, for example, in St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Nashville, Miami, Cincinnati and Houston.

Even regular Republican headquarters are selling the books in some counties, such as Dade in Florida.

"If we could get everyone to read it we would have it made," said Marcus Kyle, the Dade County Republican chairman. He was speaking of "None Dare Call It Treason."

Lloyd Waring, state chairman of the Massachusetts Goldwater Committee, says it is good politics to make use of the books. Others hedge.

The regular Harris County Republican Headquarters here, unlike the party's campaign headquarters for the Southwest District of Houston, does not sell the books. But it refers inquiries to one of its volunteer workers in the building, who keeps a supply in her car outside.

The books were placed on sale in Republican headquarters in Salt Lake City three weeks ago after considerable soul-searching.

After receiving "a vast number of inquiries," State Chairman Ray Child sounded out Republican leaders and the books were stocked despite the strong opposition of Thomas Judd, a Republican candidate for Congress.

Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, chairman of the Republican Governors Conference, has termed "A Texan Looks at Lyndon" and similar books "smut" and urged that they not be used in the campaign.

Colorado's Republican chairman, Paul W. Wolf, said his office would "try to produce votes by entirely different methods."

Charles Percy, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, said he could use "only a straight-forward issues approach, without any personal attacks."

Gov. John Anderson Jr. of Kansas, immediate past-chairman of the National Conference of Governors, called use of the paperbacks "dirty politics."

But he added that "there are a lot of people circulating and reading them and they're going to show their mud." He went on:

"People are saying, 'It must be true or Johnson would sue.'"

Sources close to the President in Washington take the position that the attacks in the Haley book are incredible and will be accepted only by those who want to believe them anyway.

Lee Edwards, deputy director of information for the Republican National Committee, said "the official policy of the committee is not to recommend or endorse publications prepared outside the committee."

But Mr. Edwards added that "we have no way of controlling people out in the field."

Most Popular Items

At its headquarters two blocks away in Washington, the Citizens For Goldwater Committee refers the "thousands" of inquiries it gets for the right-wing books to the Adelphi Distributing Corporation in Houston. The corporation is owned by Mrs. Eloise Lilles, a member of the Birch Society.

Mrs. Lilles also has two retail bookstores. Because of interest in the election, she said, the three controversial books are her best sellers. They are prominently displayed, along with Goldwater pop, soap, buttons and other campaign paraphernalia.

Like bookstores everywhere, she also offers several biographies, including competent critical biographies of the candidates; books of general interest, and sharply anti-Goldwater books such as "Barry Goldwater; Extremist on the Right," by Fred J. Cook.

The Democratic National Committee has sold more than 50,000 copies of the Cook paperback. It receives a commission from the publisher for each sale.

Sale and distribution of anti-Goldwater books has been small compared with that of the right-wing's big three.

A total of 7.3 million copies of "None Dare Call It Treason" have been produced since February by the W. F. Hall Printing Company of Chicago, largest paperback printer in the world, at a cost to Mr. Stormer, the author, of some $600,000.

The 7.3 million-mark was reached last month by "A Texan Looks at Lyndon," which came out last June.

In both cases the author published his own book, creating a "company" for the purpose. Mr. Stormer's is the Liberty Bell Press. It was housed first in his home in Florissant, a suburb of St. Louis. Now it

shares a small building on the same street, with a beauty parlor.

Mr. Haley's "publishing house" is the Palo Duro Press. Palo duro, or hard wood, is the name of a nearby canyon. The office is in Mr. Haley's modest home in Canyon, Tex.

Both authors started with small press runs. The Birch Society placed large orders for its 200 American Opinion bookstores, and the authors increased orders for new printings to half a million copies at a time.

The load became too much for the small Stephens Printing Corporation of Sandusky, Ohio, which got Mr. Haley's first order. It farmed out some of the job to the J. W. Clement Company of Cleveland, the country's second-largest printer of paperbacks.

The two Ohio companies have also shared the job of printing 2 million copies of "A Choice Not An Echo." Mrs. Schlafly set up the Pere Marquette Press in Alton, Ill., where she lives, as the publisher. Like the others, it is simply a small order-taking office.

To keep up with the demand for his book, Mr. Haley soon added two more printers, Hall and a company in the "mid-South" he said he preferred not to name.

The tall, blunt author-publisher-rancher has had to turn his entire home into an office. Telephones and typewriters and two secretaries have been installed in the kitchen and a spare room to keep up with the orders.

Sales from Canyon and other distribution points, the 63-year-old Texan said, are averaging 50,000 copies a day.

"The Canyon post office has had a Christmas rush since June," said B. E. McCormick, in charge of the distribution operation.

"A Texan Looks at Lyndon" sells for a dollar, or 30 cents a copy in lots of 1,000 or more. The other two books are priced at 75 cents each and 20 cents in bulk.

Trade sources estimated that printing, storage, sales and shipping costs of the Stormer book, handled in its present volume, would be about 10 cents a book. This would leave the publisher, Mr. Stormer, a profit of about 10 cents a copy even at the bulk rate, or more than $700,000 so far.

At his middle-class ranch home in Florissant, he denied reports that the Birch Society had subsidized publication of "None Dare Call It Treason," his first book.

Mr. Stormer left his last job, as editor of an electrical trade magazine in 1962, to work on the book. He said he had saved enough money to support his family and stand the expense of publishing a book.

Born in Pennsylvania

The 36-year-old native of Pennsylvania said he was not a member of the Birch Society but that his wife was. He is chairman of his Congressional District's Goldwater Committee and until recently was chairman of the Missouri Federation of Young Republicans.

His book is described on the cover as "the carefully documented story of America's retreat from victory." Its theme is the familiar right-wing message that the nation is perilously close to total subjugation because of its leader's conspiratorial failure to deal effectively with Communism.

Many readers express awe at the book's elaborate "documentation," but few of them have apparently seen a recent study on "None Dare Call It Treason" by the National Committee for Civic Responsibility.

Claims Disputed

The committee was formed last year in Cleveland as a nonpartisan citizens group "to encourage responsible debate and to expose the use of calumny and deception."

"Since this book contains 818 references supposedly substantiating the material contained therein," the committee reported, "it gives the appearance of being the well-documented study it claims to be. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The committee concludes that the Stormer book is "at best an incredibly poor job of research and documentation and at worst a deliberate hoax and a fraud."

"A Texan Looks at Lyndon" has been as sharply criticized as the Stormer book, largely because of the author's reliance on rumor.

The book, subtitled "A Study in Illegitimate Power," is laced with such phrases as "Johnson is reported to have . . ." "It was rumored . . ." and "many persons believe . . ."

Mr. Haley, author of a dozen books and boklets on Texas panhandle history, conceded in an interview in his booklined study that he had made liberal use of rumor but contended that "rumor is a psychological phenomenon in the public mind, the existence of which is a historical fact."

A. C. Greene, editor of the editorial page of The Dallas Times-Herald, wrote recently that "Haley is a historian with some excellent writing to his credit, but he deserts historical principles and takes up personal hatred as his guide for "A Texan Looks at Lyndon."

"A Choice Not an Echo," Mrs. Schlafly's first book, is a slim volume that was aimed at helping Senator Goldwater to the Republican Presidential nomination.

The theme is that a small group of "secret king makers," in the liberal Eastern wing of the party has selected the Republican nominee since 1936. Hundreds of thousands of copies were distributed in California before the crucial primary election and the national convention there.

Robert A. W. Welch Jr., founder of the Birch Society, has written that Mrs. Schlafly is "a very loyal member" of the Birch Society.

Other right-wing paperbacks and tracts aimed at electing Senator Goldwater also are ap-

pearing at bookstores, on newsstands, and at Goldwater campaign headquarters throughout the country.

Both Parties Concerned

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The "paperback explosion" of cheap, mass-produced political propaganda on newsstands and in bookstores has become an "unmanageable" feature of the 1964 Presidential campaign, officials of both parties said today.

Spokesmen at both party headquarters here acknowledged that they had contributed to the proliferation of more than 35 separate titles of political paperbacks now in circulation. Both national committees have promoted the sale of paperback editions of books by their own Presidential candidates.

Officials said they were not dismayed by such "normal promotions of the candidate" but over the growth of "anti" candidate paperbacks. They labeled many of these as "smear jobs." Despite denials on all sides, both parties believe that the other has been promoting books critical of their candidate.

Books Sold in New York

Books making extreme attacks on President Johnson, which are being pushed around the country by groups supporting Senator Barry Goldwater, are being sold in book outlets of the New York City area but not in such numbers as reported in regions of the West.

Executives in the book trade agree that commercial distribution of the books is limited somewhat by "amateurish sales methods" of the publishers of the political tracts. Free distribution of the books by political action groups also limits sales.

Doubleday & Company reports that in its 32 bookstores, 11 of which are in the New York area, the most popular of these books is "A Texan Looks at Lyndon." Total sales have been somewhere between 3,000 and 5,000, it is estimated.

"None Dare Call It Treason" and "A Choice Not an Echo" have had less but somewhat comparable sales.

The head of the book branch of a New York department store said none of these titles were on sale simply because of the insistence of the publishers that cash be paid in advance for their books. Such payment is against the store's policy.

Arnold Swenson, manager of the Columbia University Book Store, said none of the three titles were on his list for the reason that no salesman had ever approached him with an offer to deliver the books.

Reprinted with permission

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

FROM THE SATURDAY REVIEW:

Light on the Radical Right

The Strange Tactics of Extremism, *by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet (Norton. 320 pp. $4.50), indicts the radical Right for exploiting the "Communist menace" as a means to attack everybody and everything with which they disagree. Roscoe Drummond is Washington columnist for the New York Herald Tribune.*

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

THIS is a calm book on a hot subject, written by the right authors in the right spirit and at exactly the right time. Harry and Bonaro Overstreet have the credentials, the temperament, and the talent (for documentation without dullness) to turn an incandescent light on the strange tactics of extremism in the United States. They are respected by all thoughtful people as wise, compassionate and alert commentators on American society. Moreover, by their words and by their deeds, by their writing and by their actions, they are firmly established as implacable and effective opponents of Communism. In their books *What We Must Know About Communism, The War Called Peace,* and *The Iron Curtain* they have done as much if not more than any other two Americans to expose the evils and uncover the deceptions of Communism and the extreme Left. It will be well to bear this in mind, because, together with their great personal and professional integrity and their respect for others' opinions, this record is their impenetrable shield. I suspect they'll need it.

Their book does not aim to shock; it illuminates. Their book is no smear of the radical Right; it dissects the radical Right. On the basis of massive research, it brings into sharp focus and under penetrating analysis the ideas, policies, purposes, tactics, and foreboding implications of the principal spokesmen of extremism. It will enable you to know what the extremist leaders are saying to their followers and, so far as possible, to the nation.

Conceivably there may be some errors in the Overstreets' research. If so, they would be the first to welcome any facts offered by the spokesmen for the extremist Right to set the record straight. Indeed, a good fact-oriented public debate would be useful.

But this study of extremist tactics and extremist goals is more than reportorial. The stated goals of the extremists and their tactics are put under the most discerning appraisal. The result is a rare combination of fact, insight, warning, and persuasion. *The Strange Tactics of Extremism* will interest, inform, and excite everyone but the extremists. And it may redeem some of them if they will open their minds to where their leaders are taking them.

The most formidable indictments that the Overstreets bring against the extremists are these:

1. Their tactics create confusion by "loose and irresponsible resort to derogatory labels." Thus men like former President Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles, General George C. Marshall, David Dubinsky, Allen Dulles, and such tough Cold War military writers as Colonel William Kintner and Robert Strausz-Hupé are labeled either "Communist agents" or "phony anti-Communists."

2. Their tactics foster "the belief that a totalitarian form of organization, with directives handed down from the top, is inherently stronger than one that operates by what Welch calls 'debating society methods.'"

3. Their tactics work to "persuade people that the only part of the worldwide Communist threat about which they really need to be concerned is internal conspiracy." Example from the *Bulletin* of the John Birch Society: "Washington has been taken over! By which we mean that Communist influences are now in full working control of our Federal Government." Also from Robert Welch's writings: "Our danger remains almost wholly internal. . . ."

4. "By labeling as Communist-inspired and Communist-controlled a host of indigenous American efforts to solve pressing social and economic problems"—just about everything the American government has supported since 1933, ranging from TVA to NATO—extremist tactics "act as a brake upon social ingenuity at the very time when we most need to find ways of coping with colossal forces of change."

5. While affirming that they "are fighting Communists—nobody else," the extremist Right directs its specific attacks as much, if not more, against Democratic liberals, Republican moderates, and conservatives who do not go along with them.

The Overstreets do not contend that the Communists are not attempting to subvert our society. They do contend that the extremist Right is determined to claim massive success for these attempts in order to use the "Communist menace" as a smoke screen for attacking all political, economic, and social action with which they disagree. The question that is both implicit and explicit in this book is: Are the extreme Rightists using anti-Communism not primarily as an end, but as a means to destroy everybody and everything from which they dissent?

If you think the answer to this question is "yes," then you ought to read this book in order to learn more about the methods being employed. If you think the answer is "no," then you ought to read this book in order to check the evidence cited by the Overstreets.

ORDER COUPON

To your bookseller , or

W.W. NORTON & CO. INC.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York City, 3, N.Y.

Please send me ..... copy (copies) of
THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM @ $4.50.
(NYC residents include 4% sales tax.)
I enclose check/ money order for.....

NAME_____

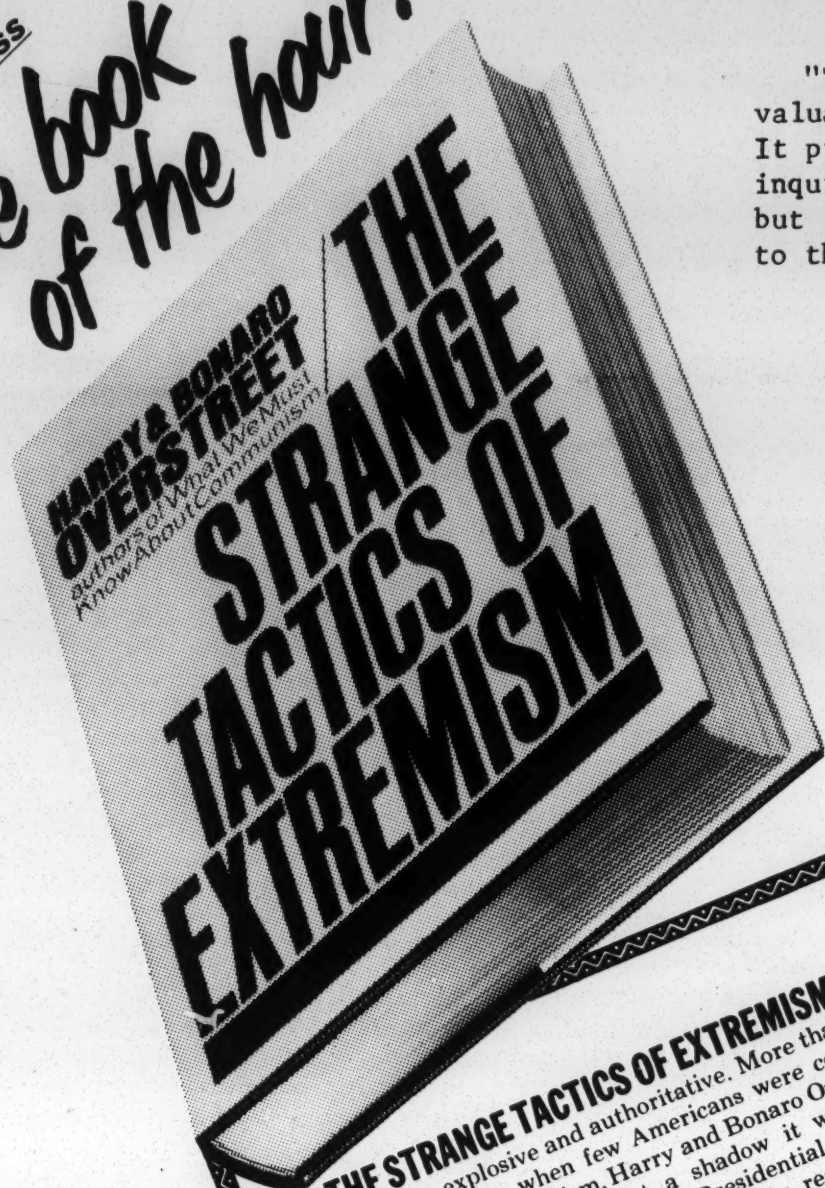
ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

PLUS THESE COMMENTS...

JUST OFF PRESS

The book of the hour!



EDWARD P. MORGAN,
distinguished news analyst:

"This book is frightfully valuable and valuably frightening. It proves that freedom of thoughtful inquiry into extremism is no vice- but less than moderate attention to this careful work is no virtue."

THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM is timely, explosive and authoritative. More than two years ago, when few Americans were concerned with extremism, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet foresaw how great a shadow it would cast. Now, in the thick of a Presidential campaign in which extremism is widely regarded as the #1 issue, their long-researched book is being rushed off press.

THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM presents many significant (and sometimes astonishing) statements by such figures as ROBERT WELCH, founder of the John Birch Society; BILLY JAMES HARGIS of the Christian Crusade and MYERS G. LOWMAN of the Circuit Riders. This book shows how the "Extreme Right" was formed, what its principal targets and objectives are, what its leaders and their many followers are like, how it resembles – and differs from – the "Extreme Left" and how its often-underestimated challenge can be met.

THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM gives you the answers to such questions as these: Why do extremists often attack nationally respected anti-Communists – even including the head of Domestic Intelligence in the FBI? Why are the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches frequently attacked for being "Communistic"? Why are the public school system and the public libraries favorite "Extreme Right" targets?

THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM is a crucially important book. Crammed with information never before brought together, this is the book for *every* thinking voter, Republican or Democrat.

THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM
by HARRY and BONARO OVERSTREET

At all booksellers • $4.50

W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, Inc.

JOHN FISCHER
writes in Harper's Magazine:

"The most useful book I have read this fall...balanced, fair-minded and scrupulously documented, and you don't have to be a professional political scientist to read it with profit."

Special FREE Book Offer

USE THIS ORDER COUPON TO GET YOUR FREE COPY OF THE IRON CURTAIN !

Buy a copy of THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM from your own bookseller , fill in the coupon below for him, and you will receive your FREE copy of the Overstreet's definitive book THE IRON CURTAIN. Or, if you prefer, mail the coupon to the publisher with your prepaid order for the book. We will send both books for the price of one.

BOOKSELLER'S COUPON

The undersigned has purchased a copy of THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet and is entitled to receive FREE a copy of THE IRON CURTAIN by the same authors.

_____
Name of Customer

BOOKSTORE_____

STREET_____

CITY_____STATE_____

Bookseller: Mail this coupon to W.W.Norton, 55 Fifth avenue, New York, 3, New York

MAIL ORDER COUPON

W.W. Norton & Co. Inc.
55 Fifth avenue
New York, 3, New York

Please send me ------copies of THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM @ $4.50. I enclose check/money order for ----------. I understand I will also receive a free copy of THE IRON CURTAIN by the Overstreets.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____STATE_____

(NYC residents include tax)

DANGER ON THE RIGHT

THE ATTITUDES, PERSONNEL AND INFLUENCE OF THE RADICAL RIGHT AND EXTREME CONSERVATIVES

ARNOLD FORSTER &
BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN

JUS

The timely, documented story of the extremists in America—the Radical Right, its conservative allies, and those who support both.

- **They run a multi-million dollar a year campaign to divide America, to threaten democratic progress.**

- **They call Presidents, secretaries of state, and senators "Communist dupes."**

- **They attack the Supreme Court, clergy, and the American educational system with reckless, unrealistic accusations.**

- **They belabor the United Nations and belittle the consequences of nuclear war.**

- **They attract racists, bigots and yahoos with phony nostrums and empty slogans.**

- **They are financed by tax-exempt foundations, business corporations, and wealthy individuals... plus thousands of frightened average citizens who have succumbed to the propaganda barrage.**

- **They present a real danger to democratic processes, to democracy itself.**

JUST PUBLISHED by Random House

Benjamin R. Epstein is national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and has studied and written extensively on problems of prejudice in this country and abroad.
Arnold Forster is the League's general counsel and director of its civil rights division. DANGER ON THE RIGHT is their fourth collaborative book.

List price: $4.95 Hard Cover
$2.95 Soft Cover

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
315 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

or your nearest ADL Regional Office

Please send me_____hard-cover copies of DANGER ON THE RIGHT at the special price of $3.95, or_____soft cover copies at the special price of $2.35.

Payment enclosed_____.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____State_____ZIP_____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword by Dore Schary

SECTION I: THE RADICAL RIGHT

1. Radicals of the Right
2. The John Birch Society—Robert Welch
3. The Christian Anti-Communism Crusade — Dr. Fred C. Schwarz
4. The Christian Crusade—Rev. Billy James Hargis
5. The National Education Program — Dr. George Benson
6. The 20th Century Reformation Hour — Rev. Carl McIntire
7. The Manion Forum — Dean Clarence Manion
8. Life Line Foundation, Inc.; "The Dan Smoot Report"—Dan Smoot
9. Church League of America—Edgar Bundy
10. Conservative Society of America — Kent and Phoebe Courtney
11. Liberty Amendment Committee of the U.S.A.—Willis Stone

SECTION II: THE EXTREME CONSERVATIVES

INTRODUCTION

12. Americans for Constitutional Action — Admiral (R'td.) Ben Moreell
13. "Human Events"—James L. Wick
14. Intercollegiate Society of Individualists
15. Young Americans for Freedom
16. "National Review"—William F. Buckley, Jr.
17. A Final Word

APPENDIX

A. Right Wing Organizations
B. Sources of Finance of the American Right Wing

INDEX

WHAT IS EXTREMISM?

10 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SUPPOSE a public-opinion pollster were to knock on your door and start quizzing you about extremism: "How dangerous, in your opinion, is it?"

You might be tempted to toss back a question at him. "First explain," you might say, "what you mean by extremism; then I'll tell you what I think."

The word is new to most of us; it has entered into general currency only lately. And like other odd words we find ourselves using to express the temper of the day, it has undertones of meaning that aren't defined in the dictionary. *Listening* tells us more than looking it up.

Listening to extremism means putting an ear to the ground, a form of exercise that has always been essential to our fitness as citizens. It has enabled us, especially in recent years, to swiftly detect the rumblings of Communist disturbance.

But thunder can be heard today not only on the left. Outbursts of fury, terrorism and group hatred come from another direction as well—from the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and other fanatical elements of the far right.

Experienced as we have become in coping with subversive agitation on the left, we should be quick to recognize its stirrings on the right. In fact, the tactics of the two extremes are frequently the same.

But there is one important difference. In contrast to the Communists, who openly oppose us, the extremists of the right pose as patriots. America, they cry, must be snatched from the grip of conspiracy; agents and dupes

of communism, entrenched in seats of power from the White House to the lowliest one-room school, are plotting to destroy the nation.

Under the banner of breaking a conspiracy, the extremists of the right have licensed themselves to break the law. They intimidate by slander, terrorize by rumor, disturb the peace and incite to violence.

This extremist wolf in anti-Communist clothing presents a problem. How can patriotic Americans, sincerely concerned about communism, guard against being duped?

The answer, as the National Commander of the American Legion recently pointed out, lies in our wariness of individuals "who would save America by forsaking its free institutions." For, in Commander Daniel F. Foley's words, "The citizen who defies the law or falsely demeans the motives and authority of governmental institutions is helping Khrushchev's cause — not America's. The citizen who seeks recourse to hatred or violence as the answer to the nation's problems is turning away from an acceptable and workable American solution."

Never have our problems called more imperatively for solutions. Anxieties provoked by the revolutions of our day—in science and technology, in race relations and civil rights, in national and international policy throughout the world—have emboldened the extremists to step up their efforts to fracture our faith in one another and in our national leaders, to divide us into hostile racial, religious and ethnic camps, to stifle free debate and obscure legitimate issues in clouds of calumny.

These divisive thrusts must be repelled. Which means all of us must do a job of person-to-person education — the kind that takes place when one friend says to another, "What's extremism?"

What it's *not* is more to the point. For extremism is "anti." Its positions are against, not for. Its direction turns backward, not ahead. Its platform is compounded of denunciation and defeatism.

Yet its negative views on whatever issue, be it foreign aid or fluoridation, are of relatively small moment. The real danger lies in its negative actions. By what it does, not what it says, extremism betrays its true designs.

Here are some questions and answers about extremism in action.

Q WHAT ARE THE TACTICS OF EXTREMIST GROUPS?

A The hallmarks of extremism in action are two "I's" — *intimidation* and *incitement* to violence.

In 1960, the John Birch Society leader, Robert Welch, flatly proclaimed, "To be civilized is unquestionably to be defeated." This cue did not fall on deaf ears.

Birchers are nowhere specifically told to attack the Chief Justice of the United States and demand he be lynched, to spit upon the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, to harass the president of the California Board of Education with midnight telephone threats because he insisted on fair hearings for teachers accused of misconduct, or to invade a public library and surreptitiously remove dozens of "objectionable" books. Yet such have been the outrages committed by individual Birchers and by organizations with Birchers in their ranks.

Similarly, Ray Owens of Jackson, Mississippi, local chairman of Americans for the Preservation of the White Race, said in a

recent interview: "We don't tell our members to do anything. . . . Say we find a Negro is agitating. The first thing we do is tell his employer. Usually that takes care of it, and the Negro's fired. But if the situation isn't cleared up, we just pass the word. The 90 per cent who feel as we do don't have to be told; they just stop trading at the place where the Negro works."

Other Mississippians who "don't have to be told" are believed to be responsible for much of the terrorist activity in that state.

Almost all extremists use rumor-mongering as a means of provocation. A sensational demonstration of this technique was staged in 1963, when a U.S. Army training operation — called Operation Water Moccasin — was being conducted in Georgia. The extremists ballooned this national-defense maneuver into a sinister United Nations plot to occupy Georgia and eventually the whole United States. The panic provoked by planted rumors reached such a pitch that Congressmen were deluged with mail protesting the arrival in Georgia of "15,000 naked African savages with big rings in their noses."

Q ARE EXTREMISTS AND CONSERVATIVES ALIKE?

A They're as *unlike* as discarding and preserving.

Conservatives, by nature, want to conserve what is good and time-tested in American life. They believe in moderation and self-control. They believe in fair play, a code of honor and a sense of fellowship among Americans.

Extremists want to throw our standards into the scrap heap.

Among the devices some extremists use is a series of recorded telephone harangues called "Let Freedom Ring." Listeners are informed that former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Chief Justice Earl Warren are Communist stooges and traitors.

One of the extremist papers is called *The Independent American.* It features headlines like these (May 26, 1964): "Rockefeller's Plan to Subvert the Constitution." "How Soft on Communism Is Richard Nixon?"

Extremists hate with special intensity the very types of people whom conservatives especially respect.

Yet the extremists try to rope in the conservatives. The John Birch Society leader, Robert Welch, instructs his followers: "Keep looking on the leaders of the local or regional patriotic and conservative organizations which have memberships of our required quality, to come into the Society and bring the best of their members with them."

Just as the Communists have always tried to bore from within trade unions, civic and cultural groups, and government agencies, the extremists infiltrate conservative business and even religious groups. And just as the liberals refused to be smeared with the enemy's brush, so must the conservatives now do the same. As the *Wall Street Journal* puts it (August 17, 1964):

> *Within the memory of most of us, extremism on the left was the more prevalent problem. . . . After a decade or so of hesitation, American liberals met this challenge creditably well. They have fairly well isolated Communists and such from the labor movement and the liberal intellectual movement. This certainly has helped diminish domestic communism.*
>
> *Intellectually and temperamentally, American conservatives should be even more fitted to cleanse their own ranks of those who endorse extremist methods.*

Q ARE THE EXTREMISTS REALLY AGAINST COMMUNISM?

A Instead of fighting communism, they're fighting Americanism.

Instead of protecting our American processes of thoughtful free discussion and orderly debate, and our system of law and justice, they're inciting hysteria and violence. What happens is vividly described by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO:

Extremism means the night-rider who shoots down the man whose ideas he fears. Extremism is typified by the howling mob which denies to a speaker his right to be heard. Extremism means the self-righteous citizens who censor textbooks or demand the dismissal of teachers because they disagree with them.

Extremism, in short, is that force which seeks to inhibit or deny the free interchange of ideas, or which seeks to substitute violence for the judicial and legislative process.

Extremism lives by the alien and totalitarian doctrine that the end justifies the means. Its anti-Communist crusade is a vicious hoax.

Q HOW LARGE IS THE EXTREMIST CAMP?

A Its size is hard to estimate because groups mushroom in response to hot issues and then wither, but we do know that currently there are several hundred local groups and about 20 with national programs.

Some groups form in indignation at foreign fliers being trained by the U.S. Air Force; or when their collective vigilance detects Polish

ham or Czech crockery or Bulgarian Christmas tree ornaments being imported (as part of U.S. policy to spur Communist-controlled countries toward independence).

Some groups are poorly disguised fronts. Indeed the *Blue Book,* primer of the John Birch Society, openly instructs members to "organize fronts. Little fronts, big fronts, temporary fronts, permanent fronts, all kinds of fronts."

Some groups belong to the old lunatic fringe of anti-Semitic agitators. Others come from the newer lineup of incendiary racists.

Most notorious of all is the John Birch Society.

Q WHAT IS THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY?

A It was founded in 1958 by Robert Welch, formerly in the candy business. Its members are respectable-looking; they come mostly from the middle and upper-middle income group. Some have joined out of ignorance, deluded by predatory appeals to patriotism. But many hold key positions in other extremist organizations.

The number of Birchers, while kept secret, is probably between 20,000 and 40,000. There are units in all 50 states. Annual dues are $24 for men, $12 for women. Gross income reported for 1963 was just over $1 million. A far larger budget is foreseen for 1964.

Top leadership nominally consists of Welch and a committee of four, drawn from the Birch National Council, plus a "Committee of Endorsers." Actually, Welch is in charge.

From the start, Welch called his Society strictly non-political; but by December 1962,

after the California Congressional elections, he was able to report that "the strength shown by Birch-supported candidates . . . was an eye opener." In the 1964 Republican primaries in California, at least nine Birchers ran for Federal or state offices, and seven won nomination. Charles Bartlett, in his syndicated column of July 7, 1964, concluded that "Goldwater has plainly derived substantial support, financial and political, from Birch sources."

Prime target of the Birchers' fury is Chief Justice Warren, symbol of our "pro-Communist Supreme Court." In 1963, the Justice and his wife were molested in New York by a band who said they represented a "Movement to Impeach Earl Warren," naming one of the Birch "reading rooms" as their address. A single Birch chapter in Texarkana, Tex., reported it was distributing 10,000 "Impeach Earl Warren" handbills, plus buying 100 radio spots, newspaper ads and an illuminated billboard on the main street,

Also high on the Birch hate-agenda are the U.S. foreign-aid program ("dreamed up by Stalin, planted in this country by Earl Browder") and the United Nations ("Get the U.S. out of the UN and the UN out of the U.S."). Letter-writing campaigns have been launched against public-spirited concerns that showed approval of UN aims, such as United Airlines, U.S. Rubber Company and Xerox Corporation.

The keynote of Birch thinking, like that of the Communists, is distrust of democracy. In the July 1964 *Bulletin,* Welsh boasted of awakening vast numbers of Americans . . .

to the dangers of a democracy, to the fact that our Founding Fathers themselves . . . feared a democracy as the worst of all forms of government, and to what our Supreme Court was doing to convert our constitutional republic into a democracy as a help to the Communists.

Q WHAT ARE OTHER EXTREMIST GROUPS DOING?

A While most of them turn their fire on dozens of targets, ranging from the UN to the union shop, some concentrate on a particular "Communist menace." Thus, a group called Circuit Riders, Inc., spends most of its time attacking the "Communist-dominated" Methodist Church. Another, called the National Committee for Economic Freedom, fights for a Constitutional amendment to abolish the "Marxist income tax."

In some communities, groups spring at particular local issues—as in Detroit, where a "Catholic Layman's League" and "Protestant Layman's League" suddenly appeared in the summer of 1964 to put across a discriminatory homeowners' ordinance. These groups actually represented neither Catholics nor Protestants, being led by an active Bircher and another rightist promoter. They sent agitators to break up meetings at churches where speakers were opposing the discriminatory ordinance. They flooded the city with literature labeling all opponents as Communist sympathizers. The ordinance was passed on September 1.

In a number of states, racist-extremist groups, such as the White Citizens' Councils, are promoting what they call "the Southern viewpoint" by cracking down on "troublesome" Negroes, denying them work, credit, electricity and water. Typical of these activities is the warning given to Negroes in Indianola, Miss., that they might lose their jobs if they consulted a physician who had been the first Negro in town to register and vote.

Q ARE ALL EXTREMIST GROUPS OPENLY RACIST OR ANTI-SEMITIC?

A No. But virtually all of the groups that are violently segregationist or anti-Semitic are extremist and spread their propaganda throughout the whole extremist camp.

More often than not, the anti-Semites upbraid the rest for not equating Judaism with communism and publicly blaming the Jews for all evil.

Besides inciting anti-Negro violence or fomenting anti-Semitism (sometimes both at the same time), these groups "discover" Communist plots in Washington. The National States Rights Party, a neo-Nazi group based in Birmingham, reviles the late President Kennedy as a worker in the "Communist conspiracy," and Senator Barry Goldwater as a "kosher conservative." It has demanded that the Supreme Court justices be executed as traitors; that public schools be abolished rather than integrated; and that a new United Nations be set up "for white people only."

Q IS THERE A COALITION OF EXTREMIST GROUPS?

A There have been no formal mergers so far; but the civil-rights revolution, as it touches more and more communities, appears to be bringing the racists and other extremists under one umbrella.

This was typified by the response of some extremist groups to the Civil Rights Bill of 1964. Their chief rallying ground was the racist Coordinating Committee for Funda-

mental American Freedoms, which flooded Northern senators with opposition mail, sent one million letters to individuals across the country and placed full-page ads in over 200 newspapers.

A number of far-right groups have courted the racists. Thus, Liberty Lobby, which claims to represent 253 like-minded organizations, has begun to promote literature on the supposed natural inferiority of Negroes. It has publicly endorsed some of the more notorious Southern segregationists. The Birch Society helped promote the campaign of Alabama's die-hard segregationist Governor, George C. Wallace, in the Wisconsin and Maryland Presidential primaries.

Q WHY WORRY ABOUT THE EXTREMISTS?

A Because they're trying to bludgeon the American people into abandoning the twin ground-rules of democracy—that problems are solved by free and honest debate of legitimate political issues; and that the bedrock of integrity and good-will among Americans, which lies beneath the surge and flow of conflicting opinion, must be kept inviolate.

Thus we may debate whether taxes are too high or too low; whether U.S. foreign aid or our involvement in the UN should be increased or reduced; whether this or that governmental proposal, ranging from mental-health clinics to civil-rights legislation, is good or bad. But if arguments pro or con are shouted down with cries of "treason" or submerged by outpourings of race hatred and religious bigotry—then the democratic process is subverted and our survival in freedom endangered.

Q WHAT IS THE BEST ANTIDOTE TO EXTREMISM?

A Like all other plagues that attack our body politic, extremism can be repelled if public opinion is fortified with information, and the sinews of intergroup cooperation are strengthened.

Here are 10 suggested "Do's":

1. Get reliable information. Good sources are:

American Federation of Labor—
Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

Group Research, Inc.
1404 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

United Nations Association of the U.S.A., Inc.
(formerly AAUN)
345 East 46 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

2. Organize a local coordinating committee to alert the community to breaches of the democratic process — attempts to suppress free expression, to intimidate and incite to violence. Be sure this committee reflects all responsible elements in your community — conservatives, moderates and liberals; business and labor leaders; all religious faiths and ethnic groups.

3. Distribute material about extremism to civic groups and community leaders.

4. Urge ministers, priests and rabbis to use this material in their sermons.

5. Arrange seminars to develop a pool of well-informed volunteer speakers for church groups, schools, fraternal and service organizations, and other civic groups.

6. See that editors and broadcasters are posted on the character and connections of any extremists active in the vicinity.

7. Ask the librarians, where extremists' literature is in evidence, to put literature exposing their viewpoints on the same shelves.

8. Be sure extremists don't monopolize the Letters to the Editor columns in your local newspapers. Organize a letter-writing squad to answer their distortions and repudiate their tactics.

9. If an extremist appears on a local broadcast, request equal time for rebuttal. The Federal Communications Commission has adopted this "fairness doctrine":

> *If one viewpoint of a controversial issue of public importance is presented, the licensee is obligated to make a reasonable effort to present the other opposing viewpoint or viewpoints. . . . It is immaterial whether a particular program or viewpoint is presented under the label of "Americanism," "Anti-Communism" or "States' Rights" or whether it is a paid announcement, official speech, editorial or religious broadcast.*

10. Warn community leaders against being lured into activities with high-sounding names like "anti-Communist seminars." Investigate such programs carefully. See if they are inspired by extremists.

Beyond all this, your immediate situation will undoubtedly suggest other constructive ways in which you can help uphold the democratic processes and practices that keep your community and your country strong.

OFFICERS

MORRIS B. ABRAM, President

RALPH FRIEDMAN, Chairman, Executive Board

PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chairman, Board of Governors

NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chairman, Board of Trustees

MAURICE GLINERT, Treasurer

ORIN LEHMAN, Secretary

ARTHUR D. LEIDESDORF, Associate Treasurer

JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President

ELY M. AARON, Chicago, Vice-President

MORTON K. BLAUSTEIN, Baltimore, Vice-President

IRVING L. GOLDBERG, Dallas, Vice-President

JACK A. GOLDFARB, New York, Vice-President

DAVID LLOYD KREEGER, Washington, Vice-President

JULIUS S. LOEWENTHAL, New York, Vice-President

RICHARD MAASS, White Plains, N. Y., Vice-President

EARL MORSE, New York, Vice-President

NORMAN S. RABB, Boston, Vice-President

JOSEPH ROSS, Detroit, Vice-President

MELVIN M. SWIG, San Francisco, Vice-President

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Hon. President

LOUIS CAPLAN, Hon. President

HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Hon. President

IRVING M. ENGEL, Hon. President

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Hon. President

SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Hon. Vice-President

JAMES MARSHALL, Hon. Vice-President

WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Hon. Vice-President

RALPH E. SAMUEL, Hon. Vice-President

HORACE STERN, Hon. Vice-President

FRED LAZARUS, Jr., Honorary Chairman,
National Advisory Council

ajc The American Jewish Committee

Founded 1906, pioneer U.S. human relations agency, protecting civil and religious rights of Jews, advancing cause of freedom everywhere. Its funds are raised through nationwide Appeal for Human Relations.

Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

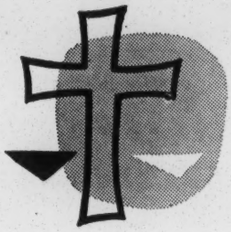
10/64

MA ✓
PA ✓
VJ ✓
SB

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113 • 523-2901



NON-DISCRIMINATION CONTRACT---Bishop Connare of Greensburg, Pa. and Bishop Reed of Oklahoma City have inserted non-discriminatory clauses in their church construction contracts.

FOLLOWING HIS STEPS---A moving story of Bishop Waters' development of a full understanding of racial justice, told in his own words, is available at our office. All you have to do is write for it. The director of the Southern Field Office, Henry Cabirac, at Bishop Waters' invitation, visited with him and with interested groups in Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Asheville, and Greenville, North Carolina urging more work for voter registration, further public school desegregation, and equal employment opportunities.

ATLANTA PROGRESS---Parochial schools in Atlanta have had the largest registration in history--this follows desegregation and shows that people of Christ will follow His path. Archbishop Hallinan is giving his full support to the Atlanta Interracial Council which is presenting excellent panels to parish organizations and other places when requested. Atlanta hospitals are desegregated.

CHARITY---Front pages all over the nation carried the story when a New Orleans area pastor was slugged by one of his parishoners who objected to integrated classes for children preparing for their First Communion. Perhaps the sequel in which the pastor refused to press charges against the assailant was not given the same coverage.

FIGHTER---Congratulations are in order for John P. Nelson, vice-chairman of the National Council and secretary of the New Orleans Council on Human Relations, who was one of those responsible for the lowering of the racial barrier at Tulane University. Not content to rest on his laurels, John has filed suit to open Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana schools to Indians in the area.(Remember-discrimination is not limited to one color.)

TRAVELER---Mr. Cabirac's been on the go--places he has visited in recent months include Savannah, Charleston, Washington, New York, Mobile, Nashville, Jackson, Atlanta, Chicago, Birmingham, Lafayette, Monroe, Dallas,

Shreveport, Little Rock, Oklahoma City, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, Charlotte, Asheville. If you want him--just buzz him--he'll come arunning provided you get him enough in advance so he can plan his trip to cover as many places as possible.

RATES BASED ON COLOR---It has come to our attention that some Southern-based insurance companies charge Negroes as much as 80 per cent more than national companies do. If you know anything about this practice, please help fight it.

LITERATURE---Here are some recommended pieces of literature we have on supply. Dr. Spock's "Prejudice in Children's Conversations with Dr. Spock"--.25 cents. "Challange to Religion"--National Conference on Religion and Race--$1.65, and "How to Organize a Catholic Interracial Council"--$1.50.

LET'S WORK---If you're interested in racial justice how about getting out and doing something. Pope John XXIII in "Mater et Magista" urged we translate doctrine into deeds. The Interracial Review suggests 12 steps:

1. Read and Study--know what the facts are.
2. Find Others--who are concerned and want to do something.
3. Raise the Issue--don't stand silent, be the first one to talk about it.
4. Join--it's O.K. to be a loner, but groups get things done.
5. Attend--once you've got it started keep the movement alive by attending the meetings.
6. Write and Visit--let your editors, legislators, pastors, and civic officals know what you think. Put it in a letter and, better still, take time to go and visit them.
7. Break Down Isolation--get the races together. They can't know each other as humans if they don't have the chance to meet.
8. Children--let them know truth and justice from the start at home.
9. Hospitality--how about a coffee party at home as a fine place to get people together.
10. Times of Tension--promote harmony so your neighborhood will be ready when passions rise and tempers flare--remember this isn't all strawberries and cream and it might get nasty--so be prepared.
11. Provide Information--let your community leaders know what is going on in other places.
12. Pray--let's face it--we need help and only He can give it.

PERMISSION OF CHANCELLORY NEEDED---All priests desiring to participate in the August 28 march on Washington are required to get the permission of their Chancellory Office and have this forwarded to His Excellency Archbishop O'Boyle in Washington. Archbishop O'Boyle is providing board and lodging for that one day to all those in need of it. For further information please write the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, 21 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE---By now you are all aware of the historical National Conference on Religion and Race which was held in Chicago in January. This is the first time in the history of the country that the heads of the three faiths agreed to meet on a national level on any subject. Follow-ups of the conferences are being held throughout the country and there have been some concrete results. In your own community you should try to co-operate with such a follow-up committee, or if there is none, try to initiate one.

PARTICIPATION OF ALL CATHOLICS IN CHURCH ACTIVITIES---Unfortunately because Negroes have been resented for so long they frequently avoid participation in all forms of Catholic life such as parish and diocesian organizations, schools, etc., even when they are able to join. Those of us that are interested in Christian Unity and racial justice and charity should do everything possible to encourage Catholic Negroes to participate to the fullest extent.

PRESIDENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL---All Southern Catholic who are interested in implementing the principles of our Bishops regarding racial justice and charity have given priority to putting our house in order. This is correct. However our concern for justice should not stop here. If you will recall the Bishops' statement "Discrimination and the Christian Conscience" these principles should be applied to all walks of life.

Just as we are very much concerned with such evils in the community as indecent literature because it affects Catholics as well as non-Catholics, this should be the case with racial injustice. We therefore urge you to contact your Senators and Congressmen to ask that they modify some of their opposition to this bill, or in the case of the few areas of the South where your Senators and Congressmen are on the defensive, to encourage them to vote for it. It would be better not to identify yourself as belonging to a Catholic Interracial Council or a Human Relations Council.

Southern Field Service
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

RETURN REQUESTED

4

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 303
New Orleans, La.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ACTIVE VOTERS BULLETIN

50 Whitehall Street, S. W., Room 711
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone No. 688-1881

J. O'H. Sanders, President

100

Mr. Paul Rilling
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Vol. XI | January - February 1961 | No. 3

COME TO THE SQUARE!

Yohannan's - Lenox Square

6:30 - Wednesday - February 8

For a gala membership dinner-party with key Legislators and State Officials as guests. This will be an opportunity to renew friendships with the Active Voters Faithfuls of many years and to meet new recruits. We hope all these "Old Faithfuls" will bring new members or even prospects. To be more effective we must be more numerous.

The tables will be set for units of eight - so you may arrange your own party if you wish.

The dinner will be in the elegant "Lanier Room" of Yohannan's Restaurant - price $2.50, including tip and tax.

Active Voters take issues and goals seriously - but never themselves - so we promise an evening of information and entertainment, plus relaxation and fun.

Dorothy Woods
Josephine Sanders
Co-Chairmen, Membership Committee

Please make your reservations early by sending your check to the office or calling the office on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday morning - Telephone No. 688-1881.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Fellow-members of Active Voters:

I send New Year's Greetings to all of you.

The advent of 1961 increases my hope that it will be a year of political progress in Georgia. There are some indications that this hope may not be entirely vain. The reports of several legislative committees show an increasing awareness of the many problems confronting us and a willingness to discuss them in a spirit of realism instead of taking refuge in outworn political slogans. Good committee work was done in several fields - notably in Education (improvement of curricula, teacher training, and financing of public schools), in public health (especially mental health), and in studies looking toward an equalization of property tax assessments. It remains to be seen whether the General Assembly and the Governor will at this session make a frontal attack on these problems, as well as the important related subjects of reapportionment, voting regulations, and State Aid to Municipalities. Elsewhere in this bulletin is published our annual pre-session letter to all members of the General Assembly.

1960 was a year of elections, (Statewide primary Sept. 14 and General Election November 8), and 1961 is likely to be a year of legislative and executive action, as the successful candidates move to implement their campaign promises. Here in Georgia we are at mid-point in Governor Vandiver's term with comparably few new faces in the General Assembly. This makes for a resistance of change. The unfortunate public statements of the Governor and the Legislature made during the past two years remain to inhibit the "agonizing reappraisal" that must be made in the light of events since 1958 in Virginia, Little Rock, and New Orleans. Since this message was begun, events in the school crisis have followed each other in quick and momentous succession. It is unnecessary to review here what happened at the University of Georgia in Athens except to deplore the violence by students and outsiders which resulted in a riot that has to be quelled by local police without the help of the state patrol, although such help apparently had been requested from everybody except the Governor himself. We commend the actions of the university authorities and of the 300 professors who signigied their approval of such action, including the lifting of the suspension of the two negro students.

At this writing the Governor has come out boldly against any closing of schools by State authorities and proposes legislation to the effect of which will be to repeal the segregation laws and replace these with pupil placement and local option statutes. We consider that this represents progress over the former inflexible attitude of the Governor and General Assembly. At this writing we are not prepared to approve or disapprove the specific legislation that is being introduced this week. If Active Voters takes a position on the proposed legislation, we will advise the membership promptly.

* * * * * * *

FORUMS ON OPEN SCHOOLS

During October Active Voters participated in a series of forums in the interest of open schools. This was a joint effort with the Georgia League of Women Voters, HOPE, and The United Church Women of Georgia. Forums were held in Rome, Albany, Columbus, and Augusta. Your president spoke at the four meetings on the question of "Can Private Schools be Substituted For Our Public School System". Mr. James Peters, Chairman of the State Board of Education, spoke at Albany and Columbus and Senator Erwin Mitchell spoke at the meeting in Rome.

We think these forums contributed substantially to the change of sentiment now evident in Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mrs. George Taylor Douglas

Our new director replaced Mrs. Walter Paschall who served Active Voters so effectively last summer. Mrs. Paschall resigned her position with us because of undertaking graduate study at Emory University.

Mrs. Douglas has a wide and varied experience both in professional and volunteer fields. She is a graduate of Goucher College and M.A. from Columbia University. Her experience includes service on the faculties of Columbia, Wellesly, University of California at Berkeley, and Georgia State College (9 years) where she was Assistant Professor of Sociology. Mrs. Douglas is serving Active Voters part-time. She has already demonstrated her effectiveness in coordinating our various efforts towards better government in Georgia.

* * * * * * *

AMENDMENT NO. 9 - A GRAVE INJUSTICE

Active Voters opposed this amendment and stated its opposition in the pre-election letter to our membership. Unfortunately, there was very little recognition of the injustice it embodied. The Atlanta Newspapers favored its passage, but we have reason to believe it is because its effect was not realized by their political writer prior to the election. We hope for editorial support for legislation to remedy this injustice.

In this issue is an article expressing in some detail our views of the injustices in this amendment and the legislation needed to correct them.

* * * * * * *

NEWS LETTER

The year 1960 has been a busy year for Active Voters, and we feel that some important things have been accomplished. We are entering into an intensive campaign for new members, and for money. With the thoughtful and realistic work which has been expended on the role of the Active Voters in Georgia striving for good government, it would seem that we could enlist 10,000 members with such an objective. Let us try to enlarge and spread the responsibility for successful legislation in Georgia to more of our enlightened citizens. This year, please resolve to save some time for Active Voters at the new office, on the telephone, or in your homes. Resolve to secure new members who will in turn secure new members who will give us the benefit of their experience and talents. We need help!

Did you know?

1. Our office is now at 50 Whitehall Street, S.W., Room 711. Visit us!

2. Mrs. Lester Woods and Mrs. J. O'H. Sanders are co-chairmen of our membership-finance drive.

3. We are planning a dinner meeting with key members of the General Assembly. (See front page of bulletin).

4. Mr. Sanders has traveled 1,100 miles and spoken to five groups on the school situation.

(Continued from page 3)

5. Mrs. Douglas, the new Executive Secretary, has secured 20 members for Active Voters.

6. Mrs. Paschall's report on tax equalization is ready to go to press for publication.

Have you?

1. Read the letter our legislative committee sent to each member of the Legislature? (Attached)

2. Paid your 1960-61 dues?

3. Missed the bulletin? It is hoped that this will not happen again.

4. Planned to observe for Active Voters at this legislative session? We have some tickets but there is no difficulty at all of securing a card for both House and Senate.

* * * * * * *

WILL YOU DO US A FAVOR?

Will you do something for Active Voters? It will not take much time and no money. The favor we ask is that you bring our organization to the attention of one, or more, of your friends and ask them to join us. Every member has numerous friends who are interested in Good Government in Georgia. If each member of Active Voters obtained just one new member, just think what a boost it would be to our membership!

Active Voters
50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ROOM 711
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
688-1881

"The only thing necessary for evil to triumph is that good people do nothing."—Burke.

J. O'H. SANDERS
PRESIDENT, ATLANTA

T. EMORY DANIEL, JR.
VICE PRES., DECATUR

ISRAEL KATZ
VICE PRES., ATLANTA

W. C. HENSON
TREASURER, CARTERSVILLE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

COL. R. W. COLLINS
ATLANTA

MRS. TOM R. DAY
KENNESAW

DR. WALTER S. DUNBAR
DECATUR

MRS. ANDREW FAIRLIE
ATLANTA

MRS. P. D. FLOYD
ATLANTA

MRS. HARRY HASSON
ATLANTA

GORDON G. JOHNSON
AVONDALE ESTATES

C. BAXTER JONES
ATLANTA

HAMILTON LOKEY
ATLANTA

JUDGE SAM F. LOWE, JR.
ATLANTA

SYLVAN MEYER
GAINESVILLE

W. H. MONTAGUE
ATLANTA

PAUL RILLING
ATLANTA

RANDOLPH W. THROWER
ATLANTA

MRS. W. H. WILLSON
ATLANTA

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MRS. GEORGE T. DOUGLAS
ATLANTA

December 29, 1960

TO: MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA

We take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election to the General Assembly of Georgia, and to express our recognition of your desire to be of service to our beloved State.

We also take this opportunity to present for your consideration and attention the measures which we commend to you as being in the best interest of the people of Georgia.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

We urge strongly that there be no interruption of public education and public schools in the State. We add our voice and request to those who call upon you to enact such laws as are necessary to continue and strengthen the public school system in Georgia.

REAPPORTIONMENT

In light of the 1960 census and the manifest unfairness of the present legislative apportionment, as well as congressional apportionment, we respectfully call upon you as a member of the General Assembly of Georgia to take the steps necessary to effect fair legislative representation in reasonable proportion to the number of constituents represented by members of the General Assembly, and fair congressional apportionment with the same principles in mind.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

On behalf of our membership, and on behalf of the vast majority of those of voting age in Georgia, we urge that the legislature create a commission on elections and voting requirements to study the many restrictions and difficulties to which voters and potential voters are now subjected. Among these are the burden of having to register many months ahead of the election in order to vote, and having ones name taken off the registered voters list on account of missing the usual bi-annual election. We feel that there is a rising and justifiable protest vote against such practices, and that unless these grievances are rectified, they will continue to reflect adversely on our great State.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 (Taking of private property for highways and roads)

This amendment which was recently "passed" was mis-labeled on the ballot as "to provide for the payment for taking or damaging private property for public road and street purposes". We are convinced that it received a majority of votes only because people were misled as to the true purpose of this amendment which was to defer or deny payment for condemned private property until the legal procedures and appeals were finished. We urge you to vote against the implementation of this amendment since it was adopted against the will of the people and in violation of their property rights. Should the General Assembly see fit to implement this amendment, we ask that you make every effort to see that the property owner be allowed to have such portions of the condemnation money awarded him by the assessors or special master as will treat him fairly and make it possible for him to protect his property rights in the courts if necessary.

We also call to your attention that the criminal laws, procedures, and administration in Georgia are long overdue for restudy and overhaul, and that a Crime Committee could do effective work in this field. We hope the General Assembly will appropriate funds needed to encourage tax equalization. We call for a study and repeal or fair revision of the county unit system of electing our executive and judicial officers.

We cannot commend or congratulate the executive branch and legislature too much for the splendid Second Institute of Legislation recently held in Athens, Georgia, which undoubtedly is and will continue to be a great force for governmental training and progressive legislation. We also applaud the executive branch and the legislative branch for the recent action which restored the appropriation functions to the General Assembly.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF ACTIVE VOTERS

CONFISCATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amendment No. 9 submitted to the voters of Georgia in the General Assembly on November 8, 1960, lured the voters into a trap from which they can only be extricated by the General Assembly which meets Monday, January 9, 1961. Under this constitutional amendment which the voters ratified, a home owner whose property is being condemned for public road or street purposes will be forced to this election: either sell the property for whatever the government's hired appraisers are willing to offer or have his home taken and be paid nothing for the years that it may take before the courts have actually and finally decided what it was he should have been paid in the first place.

Prior to the ratification of this constitutional amendment, property owners were treated fairly and so was the State. The election was this: the property owner could either take what the condemning authority was willing to offer for his property, or he could have a quick hearing within ten days before a court officer, who, after hearing all the evidence, could judicially decide what in his opinion the property was worth. Then, that amount so decided by this judicial hearing could be taken by the property owner and held pending the final outcome of his case if either he or the condemning authority appealed the preliminary decision. The home owner thus was not forced to either take what the condemning authority offered or get nothing for two or three years, but rather he could obtain, before his property was taken and before he had to buy another home or establish a new business, the amount of money which the court thought the owner was entitled to before his property was seized.

Why did the people of Georgia ratify amendment No. 9 which undermines the security of every home and property owner in this State? The answer is simple. The ballot on which this amendment was ratified read as follows: "For ratification of Amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for the payment for the taking or damaging of private property for public road or street purposes." "Against ratification of Amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for the payment for taking or damaging private property for public road or street purposes." So stated, any voter knowing only what was on the ballot would naturally vote to provide "for the payment for the taking or damaging or private property for public road or street purposes". No fair minded person could vote against such a proposal. The point is, however, that no amendment was necessary to "provide for the payment for taking or damaging private property for public road or street purposes". This was already the provision of the Constitution of this State. Article I, Section III, Paragraph 1, of the Constitution, prior to this amendment, states the following: "In case of necessity, private ways may be granted upon just compensation being first paid by the applicant. Private property shall not be taken, or damaged for public purposes without just and adequate compensation being first paid." (Emphasis added). It is readily apparent, therefore, that the ballot as submitted was loaded and against the voter and home owner. The actual amendment concealed under the wording which appeared on the ballot amended Article I, Section III, Paragraph 1 - part of the Bill of Rights of Georgia.

Prior to this amendment that Article, Section and Paragraph read as follows: "In case of necessity, private ways may be granted upon just compensation being first paid by the applicant. Private property shall not be taken or damaged, for public purposes, without just and adequate compensation being first paid." (Emphasis added)

This Article, Section and Paragraph now reads: "In case of necessity, private

ways may be granted upon just compensation being first paid by the applicant. Private property shall not be taken, or damaged, for public purposes, without just and adequate compensation being first paid, except that when private property is taken or damaged for public road and street purposes by the State and the counties and the municipalities of the State, just and adequate compensation therefor need not be paid unitl the same has been finally fixed and determined as provided by law, but such just and adequate compensation shall then be paid in preference to all other obligations except bonded indebtedness. The General Assembly may be law require the condemnor to make prepayment against adequate compensation as a condition precedent to the exercise of the right of eminent domain and provide for the disbursement of the same to the end that the rights and equities of the property owner, lien holders and the State and its subdivisions may be protected."

Imagine! Under the innocuous language stated on the ballot, the home owners of Georgia hafe voted to amend the Bill of Rights of Georgia to provide "...just and adequate compensation ... need not be paid until the same has been finally fixed and determined as provided by law ..." It is inconceivable that the people would have ever inflicted such an injustice upon themselves had they been properly and correctly advised by the ballot what they were voting for. The only way this unjust and devious trick can be remedied is for the Legislature to promptly provide, as the Constitutional Amendment entitles the General Assembly to do, a law requiring a preliminary judicial determination of the money to be paid to the property owner and put at his disposal before his property is actually taken.

adv ✓

March 1, 1962

Mr. Israel Katz, Attorney
Grant Building
44 Broad Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Israel;

I regret that I will be in Texas next week and consequently unable to attend Wednesday's board meeting of Active Voters.

I believe the financial situation of the organization should be called to the attention of the board. After March 1 bills are met, the treasury will stand at exactly $71.31. I think this situation raises several questions;

(1) Can we fix the price of the banquet at the annual meeting so that it will cover all possible overhead and not leave us with the usual bill of $25.00 or so to pay?

(2) Can we afford any more free distribution of our materials in view of the basic costs involved?

(3) Should we not authorize the closing of our office and the termination of the permanent services of our secretary by the 20th of this month unless the treasury is substantially replenished by that time?

I would appreciate it if you would read this communication to the board.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PR:mm

Exhibit #. 23

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Monday, November 4, 1957

Ministers Provide Guide for Thinking

Yesterday 80 Atlantans, each one a minister of the Gospel, spoke out frankly on the critical problem in human relationships which confronts our generation.

Those 80 ministers represent major Protestant denominations. But they did not speak for their denominations nor for their congregations. They spoke for themselves, as ministers, as Georgians and as Americans.

They began with a recognition of an obligation to speak their convictions on questions which are moral and spiritual as well as political.

Together they wrote a six-point guide for Christian thinking and behavior on segregation-integration.

But before they did, they deplored extremists on either side. They deplored, too, the insistence by many that integration means amalgamation. They confirmed their own belief in preserving the integrity of each race.

At the same time they expressed a firm belief in the right of all Americans to first-class citizenship.

Their code for Christian conduct includes: (1) Freedom of speech, without reprisal, (2) an obiligation to obey the law, as well as a right to try to change laws by legal means, but never by violence and economic reprisal, (3) preservation of the public schools, (4) a condemnation of hate and scorn as never justified, (5) maintenance of communications between responsible leaders of the races, (6) consistent prayer for God's guidance.

The 80 Atlanta ministers have addressed their words to all men of good will. We commend it, especially to those men whose public utterances have been to the contrary. We commend it for its defense of the individual and of free speech without reprisal from those in positions of political or economic power who have opposing views.

The statement comes from men of disciplined minds and disciplined emotions. It is characterized by those virtues on which Georgia was founded—wisdom, justice, moderation.

Eighty of Atlanta's ministers have responded to an obligation and a challenge.

A Southland and a nation will listen with respect.

Ministers' Statement

in the hearts of men . . .

Like the prophets of old, who forcefully spoke concerning the crucial problem of their day, eighty Atlanta ministers issued a forthright statement giving their views on race relations. We are deeply grateful for the moral and spiritual leadership which they have furnished.

Feeling that their statement will be helpful to others who believe we must solve the race situation in love and on our knees, we are making it available to some of the people whom we think would welcome spiritual guidance.

Officers of the United Churchwomen of Atlanta and the Executive Committee of the United Churchwomen of Georgia.

Georgia Council of Churches
63 Aub... ..., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

1 FREEDOM OF SPEECH MUST AT ALL COSTS BE PRESERVED.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail." No R. Ch. ~~minister~~, editor, teacher, state employee, business man or other citizen should be penalized for expressing himself freely, so long as he does so with due regard to the rights of others. Any position which can not stand upon its own merits and which can only be maintained by silencing all who hold contrary convictions, is a position which can not permanently endure.

2 AS AMERICANS AND AS CHRISTIANS WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO OBEY THE LAW.

This does not mean that all loyal citizens need approve the 1954 decision of of the Supreme Court with reference to segregation in the public schools. Those who feel that this decision was in error have every right to work for an alteration in the decree, either through a further change in the Supreme Court's interpretation of the law, or through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It does mean that we have no right to defy the constituted authority in the government of our nation. Assuredly also it means that resorts to violence and to economic reprisals as a means to avoid the granting of legal rights to other citizens are never justified.

3 THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM MUST NOT BE DESTROYED.

It is an institution essential to the preservation and development of our democracy. To sacrifice that system in order to avoid obedience to the decree of the Supreme Court would be to inflict tremendous loss upon multitudes of children whose whole lives would be impoverished as a result of such action. It would also mean the economic, intellectual and cultural impoverishment of our section, and would be a blow to the welfare of our nation as a whole.

4 HATRED AND SCORN FOR THOSE OF ANOTHER RACE, OR FOR THOSE WHO HOLD A POSITION DIFFERENT FROM OUR OWN, CAN NEVER BE JUSTIFIED.

It is only as we approach our problems in a spirit of mutual respect, of charity, and of good will that we can hope to understand one another, and to find the way to a cooperative solution of our problems. God is no ~~respecter of persons. Every~~ human ~~personality is precious in His sight~~. No policy which seeks to keep any man from developing fully every capacity of body, mind, and of spirit can be justified in the light of Scripture. This is the message of the Hebrew prophets as it is of Christ and His disciples. We shall solve our difficulties when we learn to walk in obedience to the Golden Rule: "Therefore, all things, whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

5 COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF THE RACES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

One of the tragedies of our present situation is found in the fact that there is so little real discussion of the issues except within the separate racial groups. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that misunderstandings will continue and that suspicion and distrust will be encouraged. One of the reasons that extreme measures have been so often proposed or adopted by groups within both races is found in the fact that those who are most concerned have seldom faced the

races is found in the fact that those who are most concerned

issues in a situation where there [illegible] of ideas. We [illegible] that a willingness on the part of white leaders to talk with leaders of the Negro race, and to understand what those leaders are really seeking for their people is necessary and desirable. An expressed willingness on our part to recognize their needs, and to see that they are granted their full rights as American citizens, might well lead to a cooperative approach to the problem which would provide equal rights and yet maintain the integrity of both races upon a basis of mutual esteem and of free choice rather than of force.

6 OUR DIFFICULTIES CANNOT BE SOLVED IN OUR OWN STRENGTH OR IN HUMAN WISDOM.

It is appropriate, therefore, that we approach our task in a spirit of humility, of penitence, and of prayer. It is necessary that we pray earnestly and consistently that God will give us wisdom ~~to understand~~ His will, that He will grant us the courage and faith to follow the guidance of His Spirit.

To such prayer and obedience we would dedicate ourselves and summon all men of good will.

SIGNED BY:

Wallace M. Alston
Charles L. Allen
Thomas Anderson
Raymond J. Ball
Wade H. Boggs
Jack Boseman
Lee Branham
W. C. Budd
A. L. Burgreen
Robert W. Burns
C. W. Carpenter
Randolph R. Claiborne, Jr.
Lamar Clements
Samuel T. Cobb
E. Dudley Colhoun
Vance Daniel
Eugene Drinkard
Edward Driscoll
L. B. Ellington
D. J. Evans
Harry Fifield
Emmett Floyd
Austin Ford
J. T. Ford
Thomas A. Fry, Jr.
John Garber
Arthur Vann Gibson
Victor A. Greene
Joseph L. Griggs
Thomas Hagood
Alfred Hardman
Dick H. Hall, Jr.
Claud M. Haynes
W. I. Howell
Herbert Hyde
Bevel Jones
Dow Kirkpatrick
Robert E. Kribbs
Edward Lantz
Robert E. Lee
Fitzhugh M. Legerton
John Blix Lind
Nat G. Long
James D. Matthews
Roy O. McClain
Harrison McMains
W. Robert Mill
Harold W. Minor, Jr.
Harry L. Mitcham
Walter Murphy
William E. Newton
Stuart Oglesby
Robert Ozment
Roy Pettway
J. Davison Phillips
Paul Renz
J. McDowell Richards
Frank M. Ross
E. D. Rudisill
Lester Rumble
Hugh Saussy, Jr.
Charles F. Schwab
O. Norman Shands
Rembert Sisson
W. Thomas Smith
Wilson Sneed
R. H. Stewart
Monroe F. Swilley, Jr.
James W. Sosebee
W. Earl Strickland
Harry Tisdale
Herman L. Turner
L. F. VanLandingham
Wendell Wellman
Albert Wells
Charles L. Widney
Allison Williams
Eugene T. Wilson
John Womack
Milton L. Wood

Rep. Mackay Urges Local Control School Legislation

The following is a talk made by DeKalb Rep. James A. Mackay on the "Crisis in the Public Schools" at an Emory University adult short course class:

I am glad to have this opportunity to discuss the impending crisis in the Atlanta public school system, because more than 7,000 students who are enrolled in the Atlanta public school system reside in the county I represent and attend schools located in DeKalb County.

Frankly, I do not know the answer to our school problem, but I am certain of one thing.

We are not making strenuous enough efforts to solve it. The only thing the official leadership of Georgia has done so far is to come up with a "No School Plan."

It is my opinion that we have brains and character enough to come up with a "Some School Plan" which will save our children from irreparable damage which would inevitably follow, should the schools be closed for any substantial length of time.

TALMADGE BILL

In anticipation of a federal decree which might order integration of the public schools and our university system, Gov. Herman Talmadge sponsored the private school amendment in the 1953 session of the General Assembly. . . .

Other proponents of the amendment, Eugene Cook, Ernest Vandiver, John Sammons Bell, and Durwood Pye, said that we could keep the same schools, the same teachers, the same books and the same teachers' pensions under the private school plan. You will recall that they said the whole thing could be handled by bookkeeping—two sets of books would do the trick.

Opponents of the private school amendment, led by Hamilton Lokey, Fulton County representative, and M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, vigorously contended that we could not have public schools outside of the law and that come what may, we would have to solve our problems within the framework of the law and the public school system. . . .

VOTES COUNTED

When the votes were counted, 210,488 Georgians, relying on the promise that you could have "free-private-public schools" or "free-public-private schools" on a segregated basis, voted for the amendment. 181,148 Georgians voted against this amendment. Baldwin, Bibb, Camden, Chatham, Chatooga, Clarke, Cobb, Coffee, Coweta, Dade, DeKalb, Fannin, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Glynn, Gordon, Habersham, Hall, Liberty, Lumpkin, Murray, Polk, Rabun, Richmond, Thomas, Towns, Walker, White and Whitfield counties voted against the amendment. Thirty-one counties voted against the amendment, and 128 counties voted for the amendment.

In the 1956 session, a package of bills called, "The Private School Plan" was dropped into the hopper and five of these six bills were enacted into law.

Senate Bill No. 1 required the closing of the public schools in the event of a federal decree ordering integration and provides for grants to individual children in amounts to be determined by the governor, and directs that state and local taxes shall be collected as may be necessary.

Senate Bill No. 1, which is the key bill in the package, received overwhelming endorsement in the House—13 of us voted against it.

Thus, the 1956 private school plan is now the law! It is a "No School Plan." It allows the governor absolutely no discretion. He must close the schools in the event of a federal decree. It allows the residents of the school district involved no chance to vote its opinion on whether or not the schools shall be closed. It does not allow the duly elected Board of Education in the districts affected to participate in whatever decisions are made.

"SOME SCHOOL PLAN"
Rep. James A. Mackay

This private school plan was sold to the people on the basis of the argument that you can have free - segregated - public - private schools; that all you need to do is to keep two sets of books. The argument has failed. It has failed in Little Rock and it is failing in Virginia.

What does this mean to the people of Georgia? And, what do these facts shout to the General Assembly and the incoming administration?

SPEAKS AS PARENT

I can speak for no one but myself, as a parent of two of the million students in the public schools of Georgia. I can speak only as one mindful of the hopes and fears of the 30,000 teachers who strive daily to pass the light of truth on to the boys and girls of Georgia. I can speak only as one of the millions of beneficiaries of our public schools, both as a student and as a parent. I can speak only as one of the hundreds of thousands of parents who simply cannot afford to pay the cost of an accredited private school education—even assuming such facilities were available.

It seems to me that the 1959 General Assembly has a clear duty to safeguard our public schools by passing legislation which will give the governor latitude and will not make him a captive of the situation, and a sitting duck for unfriendly forces.

Second, it seems to me that a law should be passed which would give complete local control, which would place the decision-making authority in our duly elected boards of education in each school district, and which would allow them to arrange referendums which would give the people themselves a chance to be heard as the issues develop. Local government, local control, keeping government close to the people is a Georgia tradition which should be second to none. We, in the local communities, do not think our schools should be run from Washington, or from the State Capitol.

TAKE STOCK

Third, responsible leaders in the school districts which are feeling the impact of these times should meet to calmly and deliberately take stock of what is happening elsewhere, and what might happen here. Only in this way can we hope to save and improve our public schcools which are the key to our national security, and which are the means of bringing a more abundant life to our people, through training boys and girls how to make a living and how to live.

Bill Bodenhamer, who has a son going to a free integrated federal institution, West Point, caused Ernie Vandiver to work himself into an unfortunate corner. Ernie is moving to Atlanta in January, and he and his children will live in the Atlanta public school district. I believe that by the exercise of common sense and practicality, it is reasonable to expect that his children can be educated in a segregated school in the city of Atlanta, notwithstanding the possibility of some integration in that system. If Gov.-Elect Vandiver does not work to save our public school system, I sincerely fear that he may find his children along with 100,000 others in a costly and disastrous predicament.

Finally, I have confidence that the good people of Georgia have the judgment and the character to protect our traditions within the framework of the law, and that they will uphold and advance the vital cause of public education.

It is becoming crystal clear that we cannot get along with a "No School Plan." We have a right to expect our political and school leadership to at least have a "Some School Plan."

Since no understandable or feasible plan of private schools has been brought forward, we should modify our laws so our schools will not be closed. Until an alternate plan for accredited education, available to all our children, is brought forward, we should permit our schools to remain open.

Ronald Squire Dead; British Actor, 72

LONDON (AP)—Ronald Squire, 72, one of the most elegant actors of the British stage, died Sunday after a brief illness.

He had been a player for 48 years, usually in sophisticated roles demanding a display of impeccable taste and polished manners. He was often described as a 20th Century Beau Brummell.

Ready Mixed CONCRETE
PROMPT DELIVERY ANYWHERE, ANY TIME—CALL TR. 3-3281
CAMPBELL Materials

Talmadge Asks Private School Plan

By MARJORY RUTHERFORD

Sen. Talmadge called on Georgians here Wednesday to fight school integration with a private school plan and compared the U.S. Supreme Court's "unprecedented Little Rock decision" to "the mouthings of a Martin Luther King on the streets of Harlem—entitled to about the same respect."

"I for one am unwilling to capitulate and hand our children over to the Supreme Court for social experimentation," he declared.

The senator's extemporaneous remarks came at the close of a televised address before the Cotton Producers' Assn. here. Only the day before the same group had heard Sen. Richard Russell call on the people of Georgia to "try out a private school plan before surrendering to integration."

Talmadge departed from a prepared speech to lash out at integration forces and resent Supreme Court action.

"Every court in the history of our country had previously upheld the private school action of the type recently declared unconstitutional in Little Rock shools," he said. "In effect the Supreme Court is saying, 'We

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

Talmadge For Private School Plan

Continued From Page 1

double-dog-dare you to try in any way to get around the 1954 school segregation ruling'."

JOINS RUSSELL

Talmadge also joined Russell in saying that Southern senators will fight to uphold the present rules of the U.S. Senate. He implied the legislative weapon of the filibuster might be used in the January session of Congress, adding. "If that happens the United States Senate will become a mob of 96 individuals." He criticized Vice President Nixon's "zeal to appease the NAACP."

The former Georgia governor reminded that he had "taken the lead" during his term at the State Capitol here in arranging for a legal method for the General Assembly to authorize grants for private schools in case of emergency. He compared stormy days for the South ahead with those of Reconstruction times.

Talmadge told 2,000 CPA delegates from seven states that prospects for early enactment of "a realistic and meaningful national farm program have been greatly enhanced" by election of substantial Democratic majorities in both houses of the 86th Congress.

FRIENDS IN CONGRESS

"The farmer will have more friends in Congress than he has had in a long time," he declared. "Results of last month's elections constitute an indisputable repudiation of the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson. There is an excellent chance that Congress will write a bold, new farm law which will give the farmers of this country the protection they have been denied for the past six years."

The Georgia senator said basis for any new farm legislation may be his own plan of free-enterprise farming bolstered by a system of compensatory payments on domestically-consumed basic commodities. Talmadge proposed such a program during the 85th Congress and said he will re-introduce his bill on the convening of the new Congress in January.

The plan calls for abolishment of all federal acreage and marketing controls. Under it the federal government would pay the farmer, up to a maximum of $25,000, the differences between crop prices he receives and 100 percent of parity on that portion of his crop which would be used in the United States.

INSIDE TODAY

Soviets Jeer

...it Offer

1/3-Carat TOTAL WEIGHT Reg. $225 $2 Week $108

1/2-Carat TOTAL WEIGHT Reg. $300 $3 Week $148

LOCKED SET

1-Carat TOTAL WEIGHT Reg. $595 $5 Week $288

14-Kt. Diamond Pendant Very Low Price $36

MAN'S DIAMOND CLUSTER Reg. $199 $2.00 Week $98

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

on 500."

back to
H. Sebas-
d found

INSIDE TODAY

Soviets Jeer

...it Offer

East
day
gers

1/3-Carat TOTAL WEIGHT Reg. $225 $2 Week $108

1/2-Carat TOTAL WEIGHT Reg. $300 $3 Week $148

LOCKED SET

1-Carat TOTAL WEIGHT Reg. $595 $5 Week $288

14-Kt. Diamond Pendant Very Low Price $36

MAN'S DIAMOND CLUSTER Reg. $199 $2.00 Week $98

EMERALD CUT BRIDAL SET Reg. $175 $1.50 Week $88

5-DIAMOND MASONIC Low Price $48

"STAR MATE" Wedding Band Set Diamonds and Star Sapphires or Ruby BOTH RINGS $138

40-DIAMOND 22-Jewel, 14-kt. Case HAMILTON Reg. $325 $168 $3 Weekly

20-DIAMOND 22-Jewel, 14-kt. Case HAMILTON Reg. $200 $99 $2 Weekly

30-DIAMOND 22-Jewel, 14-kt. Case HAMILTON Reg. $275 $138 $2.50 Wkly.

Buy Now Pay Next Year

LADIES' OR MEN'S ELGIN WADSWORTH SPECIAL PRICE $14.88

BENRUS 17 Jewels Exp. Band Reg. 62.50 Special Price $33

BULOVA 17 Jewels Expansion Band $27

HAMILTON 17 Jewels Matching Band Reg. 59.50 $36

BENRUS 17-Jewel Exp. Band List Price $62.50 $33

Open Mon. Thru Fri. Till 9 P.M.

SCHNEER'S

48 WHITEHALL AT ALABAMA

Results of last month's elections constitute an indisputable repudiation of the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson. There is an excellent chance that Congress will write a bold, new farm law which will give the farmers of this country the protection they have been denied for the past six years."

The Georgia senator said basis for any new farm legislation may be his own plan of free-enterprise farming bolstered by a system of compensatory payments on domestically-consumed basic commodities. Talmadge proposed such a program during the 85th Congress and said he will re-introduce his bill on the convening of the new Congress in January.

The plan calls for abolishment of all federal acreage and marketing controls. Under it the federal government would pay the farmer, up to a maximum of $25,000, the differences between crop prices he receives and 100 per cent of parity on that portion of his crop which would be used in the United States.

Talmadge termed the present farm program "a miserable failure." He criticized the "stopgap farm bill" passed by the last Congress as "written under the threat of a White House veto."

"Something is fundamentally wrong with a situation in which farmers constitute 12 per cent of the U.S. population—but get only 3½ per cent of the national income," he declared. He said farmers should get a fair share of national income and be able to "place their products on the world market at competitive prices."

"MISERABLE FAILURE"

Talmadge is a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Farming which will have a major role in writing any new farm legislation.

CPA delegates, winding up a two-day silver anniversary meeting here, reelected S. S. Johnson of Rome association president. They also reelected the following other officers: W. P. Sewell, Atlanta, vice president; D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, secretary-general manager, and C. B. FunderBurk, Atlanta, treasurer.

DeKalb Spurs Permit Inspections

DeKalb County is working overtime to catch up on inspecting the installation of heating, air-conditioning, and ventilating equipment.

M. A. Smith Jr., head of the county's inspection department, says a personnel shortage is the reason inspectors haven't checked out installation of the equipment in private residences.

Three men are making the inspections now, Smith said. Until September there was only one man to cover the entire county.

Smith said the trio should catch up on all the permit requests "by the first of the year."

Many DeKalb residents have complained that they have paid fees for installation permits and in many instances had to wait months to have them inspected.

Devices To Register Space Ship's Speed

ST. LOUIS (UPI)—Space travelers will be able to tell how fast they are traveling with a space ship speedometer developed by a St. Louis firm. The device, developed by Missouri Research Laboratories, Inc., will "bounce" radio signals off objects in space and record the return signals on tape.

Southern Schools

Desegregation Today Will Score Its Widest Dixie Classroom Gains

But Some Violence Is Feared As 120 School Districts Integrate for First Time

PEP, ABLE Plead for Calm

By JAMES C. TANNER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—For three summer weeks while their playmates romped on the beach, 30 Negro and white first graders gathered for school classes in a building adjoining the First Congregational Church in this resort city. Their sessions were organized, not by educators, but by the Florida Council on Human Relations.

"We wanted to get the children accustomed to playing, talking and meeting together" before desegregation of real school classes begins in Daytona Beach today, explains the Rev. Louis Mitchell, the council's executive director. "The classes were aimed at breaking down barriers between parents of both races, too," he adds.

Less elaborately, many other Southern cities also are preparing to ease the shock of classroom integration this fall. When school bells toll for most Southern children today, a record number of them will report to racially mixed classes. To help them do so peacefully, police in several cities are warning they'll crack down hard on any racial agitators, and citizens' groups with names like ABLE and ASSIST have organized to plead with whites to accept the inevitable.

Klan Preparations, Too

But segregation extremists are preparing, too—and, ironically, sometimes borrowing the tactics of Negro civil rights demonstrators. Thus the Ku Klux Klan in some states is urging whites to form "human chains" around schools to prevent Negroes from entering.

So the desegregation push could spark new explosions—in some cases all too literally—as it reaches for the first time into such hard-core segregationist communities as Birmingham, Ala., Baton Rouge, La., and St. Augustine, Fla. Already dynamite blasts have wrecked a classroom in an integrated Catholic school in Buras, La., preventing the school from opening today, and blown a crater in a [illegible] University of North Carolina this mon[illegible]

Southern Schools: Class Integration To Score Widest Dixie Gains Today

Continued From First Page

whites, however, it's nowhere near fast enough to please many Negroes. They note that only 7.9% of the South's 3.3 million Negro students attended classes with whites last term. Though the figure will rise today, it still will be less than 10%.

"On the map (of school districts with some mixed classes) desegregation would appear to be spreading rapidly," says a Jacksonville, Fla., civil rights leader. "But what we are seeing this year in many schools isn't token integration—it's token, token integration." And in Atlanta, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, cites the vast amount of court wrangling still needed, nearly a decade after the Supreme Court spoke, to jar many Dixie schools loose from segregation customs. "It's very slow, very slow," she laments.

To force a speedup, integrationists are haling into court even some school districts that do plan to start desegregation. In Birmingham, the school board has won Federal court approval for a plan to integrate the 12th grade in city schools this year, and a grade a year, working downward, thereafter. But Negroes have filed suit demanding the board begin desegregating all 12 grades this fall.

Tension Rises

In Baton Rouge the school board, under court order to begin integration, has accepted 28 Negroes for transfer into the 12th grade of formerly all-white schools. But the local NAACP branch is considering suing to force it to accept 10 more who also applied for transfer but were refused. Rev. Arthur Jelks, president of the branch, accused the board of "playing the numbers game" by setting in advance the number of Negroes to be enrolled and keeping it low; some of the rejected Negro students, he says, are straight-A pupils.

How violent a reaction such moves will bring from whites is still problematic. Though the Klan is clearly out to stir up trouble, and may succeed in doing so, it's regarded with something less than admiration even by many die-hard segregationists. As far as is known segregation groups with a wider following, such as the numerous White Citizens' Councils, aren't organizing anything other than litigation in efforts to block the integration push.

But tension, whether organized or spontaneous, is rising in enough communities to spread fears of new violence from East Texas to Georgia. A bomb tossed into the yard of a Birmingham Negro lawyer prominent in education suits gave a hint the other day of the atmosphere in that city—the scene of so much spring racial strife. The Baton Rouge school board held a surprise registration session last Wednesday for the 28 Negroes it will accept in formerly white high schools, and has been calling in white student leaders to urge calm acceptance of integration, indicating that it fears trouble when classes begin today.

Even in Florida—considered by many to be more cosmopolitan than much of the South—there are potential trouble spots. "We like to think we're like Miami with all our beaches, our neon lights and our miles of motels," says a Daytona Beach businessman. "But in reality Northeast Florida is still cracker country."

Many Southern cities, however, will be better prepared for potential trouble than were some communities that began integration in previous years.

In Jacksonville, where a bloody race riot in the summer of 1960 still is vividly recalled, Duval County Sheriff Dale Carson says plain-clothes deputies will be stationed at newly desegregated schools this fall, while other deputies will cruise in the vicinity. "If we see any agitators," he vows, "we'll tell them to move on. If they don't move, we'll put them in jail. That goes for either race." Police in other Southern cities desegregating for the first time are taking similar precautions.

PEP, OPTICS, ASSIST

In addition, citizens' groups which have sprung up in recent weeks are working behind the scenes in several cities to keep things calm. Some of these "save-our-schools" organizations count staunch segregationists among their members. Armed with reports on the economic impact of the Birmingham and Little Rock riots, they buttonhole public officials and send speakers to civic clubs urging that law and order be maintained when the schools open.

Birmingham has two of these groups, one a committee of its newly organized, biracial Human Relations Council and the other an organization called PEP (Public Education Peacefully). Mobile, Ala., also under court order to desegregate, has its ABLE (Alabamians Behind Local Education), and OPTICS (Organization for Peaceful Transition in Chatham Schools) plugs for smooth desegregation in the Georgia county where Savannah is located. "The thing we stress is the good image of Savannah," says Mrs. Mary Ralston, an OPTICS official.

"Desegregation is no longer a point to be debated, but a fact to be met," adds one of the organizers of Jacksonville's 150-member ASSIST (Aid September Students In Sensible Transition). "We can do it like Atlanta or Dallas did it — peacefully — or we can do it like Little Rock or New Orleans. These are our choices."

THE DAILY INVESTOR

'Lamb' Does Well With Investment

By WILLIAM A. BOYLE

Q. I am a "lamb" among the "bulls and bears" of Wall Street—a housewife and a new investor. In November, 1958, I invested close to $2000 in shares of Wellington Equity Fund. I have reinvested all my dividends and capital-gains distributions.

I follow the daily quotations on this fund and know that the value of my shares is increasing. But, how does it compare with all the other mutual funds?

W. A. BOYLE

I can't look it up in a reference book to see how it did 10 or even five years ago, because it has been in operation less than two years. Also, I'd have to travel 20 miles to find such a reference book and I'm not sure I'd understand it after I got there.

I have a chart from such a reference book open in front of me. The chart gives the performance of more than 100 mutual funds and shows that Wellington Equity Fund has been a standout performer.

The chart (compiled by Arthur Wiesenberger & Co.) shows the changes in net asset value per share of all those funds. Its figures are based on the theory that all capital-gains distributions were reinvested in additional shares and that all income dividends were taken in cash. You point out that you have also reinvested your dividends—thereby increasing your investment.

The chart shows that in 1959 asset value per share of Wellington Equity Fund was up 16 per cent. For the first six months of 1960, it was up another 10 per cent.

That put it way up among the leading performers in both periods. For a "lamb" in the financial woods, you teamed up with the right "tiger" to protect you against the "bulls and bears."

* * *

Q. I am considering investing in shares of Penn Square Mutual Fund. I have been reading the prospectus on this fund. What does "open-end" mean? Also, how good is this mutual fund?

A. Suppose we answer the first question by explaining that "mutual fund" is the popular name for "open-end investment

you want to cash in your shares, you will receive the net asset value of the shares when you turn them in for redemption.

That asset value per share may be higher or lower than the price you paid for the shares—depending on how well the fund has performed during the time you held the shares.

And, to date, Penn Square has put on a good performance. Using the same method of figuring as in the previous question in this column, its asset value per share was up 22 per cent in 1959. In the first six months of this year, it took a slight (2 per cent) tumble.

Penn Square has one other advantage. It is one of the "no-load" mutual funds, whose shares are sold without the usual selling commission or load. All the money you put up is invested in shares. None of your money is taken in commissions.

(Mr. Doyle will answer only representative letters of general interest in his column. He cannot answer phone queries.)

(©, 1960, United Feature Synd., Inc.)

Maladies Common In Offices

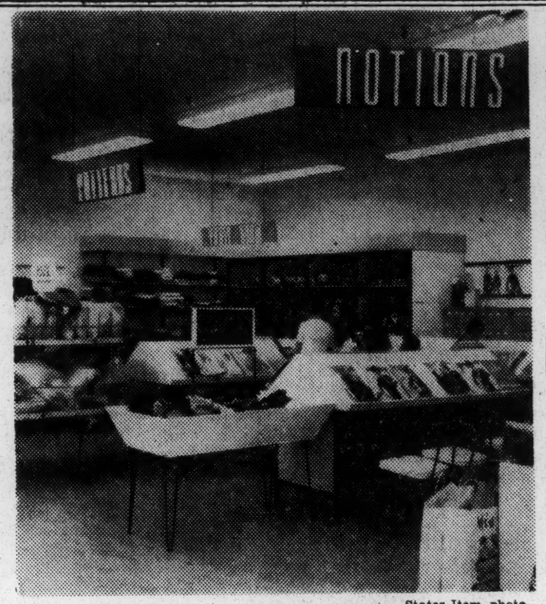
By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—There are at least 365 recognized medical ailments, one for each day of the year.

But in the modern United States business world there are a number of other diseases science has never named. Yet they probably cause more lost time and wasted motions—and perhaps more ulcers—than all the illnesses mentioned in a medical dictionary.

Hetre are a few of these mysterious maladies you can probably find in your own office:

One-day pneumonia — Familiar to every personnel director as a synonym for a hangover. Usually strikes on Monday. Victim's wife phones at 8:30 a. m. to say he seems near death's door. But



—States-Item photo.

THE LAKESIDE HALPERN STORE now open offers one of the largest selections of dress fabrics, notions, patterns, ready-made draperies and drapery fabrics in town. Above is a view of the patterns, notions and party material sections.

THE NEW HALPERN sewing center is power-packed with decorating ideas. It even includes a color department where trained employes can make wall paint any one of more than 900 colors to match or blend with draperies, rugs or other furnishings. The store includes a modern sewing room, a joint operation with Singer Sewing Machine Co., which provides complete sales and service operation.

Guy Billups Heads Industry Board

Whisky Ransomed Indians' Prisoner

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Indian

TO YOUR GOOD HEALTH

Can't Lose Pot Belly Overnight

By JOSEPH G. MOLNER, M. D.

"Dear Dr. Molner: How does one get ride of a middle-aged pot belly? I do a lot of walking and have cut down on food, but the pot remains. What else can I do?—D. L. B."

Quite often I take a long letter and reduce it to the nub of the problem. This time I haven't done any cutting. Would that I could cut down a middle-aged pot belly as readily as I can trim down a letter. But letters reduce more easily than P. B.'s.

Anyway, I thank you for cutting your original letter to the irreducible minimum. I will try to do the same with the answer.

DR. MOLNER

It starts with this: How long will it take to get rid of it? That's the problem!

A youngster, overweight, can combine diet and exercise, and as soon as the excess weight is gone, the remaining flesh goes to the "right places."

All right, add 20 or 30 years and see what happens. Weight increases. We quit playing "red rover" and "prisoner's base" and (on skates) the rugged game of "I got it." No more skin the cat, no rassling," no more basketball, climbin' trees.

Or don't the kids do these things any more?

Anyway, we acquire a little excess poundage, a euphemism for "fat in the pot." After a few years of sittin' and eatin' and sometimes drinkin' and not exercisin', we've added the weight, acquired the habit of eating just a little more than we need, and the muscles have sagged a bit and the skin has stretched.

TO PUT IT BLUNTLY we can't get rid of the accumulated pot of 20 years with two months of diet and exercise. Let's say it takes us half as long to take it off as to put it on. If it took 20 years to put it on, we should not begrudge 10 years to take it off.

In this respect, I am not in the best position (or should I say "not in the best shape") to tell you what you should have done. I like my vittles and I have no choice but to spend a lot of hours at my desk, and I have gained some weight. I admit it: too much!

At the same time I still have the timing and the muscular tone to play a pretty fair game of golf or to bowl a good line or two. So just having good muscular co-ordination isn't enough, and for most of us just getting some sporadic exercise isn't enough.

For the middle-aged pot belly, I'd do two things. First, trim down the eating. Do it gradually but steadily. Second, don't depend on walking. Learn to do some of the things that use those muscles around the middle. Get exercise that involves bending. Lie on your back and pretend you are riding a bicycle. Stand up and bend over and touch your toes, a few times at first, and later a lot of times per day. Do deep knee bends. Do the trunk-twisting calisthenics you learned in school — and then neglected. Watch your posture — don't slump. And give it all time. The trouble didn't develop in a hurry; it will take some time to correct. But keep at it.

"Dear Dr. Molner: At our club meeting one member said a tea bag should be used only for a cup of tea because of some kind of poisoning. Could this be true?

MRS. L. C."

We mortals think of the durnedest things to worry about. No, it's not a matter of anything poisonous. The best flavor comes out with the first steeping. Prolonged second steeping will bring out extra amounts of certain chemicals (tannin and caffein) that will make the tea stronger and perhaps give it a bitter tang, but that's about all that will happen.

"Dear Dr. Molner: Can a person have a recurrence of gall bladder trouble after an operation for same six years ago?

M. S."

Yes,l it is possible. stones can form in the bile passages if the gall bladder was removed. If it was just opened and drained, occasionally it can become reinfected.

HEMORRHOIDS can be cured! If troubled with fissures, fistuals, itching and other rectal problems, write to Dr. Milner in care of The States-Item requesting a copy of my booklet, "The Real Cure for Hemorrhoids," enclosing a long, sefl-addressed, stamped evelope and 20c in coin to cover handling.

Dr. Molner welcomes all reader mail, but regrets that due to the tremendous volume received daily, he is unable to answer individual letters. Readers' quesions are incorporated in his column whenever possible.

(©, 1960, Field Enterprises, Inc.)

The kwan is a Japanese unit of weight equal to about 8¼ pounds.

HOW TO MAKE BIG MONEY

"You can make a million dollars in your spare time," says a man who did it. In Coronet Magazine, the fabulous William Nickerson discloses his amazingly simple step-by-step plan for spare time riches. Whatever your income today, don't miss, "I Made a Million Dollars In My Spare Time," in

Sept. CORONET now on sale

Are you willing to swap?

THE HERITAGE OF FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION

for

THE UNCERTAINTY OF MAKESHIFT PRIVATE SCHOOLS

sample ad

theory that all capital-gains distributions were reinvested in additional shares and that all income dividends were taken in cash. You point out that you have also reinvested your dividends—thereby increasing your investment.

The chart shows that in 1959 asset value per share of Wellington Equity Fund was up 16 per cent. For the first six months of 1960, it was up another 10 per cent.

That put it way up among the leading performers in both periods. For a "lamb" in the financial woods, you teamed up with the right "tiger" to protect you against the "bulls and bears."

* * *

Q. I am considering investing in shares of Penn Square Mutual Fund. I have been reading the prospectus on this fund. What does "open-end" mean? Also, how good is this mutual fund?

A. Suppose we answer the first question by explaining that "mutual fund" is the popular name for "open-end investment company." A mutual fund is open-end company because it stands ready to redeem its shares on any business day.

Some mutual funds do have a small redemption charge. Penn Square does not. That means if

CRISS-CROSS

RULES: Using the following 16 letters in the blank squares below how many words can you form vertically and horizontally? Use same word only once and no proper nouns or plurals please. When words contain less than 5 letters and are in same line—i. e., "TOICE" scoring is 1 pt. for word "TO" and 3 pts. for word "ICE." MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POINTS PER LINE IS FIVE. To assist you, we have inserted a few additional letters.

AA EEE
F K NNNN
TTTUY

		I		
N	E	R	V	E
		A		
I				R

Authority: Merriam-Webster dictionary

SCORING: 5-letter words..5 pts. 4-letter words..4 pts. 3-letter words..3 pts. 2-letter words..1 pt. Highest possible score is 50 pts.

HOW AUTHOR SCORED YESTERDAY

5 4 4 5 5	
THREE	5
HOEAN	4
RANGE	5
ORTEM	4
WORRY	5
TOTAL	46

© 1960, John Manning 8-17
Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

Common In Offices

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—There are at least 365 recognized medical ailments, one for each day of the year.

But in the modern United States business world there are a number of other diseases science has never named. Yet they probably cause more lost time and wasted motions—and perhaps more ulcers—than all the illnesses mentioned in a medical dictionary.

Hetre are a few of these mysterious maladies you can probably find in your own office:

One-day pneumonia — Familiar to every personnel director as a synonym for a hangover. Usually strikes on Monday. Victim's wife phones at 8:30 a. m. to say he seems near death's door. But he makes miraculous recovery during day—thanks to an old wonder drug called sleep—and shows up Tuesday morning chirping like a bluebird.

Afternoon sickness — Patient has three martinis and a parfait for lunch. Snores at desk until quitting time.

Daily Doublitis — A gnawing compulsion by employe to go to nearest pay phone to call bookie each afternoon shortly before start of first race at nearest horse track.

Sinecure Syndrome — The state of utter panic experienced by the office goof-off when he learns the firm has hired an efficiency expert.

Morning Stupor — A cerebral haze which grips approximately half of entire staff until they get 10:30 a. m. coffee break.

Aqua Bloat — Strikes worry warts who can't buckle down and make even a simple decision without at least 17 nervous round trips to the water cooler.

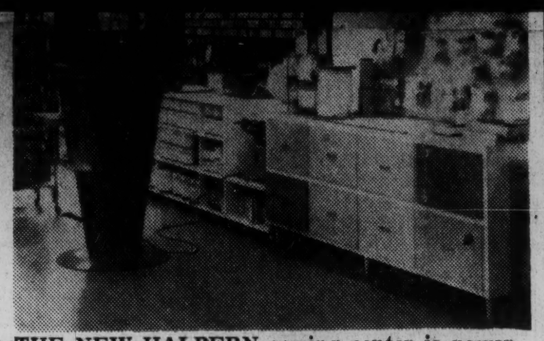
The 5:15 p. m. Myopia—This malady makes it impossible for the stenographer to discover any misspelled words in any letter she finishes just before quitting time.

Jawbone Fever — Afflicts the office gossip, a one-man rumor factory, whose mouth is an open book. He knows little, but tells all.

Payday Heartburn—This is the feeling everybody gets when he rips open his paycheck envelope and is again reminded of the vast gulf between his salary and his take-home pay.

Command Depression — The acute melancholy which creeps into the boss's voice when he tells you, for the 10th time, how much he'd like to give you more money—if the firm could only afford it.

There they are—the office diseases science has found no cure for. And it probably never will.



THE NEW HALPERN sewing center is power-packed with decorating ideas. It even includes a color department where trained employes can make wall paint any one of more than 900 colors to match or blend with draperies, rugs or other furnishings. The store includes a modern sewing room, a joint operation with Singer Sewing Machine Co., which provides complete sales and service operation.

Guy Billups Heads Industry Board

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Louisiana has a new chairman of the State Board of Commerce and Industry today, Guy C. Billups Jr., a Hammond oil executive.

The 33-year-old vice president and director of the Billups Western Petroleum Corp. was named to the post yesterday by Gov. Jimmie Davis. He had previously served on the board from 1956-60.

The board is responsible for passing on all new industry applications for 10-year exemption from state property taxes and passing on contracts involving the state's industry inducement law.

NUCLEAR CARRIER LAUNCH DATE SET

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (UPI) —The world's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the 85,350-ton Enterprise, will be launched Sept. 23, the Navy announced yesterday.

The 1100-foot Enterprise, equipped with eight nuclear reactors, will carry a complement of 215 officers and 3082 enlisted men, not counting air personnel.

Whisky Ransomed Indians' Prisoner

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Indians captured Sam Todd, uncle of Mary Todd Lincoln, at Frenchtown, Ky., during the War of 1812. They held him captive more than a year and adopted him into the tribe. He was finally ransomed for a barrel of whiskey.

Anyway, we acquire a little excess poundage, a euphemism for "fat in the pot." After a few years of sittin' and

For the middle-aged pot belly, I'd do two things. First, trim down the eating. Do it gradually but steadily. Second,

operation for same six years ago?

M. S."

Yes,i it is possible. stones

Sept. CORONET now on sale

SAVE! IT'S THE AMERICAN WAY...

Behind Every Savings Account at

JACKSON

4%

PER ANNUM—CURRENT DIVIDEND

- Large Reserves
- Experienced Personnel
- Insured Safety

Open an account today with as little as $1.00

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

INSURED

JACKSON

HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION
707 AMERICAN BANK BLDG.

9 A. M. to 5 P. M., JA 5-7095 After 5 P. M., UN 1-8734

HILTON INN

GET AWAY FROM IT ALL !

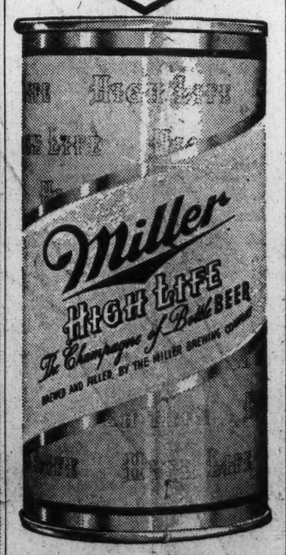
Enjoy yourself at the South's finest resort motor hotel—only 11 miles from downtown New Orleans.

Hilton Inn

Airline Highway,
Opposite Moisant Airport

Phone 21-71-3471

here's the NEWEST WAY to take home MILLER HIGH LIFE



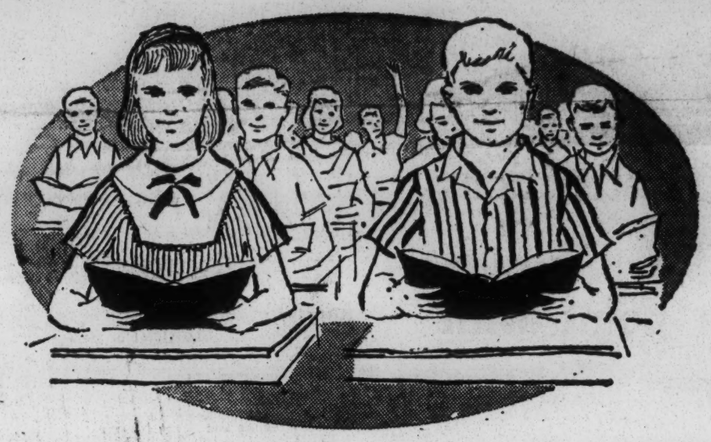
Yours to enjoy in thrifty 10 ounce cans

Miller High Life

© MILLER BREWING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

sample ad

Are you willing to swap?
THE HERITAGE OF FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION
for
THE UNCERTAINTY OF MAKESHIFT PRIVATE SCHOOLS



Many years, a great deal of public money, much individual hard work and sacrifices have gone into the building of our free public schools. We can be proud of a job well done. Until this year, when uncertainty and anxiety moved in to take the place of security, we could be sure that each and every one of our boys and girls would be assured of the finest education possible.

Now, the talk is for private schools. The Committee for Public Education is not against these institutions. We believe that there are many fine private schools who are rendering a very real service to the field of education. But these schools, like the public schools, have taken many years to build. The question is . . . can we build a private school system that will be adequate for the needs of the more than 40,000 white children now attending public schools . . . and can we do it in the three weeks that remain before September 8th?

HERE ARE THE FACTS TO CONSIDER

WHERE?

The federal courts have found unconstitutional the use of public school buildings for private schools. This means that we would have to look further afield for a place to hold classes. Since there is no time to build (even if monies were available), the likeliest prospects would be church auditoriums and basements, unused commercial property or the attics and basements of large homes. Few of these possible locations would have proper ventilation, heat and lighting.

HOW?

We have a tendency to take the tools of education for granted . . . the comfortable desks, the well-lighted blackboards, books, lab equipment and so many others. These would have to be purchased in the initial outlay of establishing private schools . . . purchased, or done without. We would sacrifice the equipment acquired over the years by the public schools — the fine gymnasiums and libraries, cafeterias and auditoriums.

WHO?

And then there is the question of qualified teachers. In Little Rock public school teachers were not available to teach in the private schools. Although it is possible that teachers could be drawn from the ranks of the public school system to teach in private schools here, they would have to be paid in line with their former salaries—and some benefits would have to be given for retirement and other. This again is something to think about.

WHY?

. . . should we continue to toy with the idea of establishing private schools when from these facts it is so very evident that they are almost certainly doomed to failure. Other communities, faced with desegregation, have tried private schools. Other communities have failed. We should; we must, profit by their example before it is too late.

THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IS AN ENTIRELY NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION — THE OFFICERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS RECEIVE NO PAY WHATSOEVER FOR THE WORK THEY ARE PERFORMING IN THE INTEREST OF PRESERVING OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

ALL WHITE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS ARE INVITED TO JOIN WITH US. MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE $1.00 PER YEAR, AND DONATIONS ARE WELCOME.

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

P. O. Box 8192, Gentilly Station, New Orleans, La.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... PHONE .....

BUSINESS .....

SCHOOL .....

OAS Leaders Eye Dominican, Cuba Problems

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Western hemisphere foreign ministers begin informal talks today seeking common ground for dealing with the problems posed by the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Eight ministers were already here for the meeting sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS). More were expected, including U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter. The meeting starts tomorrow.

Cheered by an airport crowd of 500, Foreign Minister Raul Roa of Cuba said on arrival yesterday, "We come as accusers and not as the accused."

This appeared to promise a new outburst against the United State for raising charges that international communism has become a threat to the Western hemisphere because of the growing alliance between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Roa also pledged assistance to Venezuela in its quarrel with the Dominican Republic, the first major subject to come before the two-part meeting.

A five-nation inter-American investigating committee has submitted a report accusing high officials of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo's Dominican dictatorship of a part in the assassination attempt against President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela June 24.

Foreign Minister Ignacio Luis Arcaya of Venezuela has indicated his country will press for sanctions against the Trujillo regime to isolate it from the other American republics.

After the charges against the Dominican regime, the conference will turn to the Communist threat. To the U.S. charges of Communist influence on Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba, Roa is expected to counter with repetition of Castro's frequent charges of U.S. economic aggression against his country.

—UPI photo.

WET BUT HAPPY, nine-month-old VINVENT VITAHLIANO is a picture of contentment as he puddles around beside the pool at Coney Island, N. Y.

NORWAY SHIPS RADIOS

OSLO — Norway's radio manufacturers sold a record 125,000 sets at home last year and exported about one fourth that many to other parts of Scandinavia, the United States, the Middle East, and Africa.

Castro Warns Catholics-- No Conspiring During Mass

HAVANA (UPI)—Catholics leaving Havana Cathedral yesterday were handed written warnings reminding them of Fidel Castro's definition of a "true Christian" as one who does not conspire against the revolution during Mass.

The distribution of the pro-Castro propaganda by militia members gathered outside the ancient cathedral was the only incident reported as Cuba passed its first Sunday in several weeks without anti-church violence.

A prominent Catholic lay organization meanwhile endorsed the sharp anti-Communist declaration issued by the island's top prelates last week and protested Castro's accusation that certain "fascist" priests were conspiring against him with United States' backing.

'Absolute Backing'

"We lend our most decided support and absolute backing to each and every one of the (bishops') declarations," said the national Catholic organizations in a formal statement.

As expected since early last week, President Osvaldo Dorticos decreed the seizure of the $67 million Moa Bay Mining Company, the next to last major business enterprise owned by U.S. interests in Cuba.

Revolutionary militia were expected to occupy the big property in Northern Oriente province some tife today. Owned by the Freeport Sulphur Company of New York, it had been out of operation since March because of confiscatory taxes imposed by the Castro regime.

Freeport to Act

(In New York, the Freeport Company siad it would take all possible legal action to protect its rights.)

The "intervention" climaxed a week of "popular jubilation" to celebrate the expropriation of other companies composing the one-time billion dollar U.S. business investment in Cuba.

The Nicaro mining complex, owned by the U.S. government, was the only major U.S. concern remaining.

BURGLARS STEAL FORTUNE IN COINS

CHICAGO (AP) — Burglars chopped a hole in the brick wall of a vault in the basement of a coin collector's home yesterday and stole rare coins and gold pieces he valued at between $50,000 and $75,000.

Julius Tobias, 60, told police the burglars left behind other coins he valued at $100,000, probably because they were too heavy to carry. Tobias, a tavern owner, told police he has been collecting rare coins for more than 30 years. He said the coins are not insured.

Firemen Rescue Scouter in Tree

LORTON, Va. (AP) — Bruce Flincham, a Boy Scout counselor, climbed a 30-foot tree to knock loose a broken limb. It looked as if it would be tough getting back to the ground.

Fellow counselors called the Lorton rescue squad. Two engines and a dozen firemen responded. They lowered Flincham in a rope sling.

The Committee for Public Education urges you to

ACT NOW

TO PRESERVE PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW ORLEANS

CANAL STREET TU 6611 **HOLMES** COMMUNITY BARGAIN DAYS SALE LAKESIDE Veterans at Causeway

sale... lingerie and sleepwear

tremendous savings for the fair lady

the very sight of these cozy sleepers will make you want to jump into bed and drift off to the land of nod! Or the intriguing undercover story—a delightful way to begin a beautiful day.

2.88 each

A—Famous make misty nylon tricot waltz length gown. 32-38. Assorted colors. Usually 3.95. **2.88**

First Floor

B—Short sleeve tailored cotton broadcloth PJ's. 32-38. Assorted prints. Usually 3.98. **2.88**

First and Second Floor

C—Embroidered and laced dacron/nylon/cotton slip. White. 32-40. Usually 4.00. **2.88**

D—Hem and side slit slip, front panel. Dacron/nylon/cotton blend with embroidery. White. 32-40. Usually 4.00. **2.88**

E—Nylon tricot slip, double sheer trim. Navy. 32-40. Usually 4.95. **2.88**

F—Rose applique nylon tricot petticoat. White, Pink, Blue. S, M, L. Usually 4.00 **2.88**

G—Nylon tricot brief, light elastic legs. White. 5-7. Also in acetate. White, Pink, Blue, Black, Red. **2 for 1.00**

ted a report accusing high officials of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo's Dominican dictatorship of a part in the assassination attempt against President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela June 24.

Foreign Minister Ignacio Luis Arcaya of Venezuela has indicated his country will press for sanctions against the Trujillo regime

NORWAY SHIPS RADIOS

OSLO — Norway's radio manufacturers sold a record 125,000 sets at home last year and exported about one fourth that many to other parts of Scandinavia, the United States, the Middle East, and Africa.

confiscatory taxes imposed by the Castro regime.

Freeport to Act

(In New York, the Freeport Company siad it would take all possible legal action to protect its rights.)

The "intervention" climaxed a week of "popular jubilation" to celebrate the expropriation of other companies composing the one-

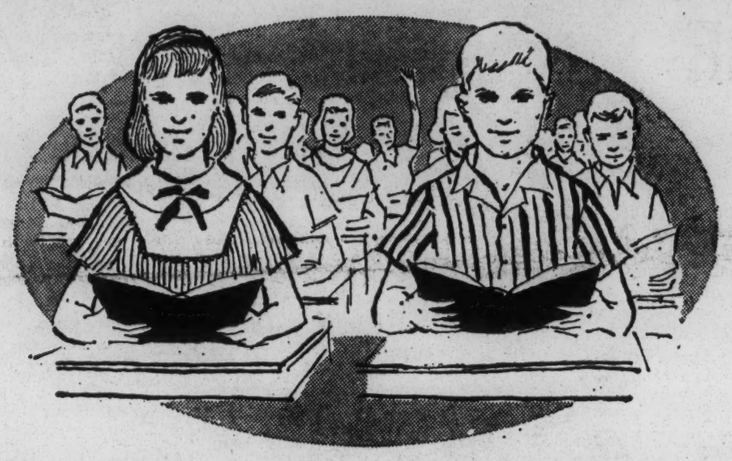
LORTON, Va. (AP) — Flincham, a Boy Scout counselor, climbed a 30-foot tree to knock loose a broken limb. It looked as if it would be tough getting back to the ground.

Fellow counselors called the Lorton rescue squad. Two engines and a dozen firemen responded. They lowered Flincham in a rope sling.

The Committee for Public Education urges you to

ACT NOW

TO PRESERVE PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW ORLEANS



What is the Committee for Public Education?

The Committee for Public Education is a locally organized, non-profit group of public school parents, dedicated solely to the cause of concerted effort in behalf of our public schools. The Committee was formed by public spirited individuals who realize that New Orleans needs its public schools, and are willing to take action to insure their preservation.

What are its aims?

First of all to formulate a program of enlightened action. This project is already well underway. Support is coming from all quarters and workers are undertaking the enormous task of spreading the true facts of the school controversy to the people most vitally concerned, the parents and teachers of the New Orleans area. Secondly, to make the Committee's views known to public officials; and, thirdly, to provide informed, reasonable leadership in this period of community stress.

Who heads the Committee?

If there were room to print all of the names, you would see listed many of your friends and neighbors—responsible citizens interested in the welfare of our children to the extent that they are actively working on and for the Committee. You would also see outstanding business and professional men, civic and social leaders, educators. Here are just a few of their names.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DR. R. C. LANCASTER, President; MRS C. W. COFFEE (KATHRYN R. COFFEE), Vice-President; REV. RALPH BRIDGES, Treasurer; MRS. WINSTON W. WALKER (ANN B. WALKER), Recording Secretary; MR. V. H. BOETTCHER, JR., Corresponding Secretary; DR. GORDON FREY, Sergeant at Arms.

Board Members: MRS. R. C. LANCASTER (SARAH S. LANCASTER), MR. CHARLES RICHARDS, MR. PHIL PHISTRY, DR. CLARENCE SCHEPS, MR. SAM ROSENBERG, M. JOHN SPARKMAN, MR. R. C. SMITH, DR. WILLIAM SMITHER, MR. LEONARD GLADE.

PEOPLE ARE ASKING

Will the schools close?

The answer is "yes" unless the School Board complies with federal court order to desegregate at the first grade level. In spite of promises from Governor Jimmie Davis to keep the schools open and operate them through state control on a segregated basis, they will close. Federal courts have found UNCONSTITUTIONAL: the use of public money for private schools, the operation of private schools with publicly-paid teachers, the leasing or selling of public school buildings for the operation of private schools.

If the schools close, will I be able to enter my child in one of New Orleans private schools?

Here are the facts. Last year, the white nonsectarian schools of New Orleans had a combined enrollment of 2372 children. If the public schools close, there will be over 40,000 white children looking for a classroom. It is impossible to think that these few schools would be able to expand overnight to absorb 18 new pupils for every one presently enrolled. Parochial schools are equally overcrowded.

What is the average tuition of private schools should I be lucky enough to enter my child?

Get ready for a shock. Private schools charge for the services they render, and rightly so, for operating a private school is a costly operation. Tuitions in New Orleans run approximately $400 to $650 a year . . . sometimes more. Then there are additional costs for transportation, lunches, books and incidentals. Those of us whose children have always attended public schools are in the position of "realizing our blessings" when it comes to the cost of education.

What can I do to preserve our present public school system?

1. Form groups in your community to discuss the issues and bring the true facts to light. Others among your neighbors may not be well informed on the actual facts of the matter. Ask your friends to carry the word to their friends as quickly as possible.

2. Be open in your views. Indicate your interest to all concerned. Speak up when asked to express an opinion.

3. A Speakers Bureau has been formed to present the facts to the people of New Orleans. If you belong to a club or a community group, no matter what its size, one of these speakers will be happy to come free-of-charge or obligation of any kind to make an address concerning the school controversy and to answer questions. Call EXpress 5201 a time and date.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL WHO READS THIS AD CAN ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THIS IMPORTANT JOB. EVERYBODY IS NEEDED, AND THERE IS NO TIME TO BE LOST.
ALL WHITE PARENTS AND CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS WHO SUBSCRIBE TO THESE AIMS ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION BY USING THE COUPON OPPOSITE. MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE $1.00 PER YEAR, AND DONATIONS ARE WELCOME.

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

P. O. Box 8192, Gentilly Station, New Orleans, La.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... PHONE .....

BUSINESS .....

SCHOOL .....

colors. Usually 3.95.

First Floor

B—Short sleeve tailored cotton broadcloth PJ's. 32-38. Assorted prints. Usually 3.98. **2.88**

First and Second Floor

C—Embroidered and laced dacron/nylon/cotton slip. White. 32-40. Usually 4.00. **2.88**

D—Hem and side slit slip, front panel. Dacron/nylon/cotton blend with embroidery. White. 32-40. Usually 4.00. **2.88**

E—Nylon tricot slip, double sheer trim. Navy. 32-40. Usually 4.95. **2.88**

F—Rose applique nylon tricot petticoat. White, Pink, Blue. S, M, L. Usually 4.00 **2.88**

G—Nylon tricot brief, light elastic legs. White. 5-7. Also in acetate. White, Pink, Blue, Black, Red. **2 for 1.00**

Nightwear, Canal St., First Floor. Lingerie, Canal St., First Floor; Lakeside, First Floor

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Tuesday, September 3, 1963

Research Ser.

ACT NOW

PRESERVE PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW ORLEANS

WE NO LONGER HAVE A CHOICE BETWEEN INTEGRATION AND SEGREGATION

The issue now is

EDUCATION or ILLITERACY

together with all of the civic and economic disasters it brings.

Throughout New Orleans, parents of public school children are expressing their concern for the future of our schools. Many are wondering, "How can we register our interest? How can we enlist in the fight to preserve our schools?"

HERE IS THE ANSWER

JOIN WITH OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOL PARENTS IN A UNITED EFFORT TO:

- **LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ISSUES**
- **STUDY THE LEGAL AVENUES OPEN TO US**
- **REVIEW THE DEVELOPMENT IN OTHER CITIES UNDER SIMILAR FEDERAL DIRECTIVES**

The COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION is a locally organized, non-profit group of public school parents, dedicated solely to the cause of concerted action in behalf of our public schools. Good citizens united in a good cause can achieve remarkable success.

TOGETHER, WE CAN:

- **FORMULATE A PROGRAM OF ENLIGHTENED ACTION**
- **MAKE OUR VIEWS KNOWN TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS**
- **PROVIDE INFORMED, REASONABLE LEADERSHIP IN THIS PERIOD OF COMMUNITY STRESS**

To the parents of New Orleans, the COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION addresses this urgent invitation to join with us NOW. We know that New Orleans needs its public schools. We must insure their preservation!

All white citizens of New Orleans who subscribe to the aforementioned purposes and objectives are invited and urged to use the coupon below at once. Membership in the COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION is $1.00 per year, and donations will be gratefully accepted to carry on this important work.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

P. O. Box 8192, Gentilly Station, New Orleans, La.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... PHONE .....

BUSINESS ..... SCHOOL .....

...s
public
...der, the
yesterday to
...e state to be de-
... order, Gov. Wal-
...ate police around the
chief executive said the
... to prevent violence. How-
... meeting of the county school
... A. Pruitt, superintendent of the
...gee school, said the "board determined
...eir primary duty is to operate the schools"
and that all schools "are open as originally
scheduled.

[Racial, financial, and religious problems face school administrators in every section of the nation as they open classrooms. See story on page 26.]

Whatever happens, the outcome should figure prominently in headlines that lately have been dominated by other racial news. Outside the South, attention of both Negroes and whites has switched this summer to a national surge of Negro demonstrations for jobs and other integration goals, climaxed by last week's mass "march on Washington." But almost unnoticed in this furore, Southern school desegregation has been scheduled to make its biggest gains today — peacefully or violently — since the landmark Supreme Court decision outlawing "separate but equal" education breathed new life into the whole Negro civil rights movement nine years ago.

Old and New Integration

Several Southern school districts that began integration earlier are speeding it markedly this term. In New Orleans, where angry whites boycotted newly integrated schools four years ago, some 400 Negroes will enroll in classes with whites today, up sharply from 107 in the 1962-63 term. In Atlanta, around 120 Negroes will report to integrated high classes, against 44 last year and only nine three years ago. Nashville will count some 700 Negroes in biracial schools, compared with 476 last year.

A big batch of other Southern schools will begin desegregation today, following in the footsteps of Celina, Tenn., whose small school opened on Aug. 5 so that its students will be out in time to help harvest strawberry crops next spring. The Southern Education Reporting Service says some 120 districts in the 17 Southern and border states will admit at least a few Negroes to formerly white schools for the first time this term. That's almost triple the 46 districts that desegregated last year, and the biggest number to begin integration in any one year since 1956, when border states were rushing to comply early with the Supreme Court's ruling.

Altogether, the Southern Education Reporting Service figures some 1,100 Southern and border school districts will conduct some mixed classes this term. That's more than a third of the 3,063 districts that have both white and Negro students.

Among states, only Mississippi will still open public schools on a totally segregated basis. In Charleston, 11 Negroes will enter formerly all-white schools, a beginning for classroom integration in South Carolina, previously a holdout state.

And the South this fall no longer will contain Negro children deprived of a formal education because whites closed public schools to block integration. Even in Prince Edward County, Va., where "public" schools have been closed for four years, a board of trustees will open three "private but free" schools that Negroes can enter.

Fast as the integration pace seems to many

Please Turn to Page 16, Column 3

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Monday, December 1, 1958 Page 4

Emory Professors Plead for Schools

"Although private schools contribute greatly to education for democracy, both history and contemporary experience clearly indicate that the major portion of the educational load can be adequately borne only by the public school system."

This quote is from a statement by 250 full-time faculty members of a private school, Emory University, published yesterday. In a sense this appeal is fully as significant as that of 312 Atlanta ministers a week ago. It expresses again the growing concern of all citizens about the prospect of closed schools.

The document was signed by approximately 95 per cent of members of the faculties of the graduate school and of the college of arts and sciences at Emory, minus about 20 individuals absent from the campus on other duties. Acting on their own initiative from a realization of the consequences which would result from closing the schools, they appeal to Georgians to save, strengthen, and improve them.

As we have said here a number of times the state of Georgia may take the route of closed schools. If we so choose, however, the people of the state should be informed fully of the price they must pay. This the Emory professors point out in unmistakable terms:

"Every citizen should realize that even a partial interruption during one year of schooling will result in a decrease during the following years of the services of trained specialists such as physicians, dentists, nurses, county agricultural agents, engineers, lawyers, librarians, clergymen and teachers. If such an interruption continues even for a few years, the services of an entire generation in such professions and skills will be lost; and this will amount to nothing less that willful discrimination by the people of this region against themselves and their own children."

They warn us, too, of the economic consequences in pointing out that "many industries will not find it possible to remain in any section where there are no stable public educational facilities" and that "new business and industries will be reluctant to come to such a section."

They point out also that, in our challenge from the Russians, to close the public schools in any city, county, state or region of America is to play directly into the hands of communism.

The big issue, then, is not to close the schools but to find a way to preserve public education. If an outside agency can succeed in forcing us to commit partial suicide, the damage to the state will be permanent.

All thoughtful citizens can but be grateful to the Emory professors for speaking out. As educators these men know full well that all Georgia will suffer greatly if the schools are closed. The biggest challenge still is finding a way to prevent it.

We the undersigned

. . . who are full-time members of the faculties of Emory University, are opposed to the closing of the public schools in any section of the United States. We wish to point out the irreparable damage that will result from the closing of public schools, not only to the people of any particular community, but also to the state and nation at large.

Every citizen should realize that even a partial interruption during one year of schooling will result in a decrease during the following years of the services of trained specialists such as physicians, dentists, nurses, county agricultural agents, engineers, scientists, lawyers, librarians, clergymen and teachers. If such an interruption continues for even a few years, the services of an entire generation in such professions and skills will be lost; and this will amount to nothing less than wilfull discrimination by the people of this region against themselves and their own children.

WE AS CITIZENS should also realize that many industries will not find it possible to remain in any section where there are no stable public educational facilities for children of employees and no adequate supply of high school and college graduates for these industries. Furthermore, new businesses and industries will be reluctant to come to such a section. This is bound to have an unfavorable effect on the economic welfare of the state and all its citizens.

Those of us who are educators are seriously concerned with the consequences of Russia's systematic attempt to overtake us educationally, an attempt that has been alarmingly successful, as recent events have indicated. We cannot afford the folly of a weakened educational system, and we can even less afford no education at all. To close the public schools in any city, county, state, or region of America at this critical stage of world history is to play directly into the hands of communism.

EVEN APART from such considerations, an interruption in public school education would detract disastrously from its role in providing our children with a comprehension of the natural world around them, in appreciation of the heritage of civilized men and an understanding of the society in which they must live.

Although private schools contribute greatly to education for democracy, both history and contemporary experience clearly indicate that the major portion of the educational load can be adequately borne only by the public school system. We therefore earnestly appeal to our fellow citizens not to allow the closing of our schools, but to save them, strengthen them and improve them.

The Executive Committee of the United Churchwomen of Georgia have reprinted this thoughtful statement by responsible educators for the consideration of all who share a concern for the future because of the moral and practical crisis faced by our state regarding public schools.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 91 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1958

Hope Inc. Chartered To Fight School Close

An organization has been chartered in Atlanta with the stated purpose of giving information to persons interested in keeping public education from being destroyed by closing the schools.

The charter was issued to HOPE, Inc. The letters stand for "Help Our Public Education."

The chartering group gave as its purpose "to give factual information to those citizens of Georgia who want to keep our public education from being destroyed by the closing of our schools; to give direction, information and program of action to those groups and individuals throughout the state who feel, as we do, that the closing of our schools would be a tragedy almost too terrible to contemplate."

The group said present state laws concerning schools are unworkable and that similar laws have been declared unconstitutional in other states.

"Our governor-elect is quarantined by these laws and cannot do anything except close our public schools in the event of a federal decree ordering integration in any public school system of Georgia," the statement added. The group said injunctions following one such action would soon close all public schools in the state.

NAMED IN CHARTER

The incorporators named in the charter are Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Kendall Weisiger, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth III, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Breden Jr., Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones Jr., Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, Mrs. John I. Dickinson, Lanier Randall Jr., Mrs. Brittian Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty Jr. and Mrs. Hamilton Lokey.

The incorporators said a nominating committee will be appointed and will be presented at a general meeting for approval.

Boyte
HOPE, Inc. Rally
March 4, 1959

HOPE'S OBJECTIVES

HOPE's objective is to maintain public education. Our system of schools for all children is one of the great accomplishments of American democracy.

HOPE recognizes that preservation of public education means compliance with the United States Constitution, and the laws of the nation in which we live. Virginia and Arkansas have demonstrated the fruits of massive resistance. Let Georgia meet the challenge of the times in the American tradition of reasonable discussion of issues which face us.

The course of progress and reason is compliance with the law of the land. Those who shout that the Supreme Court has overstepped its power are deluding the people and doing a great disservice to the South. Our United States Constitution gives the Supreme Court the power to interpret the law. Our own Georgia Constitution itself states that the Constitution of the United States and the laws in pursuance thereof - these are the supreme law. (P. 69).

Fortunately for us, the Supreme Court recognized that so far reaching a decision would call for widespread adjustment in many local situations, and could not come about overnight. So long as the State laws are not in violation to the Federal law and as long as a School district acts in good faith, both time and leeway are permitted.

Private schools are not the answer for total and competent education of our young people.

HOPE believes that there is no problem connected with our school system which cannot be solved by a spirit of good will and reasonableness. This problem has been magnified and distorted by shouting and hysteria. The die-hards, who pretend to have all the answers, have only one answer: NO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HOPE is trying to arouse public opinion before the shcools shut down. I want to make HOPE's objectives completely clear:

First, HOPE wants to awaken the citizens of all 159 counties in Georgia to the imminent danger to all schools in our state. Through a vast program of public information, we want to make Georgians everywhere realize that this is not just a crisis here in Atlanta, where a suit is pending and where the decision is expected.

Second, HOPE believes Georgians need and want an organization through which they can make their voices heard in this crusade to save our schools.

Third, HOPE plans to pursue an action program designed to save the schools. For example, if a public school anywhere in the State is closed because it has been ordered to desegregate, HOPE will lend support and encouragement to action designed to reopen that closed school. In Norfolk, Va., rather than close all the schools in the state, Gov. Almand reopened the Norfolk schools after the court order came down.

We believe that HOPE offers a realistic and truly American way out of this crisis. We hope that you will join in this historic battle, the most significant in the South of the 20th century. If Georgians show common sense and courage and wisdom, we can set an example for other southern states to follow, and an example for the entire free world. That is why we ask you to stand up and be counted. That is why we ask you tonight to help spread HOPE through Georgia!

Georgia HOPE Meeting

On May 6, 1959, Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley entertained a group of state HOPE workers at lunch at the Druid Hills Golf Club.

In addition to Mrs. Pauley, the following persons attended:

Mrs. Frank Strozier - Savannah
Mrs. Beverly Downing - Athens
Mrs. John B. Benson - Athens
Mrs. Herbert Otto - Athens
Rev. James Hooten - Gainsville
Rev. Richard Bates - Gainsville
Mr. John Franklin- Marietta
Mr. W. C. Henson - Cartersville
Mrs. Thomas Breeden - Atlanta
Mrs. Hamilton Lokey - Atlanta
Mrs. J. C. Harris - Atlanta
Mr. Gene Jones - Atlanta
Mrs. Ross Greene - Atlanta

Mrs. Pauley asked for progress reports.

Mrs. Downing reported that about 25 persons have formed "HOPE Athens." A much larger group is interested in the school crises about which they are holding open meetings, to gain information.

The three Athens ladies expressed the belief that eventually most of the larger group would support HOPE. Mrs. Downing said that they want to support HOPE financially as soon as possible.

Mr. Hooten stated that HOPE Gainsville meets approximately once a month. He is chairman and has a program committee and a secretarial committee. James Mackey spoke at one of their recent meetings. He suggested that

1) HOPE Executive Committee provide chapters with suggested programs of action.
2) HOPE move toward a broader base of improving public education (i.e. do research on teachers' salaries, facilities; seek information through "Better Schools"- N.Y.C. - Dr. Conant's study, etc.)

Mr. Henson reported that Cartersville groups have had speakers on the school crisis, but so far, they have formed no HOPE Chapter. He made the following general suggestions:

1) Educators ought to be encouraged to come out for public education
2) Civic Clubs throughout Georgia should be talked to. Now would be a good time to write them, to get on a program within the next 6 months.
3) Sponsor meetings of the District Govenors of Kiwanis, Lions, Civitans, Rotary, etc. and secure their active help in educating the people of Georgia on the current crisis.

Mr. Franklin gave a brief resume of the way HOPE Marietta was organized. It began with a discussion group in a home, at which time another meeting was planned, with each person agreeing to bring a friend. A chairman was elected. The third meeting drew 150 people. The fourth meeting was an organizational one. A large rally was held, at which Jake Ward spoke.

Mrs. Greene was asked to give some pointers on planning a rally. She named the following key committees: attendance, publicity, arrangements, program. Telephoning is very important: ten people call ten others and so on. The phone calls should be followed by a card.

Gene Jones offered to give help to HOPE Chapters in setting up financial procedures. He asked that chapters give as much money as possible to help defray the large cost of publications, etc.

Mrs. Pauley asked if Chapters would approve of an "Activity Report" form, to be sent to her periodically. Such a procedure would fulfil a dual purpose:

1) Keep State Committee informed
2) Enable State Committee to channel good practices, programs to all Chapters.

It was suggested that we stress state-wide organization, and refer Georgia HOPE, instead of by towns.

Betty M. Harris, acting Secretary

HOPE INTER-CHAPTER NEWS SEPTEMBER 17, 1959

GOOD NEWS FROM ROME
Chairman of the Board of Education, Dr. Robert Norton, publicly endorsed HOPE. He said that he understood that HOPE was influencing public opinion to keep the schools open. "If that is true, then I'm in favor of it. I think it's time somebody tried to generate public opinion in this direction.", he said at a P.T.A. sponsored meeting.

"WE THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING THE OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN GEORGIA"
These are the words on the HOPE petition. Seems Dr. Norton understood correctly. We hope petitions were available at the Rome P.T.A. meeting. Won't you see that one is readily available at any such meetings that you sponsor or attend? We are enclosing a few copies with this Newsheet. HOPE wants to have jillions of John Doe signatures, with which to impress our legislators, come January! - But, please get them to the HOPE office by December 15. This due date has been moved up from December 1, to allow for the second week in December to be designated as "sign a petition and save our schools week", in Atlanta. Would you like to make this a state-wide week? Let us hear from you.
Signatures from every part of Georgia will speak volumes more to our General Assembly, than will Atlanta signatures only.
This is one big state-wide project that needs all of us working together on it to make a really impressive showing. Every signature will mean a vote for public schools, in compliance with the law, --- and conversely, a vote against closing every school in Georgia, which is the only other choice!

HERE'S A QUOTABLE QUOTE
for you unfortunate folk who don't "see" Ralph McGill regularly: "The most tragic aspect of the blind, massive defiance in the hard-core states is not defiance itself. It is the inability of the South to reduce the school problem of its steadily declining Negro population to rational terms. Leadership, which from the beginning has deceived the people as to the alternatives, consistently has substituted myth for fact, emotion for reason.

"Going to school has been made into the image of an intimate social gathering, rather than a place where children go separately to be taught. The myth of forced social mixing has become a fixed one, as if attending classes was similar to attending a dance. The myth of a school being overwhelmed by mass numbers of Negroes is fostered despite the fact controlling pupil placement laws have been declared constitutional."
Therefore, it would seem that legal desegregation would bring only a few qualified Negroes into white schools.

ANOTHER WORD TO REASSURE ANXIOUS PARENTS
comes from the Atlanta Constitution also, special to that paper from Joe Hatcher of the Nashville Tennessean: "The trend in Nashville of fewer Negro enrollees was seen as probably typical in the token integration areas - the Negro students preferring to stay in their own schools, and gradually transferring out of the white schools all the way to the top ....
"An estimated 325 Negro students were eligible to enroll in predominately white schools --- The 36 Negro students (who did enroll) represented the lowest percentage yet ***
"The largest number of Negroes in any one white school was eight in an area where both races live near the school. But there were 11 Negroes in this school last year. A number of those enrolled last year failed to enter this term, presumably returning to the Negro School."

Omar Carmichael, School Superintendent of Louisville, Ky., on a recent visit to Atlanta told what happened in Lexington, Ky. where Negro parents were permitted to send their children to any school of their choice. Out of a total of 29,000 Negro children in the Lexington school system, 29 only were entered into formerly all-white schools.

HAVE YOU TOLD YOUR BOARD OF EDUCATION THAT YOU WANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS?
Betty Vinson, President of the Georgia League of Women Voters says, in the August Voter - "Do you know that some of your elected representatives and leaders are saying that they WILL CHOOSE TO CLOSE ALL THE SCHOOLS ... when the issue is finally drawn ... WHY? Because they believe that you, the people, have given the legislature and the Governor a mandate to close the schools rather than permit desegregation anywhere."

DO LET US HEAR YOUR NEWS!

The "Good News from Rome" delighted us all!

Edited by
Emily Binkley

State Organization - 1959-60-61

HOPE is organized for action - Let's act!
"Help Our Public Education"

HOPE Projects

Telephone	1.	Build a telephone tree. Ask ten people to get ten people to get ten people who want to maintain public schools. Add these names to your mailing list. This means more people will do more talking about public schools.
Meet	2.	Hold small meetings, morning coffees, coke parties, luncheons, to discuss HOPE. Informal groups in the back yard while the mothers oversee small children's play. This can also be a "Dollar for HOPE" meeting and be fund raising as well as a time for discussion of the school problem.
	3.	Have a big meeting or rally. This carefully planned with much publicity, newspaper, T.V., radio, telephoning etc. This gets the information to a large group since your publicity reaches many more than the meeting.
Petitions	4.	Set yourself a goal and work for signatures on the petitions. 100,000 signatures from all over Georgia can influence the General Assembly next January. Also, as people are asked to sign, more people think and talk about public schools.
Observers	5.	Have regular observers at your school board meetings. Try to learn more of the problems and help the board to consider planning ahead. Perhaps this will mean a Louisville rather than a Little Rock in your town.
Mailing	6.	Publish a bulletin or newsletter. Mail to many people in your area. The state wide committee should help furnish news.
	7.	Have a project in nearby rural areas where county mail boxes can be surfeited with HOPE literature. Many people read when they will not attend a meeting.
Literature	8.	Put HOPE materials everywhere: Doctor's offices, Church meetings, Civic Club meetings. Educate!
Speakers	9.	Form a speakers bureau. Don't wait for invitations, ask to be heard. Prepare well and the heckler will only add to the interest.
Organize	10.	Organize a HOPE committee of at least five people in your neighboring counties. The voices of one or two in a community added to the multitude throughout the state will make a difference.

USE YOUR IMAGINATION! You know the best projects for your town.

SOME DAY IN THE FUTURE, GEORGIA WILL HAVE ONE OF THE BEST
PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN THE U. S. A.

It depends on you

July 13, 1959

HOPE is organized for action - Let's act!
"Help Our Public Education"

HOPE Projects

Telephone	1.	Build a telephone tree. Ask ten people to get ten people to get ten people who want to maintain public schools. Add these names to your mailing list. This means more people will do more talking about public schools.
Meet	2.	Hold small meetings, morning coffees, coke parties, luncheons, to discuss HOPE. Informal groups in the back yard while the mothers oversee small children's play. This can also be a "Dollar for HOPE" meeting and be fund raising as well as a time for discussion of the school problem.
	3.	Have a big meeting or rally. This carefully planned with much publicity, newspaper, T.V., radio, telephoning etc. This gets the information to a large group since your publicity reaches many more than the meeting.
Petitions	4.	Set yourself a goal and work for signatures on the petitions. 100,000 signatures from all over Georgia can influence the General Assembly next January. Also, as people are asked to sign, more people think and talk about public schools.
Observers	5.	Have regular observers at your school board meetings. Try to learn more of the problems and help the board to consider planning ahead. Perhaps this will mean a Louisville rather than a Little Rock in your town.
Mailing	6.	Publish a bulletin or newsletter. Mail to many people in your area. The state wide committee should help furnish news.
	7.	Have a project in nearby rural areas where county mail boxes can be surfeited with HOPE literature. Many people read when they will not attend a meeting.
Literature	8.	Put HOPE materials everywhere: Doctor's offices, Church meetings, Civic Club meetings. Educate!
Speakers	9.	Form a speakers bureau. Don't wait for invitations, ask to be heard. Prepare well and the heckler will only add to the interest.
Organize	10.	Organize a HOPE committee of at least five people in your neighboring counties. The voices of one or two in a community added to the multitude throughout the state will make a difference.

USE YOUR IMAGINATION! You know the best projects for your town.

SOME DAY IN THE FUTURE, GEORGIA WILL HAVE ONE OF THE BEST PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN THE U. S. A.

It depends on you

July 13, 1959

Aids in Organizing and Maintaining HOPE Chapters

Organization Tips

You can start "small" and grow.
Work toward having as broad a base as possible, which will touch many segments of community life.
Elect necessary officers, but steer clear of too much formal organization (Most chapters have a chairman, secretary, treasurer; appoint committees as needed; elect delegate to represent chapter, along with chairman, on State Board of Directors)
Decide on a plan of action
Meet regularly

Program Tips

1) Get as many people as possible to let their legislators and the Governor know how they feel about wanting the schools kept open.
2) Sponser "block meetings" to discuss the crisis. Distribute HOPE materials. Seek the help of organizations who are in sympathy, such as the League of Women Voters, United Church Women, B'nai B'rith.
3) Have at least one money-raising activity for HOPE during the summer such as a "benefit", entertainment, sales (bake, etc.), canvas, silver tea.
4) Get as many petitions filled in as possible, and as many car owners to use stickers as will.
5) Encourage every supporter to talk or correspond with all Georgia "Kith and Kin". This network of "cousins" should reach every nook and cranny!
6) Publicize all HOPE activities through every possible medium. Appoint a Newsletter correspondent to send news in to the State office by the 15th of each month.
7) Have at least one community wide meeting during summer to build interest in HOPE generally.

Finance Tips

Order materials from office on a cost basis. (Most items cost .05 each)
Urge supporters to pledge a certain amount monthly to help defray expenses of Georgia HOPE, Inc.
Call on Gene Jones, Finance chairman, for help in setting up chapter financial procedures.

Aids in Organizing and Maintaining HOPE Chapters

Organization Tips

You can start "small" and grow.
Work toward having as broad a base as possible, which will touch many segments of community life.
Elect necessary officers, but steer clear of too much formal organization (Most chapters have a chairman, secretary, treasurer; appoint committees as needed; elect delegate to represent chapter, along with chairman, on State Board of Directors)
Decide on a plan of action
Meet regularly

Program Tips

1) Get as many people as possible to let their legislators and the Governor know how they feel about wanting the schools kept open.
2) Sponser "block meetings" to discuss the crisis. Distribute HOPE materials. Seek the help of organizations who are in sympathy, such as the League of Women Voters, United Church Women, B'nai B'rith.
3) Have at least one money-raising activity for HOPE during the summer such as a "benefit", entertainment, sales (bake, etc.), canvas, silver tea.
4) Get as many petitions filled in as possible, and as many car owners to use stickers as will.
5) Encourage every supporter to talk or correspond with all Georgia "Kith and Kin". This network of "cousins" should reach every nook and cranny!
6) Publicize all HOPE activities through every possible medium. Appoint a Newsletter correspondent to send news in to the State office by the 15th of each month.
7) Have at least one community wide meeting during summer to build interest in HOPE generally.

Finance Tips

Order materials from office on a cost basis. (Most items cost .05 each)
Urge supporters to pledge a certain amount monthly to help defray expenses of Georgia HOPE, Inc.
Call on Gene Jones, Finance chairman, for help in setting up chapter financial procedures.

Aids in Organizing and Maintaining HOPE Chapters

Organization Tips

You can start "small" and grow.
Work toward having as broad a base as possible, which will touch many segments of community life.
Elect necessary officers, but steer clear of too much formal organization (Most chapters have a chairman, secretary, treasurer; appoint committees as needed; elect delegate to represent chapter, along with chairman, on State Board of Directors)
Decide on a plan of action
Meet regularly

Program Tips

1) Get as many people as possible to let their legislators and the Governor know how they feel about wanting the schools kept open.
2) Sponser "block meetings" to discuss the crisis. Distribute HOPE materials. Seek the help of organizations who are in sympathy, such as the League of Women Voters, United Church Women, B'nai B'rith.
3) Have at least one money-raising activity for HOPE during the summer such as a "benefit", entertainment, sales (bake, etc.), canvas, silver tea.
4) Get as many petitions filled in as possible, and as many car owners to use stickers as will.
5) Encourage every supporter to talk or correspond with all Georgia "Kith and Kin". This network of "cousins" should reach every nook and cranny!
6) Publicize all HOPE activities through every possible medium. Appoint a Newsletter correspondent to send news in to the State office by the 15th of each month.
7) Have at least one community wide meeting during summer to build interest in HOPE generally.

Finance Tips

Order materials from office on a cost basis. (Most items cost .05 each)
Urge supporters to pledge a certain amount monthly to help defray expenses of Georgia HOPE, Inc.
Call on Gene Jones, Finance chairman, for help in setting up chapter financial procedures.

TIPS ON ORGANIZATION

You know: There are probably people in every town who think as you think. There are going to be some difficulties in every place. Just what you never know. But they aren't as difficult to cope with when you realize they will exist!

Get all the help you can before you actually go - Ask for names from everybody you meet, librarian, minister, church women, club women, professional men, Scouts, college alumni, etc.

Mail material ahead. No letter is needed, just the blue card and the brochure.

Work to get the community to call the first meeting - not you. Make it sound simple. Just get in a friend and let's talk a little.

Don't push - but encourage. Tell Mrs. Jones that Mrs. Smith is interested. I don't think the ministers would have ever taken the initiative in Rome if we had not been able to give them the names of several people who would support but would not lead the movement. Supporters are easier to find than the leader. All you really need is the leader.

Don't delay too long before you actually get to the place chosen. You will never have things planned and set up the way you want them, but go ahead. Then if a town seems sticky, move on to another and wait a little for another contact in town No. 1.

In fact, I think get mailing out in several places at one time, and try for contacts in several places. Some will break where you least expect it.

The more you can know about the local situation the better --- but again in an issue like this you can't really know.

Try to get more than just one clique but don't stop the movement because you don't have a hugh cross section. If you end up with a committee of five in any of your surrounding counties, I think it would be great. The committee could have certain projects different from a big group. But they could be ready to receive materials, pass them along to some others and speak to their legislators at the right time.

I see a few HOPE chapters and many HOPE committees over the state. But who knows, it may not work this way! I think more people are waking up every day.

This isn't much help --- I'm sure --- this is an individual job. One person find and sell another person. But mainly we can start talk!

Good Luck!

GEORGIA COUNTIES IN 10 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1 - Bryan
Bulloch
Burch
Candler
Chatham
Effingham
Emanuel
Evans
Jenkins
Liberty
Long
McIntosh
Montgomery
Screven
Tattnall
Toombs
Truetlen
Wheeler

2 - Baker
Brooks
Calhoun
Colquitt
Decatur
Dougherty
Early
Grady
Miller
Mitchell
Seminole
Thomas
Tift
Worth

3 - 3 Ben Hill
Chatahoochee
Clay
Crisp
Dodge
Dooley
Harris
Houston
Lee
Macon
Marion
Muscogee
Peach
Pulaski
Quitman
Randolph
Schley
Stewart
Sumter
Taylor
Terrell
Turner
Webster
Wilcox

4 - 4 Butts
Carroll
Clayton
Coweta
Fayette
Heard
Henry
Lamar
Meriweather
Newton
Pike
Spaulding
Talbot
TroupUpson

5 DeKalb
Fulton
Rockdale

6 - Baldwin
Bibb
Blakely
Crawford
Glascock
Hancock
Jasper
Jefferson
Johnson
Jones
Laurens
Monroe
Putmam
Twiggs
Washington
Wilkinson

7 - Bartow
Caboosa
Chatooga
Cobb
Dade
Douglas
Floyd
Gordon
Haralson
Murray
Palding
Polk
Walker
Whitfield

8 - Appling
Atkinson
Bason
Berrien
Brantley
Camden
Charlton
Clinch
Coffee
Cook
Echols
Glenn
Irwin
Jeff Davis
Lanier
Lowndes
Pierce
Telfair
Ware
Wayne

9 - Banks
Barrow
Cherokee
Dawson
Fannin
Forsyth
Gilmer
Gwinnett
Habersham
Hall
Jackson
Lumpkin
Pickens
Raybun
Towns
Union
White

10 - Clarke
Columbia
Elbert
Franklin
Greene
Hart
Lincoln
Madison
Morgan
McDuffie
Oconee
Oglethorpe
Richmond
Taliaferro
Walton
Warren
Wilkes

Aug. 13, '59

(Original letter to each chapter chairman: Franklin, Hooten, Downing, Robertson Rogers, Rivvis,-- Copy of minutes to be enclosed)

Dear ____

We hope that you will read the enclosed minutes carefully, since several ~~discussions~~ decisions affect chapter participation.

The first meeting of the state-wide board of Directors will be held in Atlanta between Oct. 1st and 10th. Please check your preference on the enclosed card and return it as soon as possible. The choice of the majority will determine the date. Local members gladly offer hospitality for that night.

So that your chapter will be officially represented, will you see that a Board member and an alternate are appointed? Both may attend if desired. Please feel free to send suggestions for the agenda.

~~Your help is needed now, on compiling names of people, suitable and willing men and women to serve on the State Advisory Board.~~ Please send us from one to five names as soon as you can. They will be ~~asked~~ contacted by letters from the State office.

The minutes describe the plan of monthly pledges undertaken by the Board of Directors and the Executive committees. Will you please discuss this with your committee, with the thought of undertaking a similar plan? We beleive that the next six months are critical ones, and are sure that you share with us the determination to "stay in business" as long as necessary.

We are proud of the fine work you are doing, and are looking foward to working with you more closely, through our State Board.

Sincerely,

Frances Breeden (Mrs, Tom)
Chairman, Board of Directors

August 13, 1959

Mr. John W. Franklin
1442 Powder Springs Road
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Franklin,

We hope that you will read the enclosed minutes carefully, since several decisions affect chapter participation.

The first meeting of the state-wide Board of Directors will be held in Atlanta between October 1st and 10th. Please check your preference on the enclosed card and return it as soon as possible. The choice of the majority will determine the date. Local members gladly offer hospitality for that night.

So that your chapter will be officially represented, will you see that a Board member and an alternate are appointed? Both may attend if desired. Please feel free to send suggestions for the agenda.

As you will note in the minutes, it was decided to secure a State Advisory Board. This Board will be composed of Georgians who are influential on a state-wide or sectional basis. The Virginia Committee had such a Board. Because of its prestige, it enabled them to organize in certain towns much more readily. The enclosed letter will be sent to prospects. It is in securing names of these prospects that we need your immediate help. Please send us from one to five names as soon as you can. They will be contacted by letters from the State office.

The minutes describe the plan of monthly pledges undertaken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Will you please discuss this with your committee, with the thought of undertaking a similar plan? We believe that the next six months are critical ones, and we are sure that you share with us the determination to "stay in business" as long as is necessary.

We are proud of the fine work you are doing, and we are looking forward to working with you more closely, through our State Board.

Sincerely,

Fran Breeden (Mrs. Thomas M.)
Chairman, Board of Directors

August, 59

Hope News

Columbus
Athens
Savannah
Rome
Gainsville
Marietta

Mailed this to
+ activity report
+ sheet to send
names

To: Hope Chapters

From: Organization Committee

Step by Step Hope Expands

7. Pauley

1. Mrs Mason Robertson has been elected the chairman of the newly formed Savannah group. Many enthusiastic men and women are giving the group support.

2. Columbus had its initial meeting Tuesday night July 21 with 55 present/ Several Columbus pediatricians were on the committee that called the meeting. Dr. Walker Rivers is the temporary chairman.

3. Five members of the Athens group met with a group of Augusta women on July 15 to discuss the objectives of Hope and the possibility of organizing an Augusta chapter. Many excellent suggestions were made that will benefit the statewide growth of Hope.

4. Two members of the Emory Department of Education have done an interesting paper on the costs of private schools. This will be made available immediately through the Southern Regional Council if you care to ask for a copy.

5. Dr Donald Ross Green presented the paper at an open Hope executive meeting on July 29. The data proved to the audience that it is impossible to educate all the children through any sort of a private school arrangement.

5. One of the Hope volunteer typists recently called from the hospital to request that her typing be sent to the hospital so she could continue her Hope job without interruption. She was hospitalized because of the birth of a son! Congratulations.

6. We are often asked "What kind of people are in Hope"? All kinds, with perhaps a majority of young couples with school age children. There may be more professional men than business men. However more and more it seems that business men are wanting to try to turn the tide so that it won't happen here.

7 A minister in rural Georgia told a Hope committee member that his men members are aware and alarmed over the probability of closed schools. He says that they know that closed public schools will mean no schools for their children.

8. Mr. William Rodgers, chairman of the Rome group of Hope, has made some excellent suggestions for a new statement of Hope's policy. The Directors will consider the new wording at their next meeting.

9. Send us news to pass along!

File

State

Notes taken at Augusta/Leadership Meeting, July 15, 1959

1) Re: draft of policy statement, sent in by William Rogers of Rome - Group thought it good; suggested that point 6 be incorporated in preface.

2) Re: petitions
Suggested door-to-door canvas, following a rally; take basket to collect "dollars for HOPE"

3) Re: rallies
Suggested that they be held concurrently, state-wide, followed the next day by the above action.

4) Re: State organization
(a) Suggested dividing state geographically, allocating to each chapter a certain section. Perhaps the ten congressional districts could be use, sub-dividing where possible.
(b) Send each chapter the territory for which it is responsible, along with clear directions on how to organize committees or chapters; also include their portion of the map showing the vote on the private school amendment.

5) Re: communication
Importance of keeping in close touch (State headquarters and chapters) was stressed. A mimeographed news sheet could be sent out often, and should include chapter news, as well as items from state office.

6) Re: a legislative committee
The group believed it to be important that the Executive Committee appoint one as soon as possible.

7) Re: State Board of Directors
It was pointed out by Mrs. Pauley, Chairman of State Organization that the Incorporation papers call for each chapter electing a delegate and alternate. It was suggested that the Board of Directors meet quarterly.

8) Re: State Advisory Board
This was approved, and those present were asked to send in names, with suggestion of best method of contacting.

9) Misc. suggestions:
(a) distribute a simple hand bill <u>this summer</u>, directed to mothers "Do you want your children to have a <u>permanent</u> vacation? Support HOPE, and be sure they will enter school <u>every</u> September".
(b) use of out-door posters.

Betty M. Harris , Executive Director

Notes from Beverly Downing, July 21, 1959:

1) Suggestion: try to get radio and T.V. to promote a specified time in Nov. (maybe a couple of days) during which every voter would be urged to write or call his legislators and tell them what they want: No Schools, or schools with some Integration.

Athens want to talk to Ray Moore

2) Athens is making headway with their top business men - they are pushing this harder than anything else now.

3) Wants us to divide state, and let them know what they are responsible for, in organization.

4) Likes State Advisory Board, and would like to see it formed as soon as possible.

5) Athens is pushing petitions

6) Athens will try to raise money

To HOPE Chapters June 18, '59

MEMO

TO: HOPE Chapters
FROM: HOPE Executive Committee
RE: (1) Financial Straits
(2) Petition - Need for 100,000 signatures

First, Finances:

We have just about scraped the bottom of the barrel, to pay for the full-page ads, plus normal current expenses. These are about $1500 per month, to run the office, pay for printing, and large mailings.

Until the good news comes that HOPE, Inc. has been declared tax-exempt, we will be skating on thin ice financially. That is, unless the chapters and/or individual supporters come to the rescue.

Therefore, we urge each chapter to come through soon with as sizable amount as possible.

Also, please urge individual members to send in the "pledge coupon" which may be clipped from the last Newsletter, or just write us to that effect. If every supporter sends only $1.00 per month for the next six months, we will be able to manage, without curtailing our program. So, please ------ and thank you!

Second, Petitions:

100,000 Georgia signatures will speak loud and clear to Governor Vandiver and our legislators. We can amass that many by next January if every single HOPE supporter does his share.

HOPE will publish no names that appear on the petitions. When 100,000 have been secured, they will be presented with a flourish to the Governor just before the convening of the Georgia Legislature.

Begin by getting your own petition filled, and ask each person who signs it to take a petition and do likewise. A Chain-reaction is needed!

Send petitions to kin-folk and friends whereever they may be, in our state, and ask them to give them wide circulation.

Urge all who take petitions to send them to the HOPE state office as soon as they are filled in, or no later than December 1, 1959.

We will send more petitions to you, or you may mimeograph your own, exactly like the enclosed one, please.

These two requests, for money and signatures, are urgent. No one knows better than we do that hard work will be required to realize both in the abundance that they are so sorely needed.

But, our public schools are at stake. Need we say more?

Aids in Organizing and Maintaining HOPE Chapters

Organization Tips

You can start "small" and grow.
Work toward having as broad a base as possible, which will touch many segments of community life.
Elect necessary officers, but steer clear of too much formal organization (Most chapters have a chairman, secretary, treasurer; appoint committees as needed; elect delegate to represent chapter, along with chairman, on State Board of Directors)
Decide on a plan of action
Meet regularly

Program Tips

1) Get as many people as possible to let their legislators and the Governor know how they feel about wanting the schools kept open.
2) Sponser "block meetings" to discuss the crisis. Distribute HOPE materials. Seek the help of organizations who are in sympathy, such as the League of Women Voters, United Church Women, B'nai B'rith.
3) Have at least one money-raising activity for HOPE during the summer such as a "benefit", entertainment, sales (bake, etc.), canvas, silver tea.
4) Get as many petitions filled in as possible, and as many car owners to use stickers as will.
5) Encourage every supporter to talk or correspond with all Georgia "Kith and Kin". This network of "cousins" should reach every nook and cranny!
6) Publicize all HOPE activities through every possible medium. Appoint a Newsletter correspondent to send news in to the State office by the 15th of each month.
7) Have at least one community wide meeting during summer to build interest in HOPE generally.

Finance Tips

Order materials from office on a cost basis. (Most items cost .05 each)
Urge supporters to pledge a certain amount monthly to help defray expenses of Georgia HOPE, Inc.
Call on Gene Jones, Finance chairman, for help in setting up chapter financial procedures.

1959

At the June 1 meeting of Athenians interested in the work of Hope, 25 people were present at the home of Mrs. Beverley B. Downing, 359 Hampton Court.

A report was made on the meeting the 4 member Steering Committee had held since the group's last general meeting. The following three immediate objectives were suggested:

1. The distribution of HOPE literature throughout Athens.
2. The distribution of this literature outside the confines of Athens within the state.
3. The giving of parties, group meetings, etc. to both spread the idea of HOPE and to raise money for expenses.

A discussion was held concerning the telephone committee's work and it was decided that when a new development in the present situation breaks, each of the people present at the meeting should be responsible for phoning a list of people to stir up interest in decisions made,etc.

A teacher suggested the idea that we might well join forces, unofficially at first, with other groups concerned with public education (local and state PTA, boards of education, etc.) to see if similar aims are not present. He suggested that at least informal talks with leaders of these groups would let HOPE know where these other organizations stand on the problem.

Two medical doctors agreed to approach all the other M.D's in town concerning the placement of HOPE literature in their waiting rooms. A lawyer agreed to do the same thing with other lawyers in Athens. Three women volunteered to approach other public places and the suggestions was made that a table of HOPE literature at such meetings as Child Studygroups, circles, etc. would be a good idea.

Names of interested (or approachable) people in other Georgia were collected with the idea of writing and/or visiting them to see if interest could be stirred up across the state.

Plans were formed to investigate the cost of advertising in the local paper.

Three women present agreed to plan and give a @Dollars for HOPE" bridge as a fund raising affair.

A six member Membership Committee was established with representatives of the university faculty, business, and professional families included.

It was suggested that each of us contact (personally or by letter) Governor Vandiver and the two representatives of Clarke County, Chappell Matthews and Julian Cox.

The group selected a treasurer and established that all money collected should be turned over to her.

Mrs. Downing agreed to find out the cost of the printed HOPE material and to report on this at the next meeting.

The group decided to send $25.00 to Atlanta now to cover the cost of literature until further plans could be made as to the exact amount of printed matter we can use.

1959

The Board of Directors of H.O.P.E., Clarke Co., met at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John Elder, October 19, at 8 p.m. Mrs. Beverly Downing, Chairman, told about the State Board of Directors meeting she attended in Atlanta. There, the fact was stressed that the schools in Atlanta and later all over the state would be closed if the legislature were not forced by public opinion to change some laws to permit possible limited integration. The Atlanta chapter of H.O.P.E. reported planning a big rally on December 8 and a meeting Nov. 4, at which Everette Tucker, Jr., Board of Education Chairman at Little Rock and Boyd Ridgeway, Executive Director of the Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock would speak.

James Barrow was asked for his opinion on the situation and stated that he believed that, under present laws, the governor would stop tax money to those school systems which were forced to integrate. In Athens, this would mean that the schools would lose $1,200,000 out of a $1,900,000 budget. It was stated that the future work of H.O.P.E. in Athens would be on two levels---Clarke County and State.

The following areas of concentration for work in Clarke County were discussed:

1.) Contact with radio station operators to determine their attitudes and to arrange for publicity.

2.) Contact with Chappel Matthews and Julian Cox to determine their position. A committee of Beverly Downing and Janet Stegeman was appointed to visit them. It was suggested that they be asked the following questions:

What is your opinion of H.O.P.E.?
Are you in favor of keeping our schools open?
Do you propose to initiate or support anything in the legislature to help keep our schools open?

The possibility of public panel discussions or debate in the legislature was discussed.

3.)Contact with the Athens Chamber of Commerce about a statement of their position and a possible meeting with the men from Little Rock. W.H.Benson and James Barrow were appointed as a committee to visit them and get their reaction to the proposed meeting. It was suggested that the ways and means committee see business people for contributions to H.O.P.E. after the Little Rock meeting.

4.)Contact with all school P.T.A.'s. It was proposed that a 10 minute statement of H.O.P.E.'s position be made before the P.T.A.'s it it is impossible to arrange for an entire meeting.

5.)Contact with members of the Board of Education with the purpose of explaining the position of H.O.P.E. in regard to the school situation.

6.)Contact with students--both high school and University. Joanna Traylor and Bill Rogers were appointed to a committee to start work in this direction.

7.)John Benson was asked to call a meeting of members of the University who have shown an interest in H.O.P.E.

8.)It was reported that the Athens Ministerial Association have requested that H.O.P.E. present a program at their meeting on November 2. A committee of Bill Rogers, Beverly Downing, John Wilkins and John Elder were appointed to be in charge of the program. It was suggested that the program take the form of a panel with representatives from H.O.P.E. and ministers discussing the ethical side of the problem.

9.)The Atlanta chapter of H.O.P.E. has requested that all petitions be in by the first week in December.

It was moved and seconded that the following be the officers of H.O.P.E.:

Chairman Beverly Downing
Vice-chm. Janet Stegeman
Secretary Mary Boyd
Treasurer Joyce Woodworth

The executive committee was appointed as follows:

Beverly Downing
Betty Elder
Bill Rogers
June Rogers
Gwen Smith
Janet Stegeman

John Benson was appointed as an alternate to the State Board of Directors.

The following changes and additions were made in the standing committees:

Pauline Berger was transfered to local distribution of literature from liason with Emily Brinkley,

Mary Boyd was appointed to the letter writing committee and ,

Nat Parker was to be in charge of local visitation of ministers.

HOPE'S POSITION

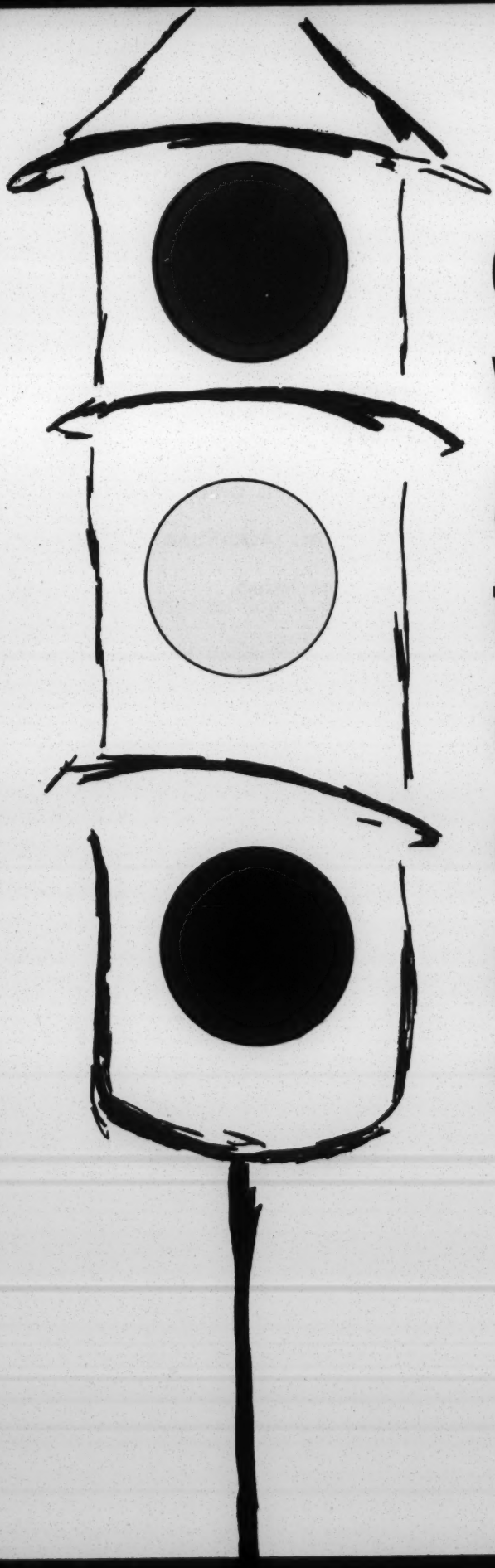
"HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc." was incorporated in December 1958 in Fulton County on the petition of 17 citizens of the State of Georgia. These men and women felt the need for an organization whose specific purpose would be "to give direction, guidance, information, and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State". (Quoted from the petition for incorporation). This statement has been prepared and adopted by democratically elected representatives of units of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc." for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of local unit efforts.

The efforts of HOPE to accomplish the purpose defined in the petition are based upon a sincere conviction that a very real and present danger exists to the continued operation of the public schools of Georgia.

HOPE takes the position:

1. That Georgia cannot continue to exist in a state of health without a system of public schools available to all its citizens; that abolition of Public Education would inevitably lead to economic, social, moral, and even civil deterioration; and that no consequences which now appear even remotely possible can justify elimination of public education.
2. That private schools are beyond the reach of most people; that no system of such schools can possibly meet even the minimum needs of our children; that private schools are not an acceptable substitute in case of even temporary closing of a few public schools; and that their operation only tends to perpetuate rather than relieve an undesirable condition.
3. That even temporary closing of any public school is an extreme and an indefensible action, unworthy of Georgia citizens and legislators.
4. That HOPE does not and will not encourage or support action or litigation aimed at closing any public school at any time.
5. That HOPE supports continued operation of public schools in strict accordance with established laws and statutes, recognizing that any conflict therein must eventually be resolved.
6. That the responsibility for continued operation of public schools ultimately rests with the individual citizen through his acceptance of the privileges of democratic self-government; and that this responsibility cannot be abdicated.

September, 1959



can we afford to close our public schools?

The Report of

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS

Atlanta, Georgia

April 28, 1960

John A. Sibley
Chairman

John P. Duncan
Vice Chairman

Sen. John W. Greer
Secretary

Rep. Howell Hollis
General Counsel

MEMBERS

Robert O. Arnold
Samuel J. Boykin
Rep. George Brooks
Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell
Sen. H. Eulond Clary
Charles A. Cowan
John W. Dent
Rep. J. Battle Hall
Rep. Render Hill
Sen. Wallace L. Jernigan
Zade Kenimer
J. W. Keyton
Rep. H. Walstein Parker
Dr. Claude Purcell
Homer Rankin

Reprinted from *The Atlantic Monthly,* May, 1960

A Southern Point of View

BY

ELIZA PASCHALL

A Southerner who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and who received her A.B. from Agnes Scott College, ELIZA PASCHALL *has lived in Atlanta, Georgia, for the past twenty-four years. She is the mother of three children who attend public school in Atlanta and has been active in many local community organizations.*

IT IS common practice among Southern spokesmen to refer to the "Southern point of view." Our capitol in Atlanta resounds with speeches which say that all Georgians agree. And it is always stated or implied that what they all agree on is that our present system of a legally racially segregated society is best.

With the threat of closed public schools, it has now become "realistic" to admit that, though there may still be doubt as to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court over the state of Georgia, we should act as though the jurisdiction were legal rather than shut down all our schools. It has become "courageous" to accept token integration rather than have our children denied schools. All this realism and this courage, it is made quite clear, go against the Southern point of view.

I am a Southerner. From *my* point of view, not only does the U.S. Supreme Court have jurisdiction over Georgia, but the school decision was a correct one. Our schools are separate but not equal, and even if they were, legal racial segregation has no place in a democracy. It is a hangover from slavery. Historically it can be explained in the South, but it cannot be justified from my Southern point of view.

I am tired of justification by comparison. "But it is really so much worse in the North. Look at Chicago. And what about South Africa?" I do not set my standards of morality by what others do, in the North or in Chicago or in South Africa. I set them by what I believe in my heart, and I do believe in my heart that segregation is a disease that infects all parts of a being, human or political. It is a germ from which I should like to protect my children as much as possible, regardless of its virulence in other places.

My Southern point of view cannot accept the argument that a school board increases its effectiveness in administering a law by ignoring it until forced to obey by a court order. "They had to wait until court action, and they had to contest the suit," I am told. Why? I do not see that reluctance to enforce the law necessarily increases public support for those who are finally forced to abide by the law, or that it increases respect for other laws among adults or among youths.

I have heard these officials defended by those who "do not believe in segregation either" on the grounds that ignoring the law is a necessary political move, presumably to gain support of those citizens who prefer that the law be disobeyed. The implication is that the majority of citizens fall into this category. But I believe that there are many Southerners who expect their public officials to honor their oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

I do not agree with the "realistic liberals," who daily play the game which has as its primary rule: To be influential you must stay in the group. What influence do we have if we constantly yield to the pressure of "This is not the time. It would cause trouble"? Above all else, the group says, one must not cause trouble. The chorus goes like this: "We would have no objections, but others might. We might lose members. We might lose business. We might lose an organization." They never seem to consider that by positive action we might gain a soul, and there are many lost souls in the South today.

I resent the time and effort this problem which we create for ourselves takes from constructive efforts to solve more demanding problems that are not of our own making. At every point in the life of the community, these questions rise to plague us. Shall we admit Negroes? Where could we meet? Whom would we offend? The easy way out is to say that the Negroes prefer it this way and that they do not want to come to our

affairs. I do not presume to know the minds of any group of citizens. No doubt many Negroes would not be interested. But I would let any citizen choose to participate or not according to his interests, not according to law or class.

Let me list from my personal experience a few examples of the dilemma facing liberals.

We have elected a Negro to the board of education, but it is difficult for civic groups to arrange meetings at places to which all members of the board may be admitted. The resources of a state educational institution are at the disposal of citizens in planning community projects if only the white population of the community participates. A United Fund agency has a fine International Club, where foreign students are invited to come and meet American students. Negro students are invited if they are from foreign countries, but not if they are Americans. In this instance, American birth seems to be a liability.

A local civic group interested in international affairs votes to affiliate with a national organization, a member of the national board of which is a local resident. He is also a college president and a Negro. He is expected not to attend local meetings. (He hardly would have time anyway, inasmuch as he travels a great deal representing our country on foreign missions.)

And what about private lives? There is no law that I know of regulating whom I may have in my home, but here in the South one always wonders about what the neighbors will think. "Will they understand?" Understand what? That I like some people and not others, but not on the basis of the color of their hair, or their eyes, or their skin? That I want my children to have an opportunity to know other Americans, as well as visitors from India, Pakistan, Germany, and Australia? At our local, integrated Unitarian-Universalist Church, my child has a Negro classmate with whom she has developed a strong friendship. The friend's father is a university professor, honored in his profession, chosen to assist in the planning of the 1960 White House Conference on Youth. But when his daughter comes to see my daughter, they do not go to the corner drugstore. I am not sure what would happen, and so I keep making excuses when asked point-blank, "May we go?"

"You are too sudden," I am told. "Don't try to change things overnight." Eighteen sixty to nineteen sixty: "sudden"? Nineteen fifty-four to nineteen sixty: "deliberate speed"? Our spokesmen say that others do not understand our problems. What is there to understand in a plan to give up all schools rather than admit one Negro child to one "white" school? Substitute "Hungarian and Russian" for "Negro and white," and would we call it democracy? Substitute "Jew and German" for "Negro and white"; would we call it democracy?

No matter how big our other problems are, we evidently feel that none is as great as accepting the fact of certain children's sitting down together to learn.

In a federal court I listened to the judge announce that, by his order, henceforth there were to be no more white and Negro schools in Atlanta. But the fact remains that all the Negroes are assigned to certain schools and all whites to other schools, and all the teachers end up in the same fashion. Even as we talk of possible desegregation, we speak in terms of a Negro child's asking for a transfer to a "white" school, though the judge has said there are no specifically white schools any more.

Week in and week out, at luncheon meetings, we salute the flag and pledge "liberty and justice for all." We do not have to meet the eyes of the Negro waiters, who are standing in the back, for our eyes are looking forward at the flag.

While we meet and eat, we are likely to endorse crash programs to improve the facilities and the treatment of our mentally ill, who are increasing in numbers each year. Yet how can we avoid split personalities, delusions of grandeur, flights from reality as individuals when we indulge in them as a society?

I have sat in the gallery of the state capitol and listened to the governor (several governors, in fact) and the legislators repeat, like a broken record, "We will never — never — never —" And I have wondered, What are they afraid of? Is it just habit? Do they think this is what is expected of them by the people? And do the people, hearing their officials, think the safe thing to do is to repeat after them, each following the other, round and round like a dog chasing his tail?

I am weary of the chase. I can no longer live with my own silence. I am tired of wondering what the neighbors will think. I would declare to the whole world, including my neighbors, that from my point of view democracy is a serious and wonderful thing, that it must be lived as well as believed in, that the game of "I don't mind, but I thought you did" is a vicious circle that binds and restricts and stunts minds and hearts, that if to thine own self thou art not true, thou canst not then be true to any man.

There is another Southerner whose view I would accept as my own. That Southerner is George Washington. The words are "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair." The standard is the Constitution of the United States.

A Statement by Clergymen of New Orleans

Urge Schools Preserved

A resolution urging preservation of the public school system and deploring "hatred and scorn for those of another race" has been signed by 94 ministers and rabbis of the New Orleans area.

The statement in full:

To whom it may concern:

We the undersigned ministers and rabbis of the Greater New Orleans area speak as individual citizens of Louisiana and the United States, having authority to represent no other than ourselves. We speak in humility and penitence. At the same time, we speak out of the deep conviction of our souls as to what is right. We maintain that the following principles must pertain in our consideration of the problems before us.

1. There must be the preservation of freedom of speech at all costs. Unless there is free expression and discussion it is impossible to resolve any problem. Economic reprisals, social ostracism and even physical violence are constant threats to those who do not conform to the strict patterns of segregation. As we insist upon the right of honest conviction—whether right or wrong — to be heard, we would pay tribute to the courageous individuals and groups who are speaking out that our problems must be faced in a spirit of realism, sanity and good will.

2. As Americans and as religious leaders we must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the supreme court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. The supreme court's interpretation of the Constitution has the effect of law in our country. It is possible for that court to err, just as it is possible for Congress to enact bad laws. The citizens of our country have the right to work through legal processes to secure the correction of judicial errors or the repeal of undesirable legislation. They do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the supreme court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law. At times in her history the church has opposed civil law in the name of the claims of the higher laws of God. However, we believe that the Constitution of the US in its provisions for human rights is in accord with Divine law, and we must, therefore, learn to live with and under the law.

We reaffirm our conviction that the integrity of each race should be maintained on a basis of mutual esteem and free choice, rather than of force. There are some areas in which some desegregation in schools at this time would be possible without insurmountable difficulty, as has already been demonstrated in certain sections of the South; while there are other areas where such desegregation would involve needless hardship and grave danger. We have the hope that, if our leaders will offer evidence of good faith toward providing constitutional

rights for all citizens, the federal government will be willing to leave the working out of details in local hands. We believe it is possible, under the ruling of the supreme court, for states to take reasonable steps to comply with the law of the land and at the same time give due consideration to local situations and avoid an indisriminate desegregation of the public schools.

3. The public school system must be preserved. Many of our people have been led to believe that through some ficticious legal device we could close our public schools and still provide for public education through tax funds. Recent developments in Arkansas and Virginia serve to make it abundantly clear that any such hope is based solely upon wishful thinking. The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever. We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as "our sacred way of life." It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education. The results of such action in the impoverishment of countless lives, in the loss to our section, even from a purely economic viewpoint, would be a tragedy of the first magnitude. It is not likely that the South would ever recover fully from the consequences of such action. Obviously, the closing of the public schools means a small and favored portion of our youth would be educated in private institutions, while the great majority, white and Negro, would receive no school training worthy of the name. No democratic society can tolerate that situation, nor do we believe our citizens wish to sacrifice the welfare of our youth.

In this connection we would voice an emphatic protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumcenting the law of the nation. The churches and synagogues owe a tremendous debt to the state and this we believe they would gladly repay in any legitimate way possible. There are times when the educational equipment of the churches should be offered to supplement the public school buildings in providing space for our growing school population, provided that the separation of church and state shall always be recognized and maintained in such an agreement. We concur that churches and synagogues have the right, as they have always had, to engage as they may deem wise in educational enterprise in the interest of their constituencies. We believe, however, their facilities should not be offered nor demanded as a means for defying the constituted authority of our national government.

4. Hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own can never be justified. All hatred between races and groups within society carries with it the constant threat of violence and bloodshed, as has been evidenced by the bombing of churches, synagogues, and schools. Defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law. We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months and to exert an influence for sanity, for justice, and for kindness. We believe that multitudes of voters in the South as in all America are far more prepared to respond to and support fair-minded and statemanlike attitudes and policies in political life than these men have realized. In any event, political

power is by no means so important as to justify its attainment by the sacrifice of justice, of knidness, and of truth, and by the unleashing of these emotions which threaten the very life of our people.

5. Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be mainained. The time of danger is also the time of opportunity. It may well be that we are passing through that darkest hour which comes just before the dawn. Never has there been greater need than now for men of good will in both races to voice their convictions, to exert their influence, and to maintain open lines of communication. We are heartened by the intelligent concern and struggle of an increasing number of groups who are facing the issue and its implications. We are likewise heartened by the constructive results which are coming from those lines of communication which do exist between the races.

6. Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer, obedience to God, and under His blessing. The situation which confronts us is one which calls for sincere penitence, for earnest prayer, for clear thought, and for courageous action.

Ministers and rabbis who signed the statement follow:

Ralph A. Bridges, Arthur M. Baker, William O. Byrd, W. M. Fountain Jr., Williard C. Moser, Andy Foreman, R. L. Potter, Richard E. Wilburn, I. H. Weisfeld, Wm. M. Jacocks, B. A. Galloway, James E. Marshall, A. J. Scherer, Clyde C. Frazier Jr., Robert B. Bennett, John W. Bracey, Eugene R. Harrison, William A. Crosland Jr., Albert A. Collins, K. D. Baar, Norman A. Maunz, C. E. Munden III, H. F. J. Rest, J. Dudley Downing, Roland H. Pantermuehl, Preston B. Mixon, Warren W. Beale, Jim A. Langley, S. P. Emanuel, Ernest D. Elliott, Bruce C. Causey, Harold G. Hermetz, James C. Whitaker, A. Dean Calcote, John De L. Karsten, Joseph R. Beckman, Charles H. Blakeslee, John S. Jenkins, Girault M. Jones, Stephen L. Skardon, Carl H. Stolley Jr., William C. Acosta, J. L. Rhymes, W. Donald George, Paul H. Richards, Donald H. Wattley, Charles S. Walker, J. Henry Bowdon, Neil E. Lindley, Albert B. Link, James S. Brown, William Finnin, Myron C. Madden, Geo. H. Wilson.

A. C. Hillegass Jr., James A. McLean, Alex W. Hunter, Joe M. Burnett, A. W. Lehenbauer, Charles D. Probst, A. W. Townsend Jr., Lewis E. Everline, George W. Harkins, J. Richard Randels, Thomas C. Aycock Jr., Henry Crisler, John McKee, Hugh C. McKee, Rubert B. Lucent, Bernard J. Hellmann, William S. Turner, Nicholas J. Abraham, Leighton H. Nugent, John G. Arthur, Warren B. Wall, Edward E. Russell, Dayton Castleman, Ed. A. Krause, Edgar M. Grider, David McPeake, Harry Ward, Salvation Army, Ralph H. Kimball, Leo A. Bergman, Howard Daughenbaugh Jr., Sidney S. Lynch, Vestal W. Parrish Jr., William C. Norris Jr., E. J. Barksdale, Ned L. Stout, John T. Redmon, John B. Koelemay, Delton Pickering, R. F. Buck and R. E. Jones.

Reprinted from the NEW ORLEANS STATES AND ITEM, July 16, 1960

by S.O.S., 1520 Jefferson Ave.

For further information call: **UN. 1-2791**

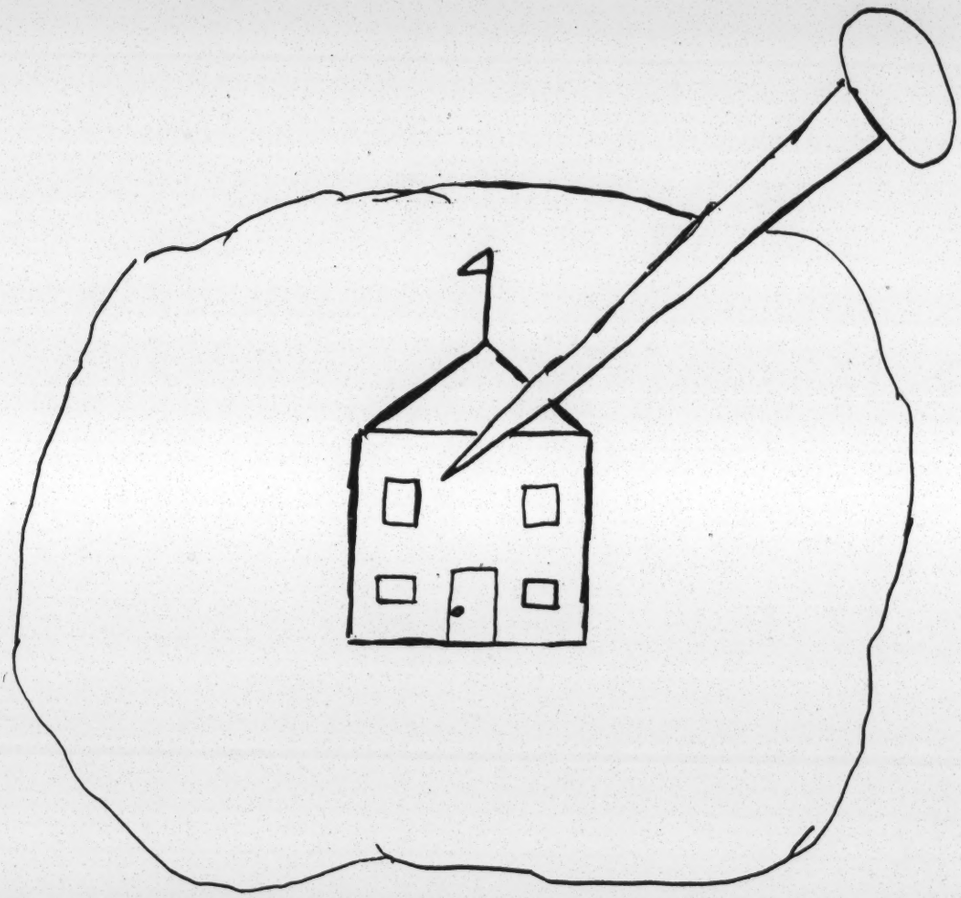
(or write to above address)

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS
INC.

1520 Jefferson Avenue, N.O. 15, La. Un. 1-2791

OUR STAKE IN NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS

A Study of Education and Economics



Published by:

Save Our Schools
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Julian Feibelman
Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J.
Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones

August 1, 1960

Publications Committee:

Richard Adams
Warren Breed
Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Victor H. Hess, Jr.
Paul Hostetler
Mrs. Paul Murison
John P. Nelson, Jr.
T. L. Patrick
Mrs. Fred Wright

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	Introduction	1
I.	What We in New Orleans Stand to Lose If Our Schools are Closed: Quality; Student attendance; Teachers; Other employees; Accreditation; Budget; School Property; School bonds; Short-term loans; Teachers' retirement	2
II.	The Little Rock Temporary Schools: Raney High; Baptist High; Consequences	3
III.	The Norfolk School Closing	5
IV.	What School Closing Did to Little Rock's Business: Chamber of Commerce vote; New industry did not locate in Little Rock; Families moved away; Personal income declines; Buying income drops; Retail sales lower than in state; Majority of businessmen say school closing hurt their business	6
V.	What About Private Schools for All?: Educationally; Financially; Administratively; Addendum, Prince Edward County to seek state aid in 1960-61	9
VI.	Summary and Conclusion: Loss or Gain?: What will New Orleans have to gain by closing its schools? A legal interpretation of futility; What will New Orleans lose by closing its schools? Losses to industry and commerce; Losses of funds for schools; Losses in curriculum; Losses to the school system and its administration; Losses to youth	11
VII.	Selected Quotations on the Place of Schools in American Life: A. By noted American leaders B. From Southern newspapers C. By Southern business leaders D. By Southern professional leaders	14
	Appendix: Sources of Material for this Report	18

INTRODUCTION

In the present crisis over segregation, many people believe that New Orleans public schools will be closed this coming September. We feel that this would not be good. We believe that it would hurt our children, our schools and teachers, our business community, and our city as a whole. We feel that the only sound course of action is to keep the schools open, and to try by every possible means to make them better, rather than to destroy, even temporarily, the free public education which is so vital a part of our American society.

We have come to this conclusion largely by studying what has happened in two cities where public schools were closed -- Norfolk, Virginia, and Little Rock, Arkansas. In Norfolk the schools were closed for one semester, in Little Rock for a whole year. In both these cities, when the people saw what school closing was doing to them, they got together and fought to have the schools reopened. We hope that we in New Orleans can learn by their experience, and avoid paying the price they had to pay in order to learn that school closing is not the best answer to our mutual problem.

It is our purpose here to examine the New Orleans situation in the light of what happened in Little Rock and Norfolk. We will present the relevant facts, with a minimum of editorial comment, because we think the facts will speak for themselves.

What We In New Orleans Stand to Lose If Schools are Closed

What is likely to be lost or damaged if New Orleans public schools are closed? We have a sizeable investment in the schools, and in the job the schools are doing. This investment will certainly be affected by school-closing.

Quality: The people of New Orleans have been working since the year 1840 to build a good system of public schools, and they have succeeded. Graduates of our high schools (there were 2,728 of them in 1959) are admitted to all of the best colleges and universities. Every year, some of them win National Merit Scholarships and other scholarship awards in national competition. Obviously, if public education is disrupted by school closing, this quality will be impaired.

Student attendance: In October, 1959, there were 91,115 students in the public school system. Hundreds of millions of student-hours of learning will be disorganized or lost outright if the schools are closed for one year.

Teachers: In June, 1960, we had 3,313 teachers on the public school payroll, and more are needed every year. Experience in Little Rock and Norfolk shows that when schools are closed, the teachers are encouraged to leave the city for jobs elsewhere, and others are discouraged from applying for jobs in the closed schools. The net result is a loss of qualified teachers. This fact alone shows the crippling danger of school closing to New Orleans.

Other employees: 2,119 other persons, besides teachers, are employed by the public school system, which is one of the biggest businesses in the city. Many of these are skilled workers who could easily get jobs elsewhere and who would be hard to replace at current salaries.

Accreditation: At present our schools are accredited by the Southern Secondary School Association, as well as by the state. In Little Rock last year, three of the four closed schools lost their regional accreditation, thus penalizing hundreds of high school graduates seeking the finest college available to them.

Budget: The current year's operations cost more than $28,000,000.00, some $15,000,000.00 of which came from the state. Some of this, in turn, came from federal funds. If the schools were closed, some or all of these funds would be jeopardized.

School property: New Orleans public school buildings are valued by insurance companies at $75,170,090.00, and their contents at an additional $7,436,200.00. These figures do not include the value of real estate. The value of buildings and contents--not counting land values of operating budgets--comes to about $478.00 for each family in the city.

School bonds: The bonded indebtedness of New Orleans public schools, as of December 31, 1959, was $43,870,000.00. If the schools were closed, this debt would still have to be paid. Also, when schools are threatened with closing, school bonds may decline in market value.

Short-term loans: This figure varies from week to week, but as of June 17, 1960, it stood at $5,273,000.00. Naturally, any default on either loans or bonds which might result from school closing would bring losses to banks and other lenders and bond holders, most of them in the New Orleans area.

Teachers' retirement: Pension funds owed to thousands of teachers and retired teachers, which are administered by the city and the state, might be jeopardized by school closing. These facts indicate the size of our investment in the public schools. We feel that by far the most serious loss would be that of learning time by the students who would be forced to drop out of school altogether, or who would have to do the best they could in makeshift, necessarily inferior private schools during the time public schools were closed. Hardest hit would be students in the upper grades. During the past school year, 5,089 were enrolled in public schools in the 10th grade, and 3,927 in the 11th. Many of these--almost half--want to go to college. In order to enroll successfully in the colleges and universities of their choice, they need the best possible education during their junior and senior years of high school. They are not likely to get it if the public schools are closed.

In addition to this loss, the closing of public schools would be certain to have wide repercussions, directly and indirectly, on the whole community, financially, industrially, and commercially. To indicate the nature of this part of the problem we now offer some facts derived from the experience of Little Rock and Norfolk, some of which has been extremely painful. We in New Orleans have a chance to learn the lesson without suffering the pains and losses that our sister communities have sustained.

II. The Little Rock Temporary Schools

The recent history of Little Rock High Schools has been as follows: September 1957: Central High desegregated by court order, nine Negroes admitted, with national guard and federal troops called out. September 1958: four high schools closed by the governor, remaining closed all year. August 1959: all public schools reopened, on a desegregated basis.

That the normal process of education was disrupted for two years is clear. The city did try to keep schooling going during the "schools closed" year, with a system of private schools. Some five private high schools were organized. Three were very small. Let us see what we can learn, for the situation in New Orleans, from the private school experience of the two big schools during that year.

The biggest private school was Thomas J. Raney High. Its student body varied between 714 and 827 students. Classes met in several buildings, some rented and some purchased by Raney. There were some 32 teachers, all with bachelors' degrees, but some were totally inexperienced, others were elderly. (All of the regular high school teachers in the city went to their empty classrooms all through the year, and were paid regular salaries; a court order enjoined them from service at the temporary schools.) The curriculum was limited. There were no foreign languages, no general mathematics, no art nor music nor vocational classes other than typing or shorthand. Only about one-fourth as many courses were offered as were given at Central. Facilities were inadequate: there was one laboratory, combined for physics and chemistry, poorly equipped for 1959 needs, and a library with 1900 books plus some sets, all donated. Crowding was ever-present. Although the students showed IQ ratings from 54 to over 140, there was no selective grouping by ability in any class--the fast and the slow students studied side by side. In other words, there was no special offering for exceptional pupils, and none for the retarded. Perhaps the best that was said about the situation was that morale was excellent--the students being challenged by the unique situation.

Financial problems proved to be acute. No tuition was charged, but appeals for funds--reaching nation-wide proportions--produced a sum put at $300,480.43. In addition, the state contributed $71,907.50 in student-aid money to individuals. In February 1959 Raney purchased a 20-acre tract, and announced plans for construction of a million-dollar school building. In August, however, the school revealed that it was bankrupt and would not reopen.

A rather similar history characterizes Baptist High School. Some 370 students were charged $20 tuition per month, a figure raised to $25 during the year. Some 70 students were unable to pay, but were admitted anyway. Classes were far too large for good teaching. While Spanish and Latin were offered at Baptist, courses and facilities remained at a minimum. As in Raney, the fast and the slow worked side by side, there being no grouping by ability. Monthly income was $6500, whereas $8500 was needed. Although there was no building cost, as operation took place in rooms of a Baptist church, funds were always low. When by July 20, 1959, only 22 paid registrations were received for the fall semester--of a minimum 75 needed for efficient operations--Baptist High closed its doors.

Thus these two big schools, and three small ones, did try valiantly to continue the educational process. However, as Newsweek (December 1, 1958) put it, "Nobody believes that the makeshift schools are as good as the city's four public high schools were. No student hoping to enter college next fall knows whether his senior year's work will be accepted."

What are some of the further consequence, aside from inferior schools--when schools are closed? Financially, the costs of these two schools alone could be estimated at $475,000 for the year--above

and beyond the fixed costs of the regular schools (the regular teachers were being paid, debt payments had to be kept up, etc.). Other consequences are equally impressive:

---The Little Rock school board estimated that, as of December 1958, 825 highschool children were getting no schooling whatsoever, and 405 others were getting only mail courses. (Television stations tried to do their best, but the job was far too big for more than experimental success.)

---The board announced in November 1959 that 1141 boys and girls who should have been in city high schools at that time, were not. Many families had left town, many children were attending schools in other cities and states. Also, however, hundreds simply dropped out of school, one or two years before they normally would have.

---Three of the four high schools lost their accreditation to the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges---a blow to superior students seeking to enter top colleges outside Arkansas.

---As a result of the two years of strife, the ever-present problem of obtaining good school teachers became severe. A week before the May 5, 1959 school board meeting, Superintendent Powell said that a poll showed 176 of the city's 828 teachers would not return for the 1959-60 school year. Of these 98 were going to resign, 56 probably would resign, 14 were retiring and 8 were taking leaves. (Southern School News, June 1959.) A few weeks later Powell said applications for teaching jobs were about a third the number usually received. There had been only 63 applications by May 21. At that rate, he said, it would be a difficult problem to get enough good teachers for all 36 schools. Many teachers had left permanently to teach elsewhere.

---The state withheld hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Little Rock school board during 1958-59, thus causing a severe financial pinch for that agency.

---Many indications point to a substantial economic blow to the city during the period, as seen in decreased entry of newcomers, many families leaving town, no new industry entering the city, difficulties in attracting and keeping professional, skilled and trained employees, and a dip in commerce in many fields. These will be discussed in detail below.

III. The Norfolk School Closing

Three Norfolk junior high and three high schools closed in September 1958, and were closed for one complete semester. Some 9950 pupils were affected. The most fortunate were 948 students who attended almost regular classes in a South Norfolk high school---from 4 to 9 p.m. Another 270 enrolled in a private school (much like the two in Little Rock) run by the Tidewater Educational Foundation; here again, teachers were recruited from outside the ranks of Norfolk's regular teaching staff. An estimated 4400 children attended "tutoring classes," meeting in churches, stores, garages, etc. Moving out of the

city to study elsewhere were an estimated 1620 youth. Finally, 2700 pupils were receiving no education whatever. The tutoring groups charged (usually) $20 per month fee. The closed schools still required disbursements of $172,000 per month.

"The first week we all said, 'Hot dog,' recalled Chuck Spence, 17, president of the Granby High School Student Cooperative Association. Then everybody started tearing their hair out." (Newsweek, December 1, 1958.)

It is clear that education suffered during the semester of closed schools. That business also was adversely affected is suggested by this fact: in January 1959, full-page advertisements were taken in the two Norfolk papers by 100 leading businessmen of the community, calling for reopened schools for business as well as educational reasons. Shortly thereafter, all six schools opened their doors.

IV. What School Closing Did to Little Rock's Business

In September of 1958 the Governor of Arkansas closed the four Little Rock high schools, shutting out 3500 students. A series of makeshift schools or tutoring groups was established and television stations broadcast stepped up educational programs, but some students were receiving no schooling at all and nearby school districts were flooded with city children. Nobody has claimed that the improvisations were equal to the regular high school program. Some families left the city, others lost jobs, and local industries and professional organizations felt new difficulty in hiring trained personnel. It was a community-wide crisis. We can say this because of the following facts:

On February 23, 1959, the Board of Directors of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce asked its members two questions. We give these questions, and the vote on each:

	YES	NO
"Do you favor continued closed high schools?"	230	632
"Do you favor opening schools with 'controlled' plan of integration?"	819	245

Conclusion: The businessmen of Little Rock had learned that closed schools were not the answer.

On March 25, the President of the Chamber published in a paid advertisement the recommendations of the Directors, reviewing the situation and advocating the reopening of the high schools by using a pupil placement plan.

What had actually happened as a result of school closing? We know, of course, that 3500 boys and girls were not getting a good year of education. What about the rest of the community? Some interesting answers come from reports of the Women's Emergency

Committee to Open Our Schools, which was formed as soon as the schools closed. These women---and many men---went to work and documented the waste of school closing. They found the following:

NEW INDUSTRY DID NOT LOCATE IN LITTLE ROCK. The Little Rock Industrial Development Company furnished the following figures about new industry and expansions in the city:

Year	No. of New Plants	Value	No. of New Jobs	No. of Expansions	Value	No. of Jobs
1950	7	$ 835,000	143	6	$2,110,000	...
1951	7	945,000	255	3	475,000	...
1952	6	295,000	163	9	2,150,000	...
1953	2	100,000	30	7	820,000	...
1954	3	1,350,000	150	1	500,000	...
1955	5	1,393,000	565	8	1,250,000	192
1956	2	325,000	70	8	1,350,000	212
1957	8	3,092.000	1002	3	913,985	70
September 1957 ----Trouble at Central High School						
1958	None	None	None	1	325,000	50
1959	None	None	None	1	268,000	...

These figures were furnished by the Little Rock Industrial Development Company. The plant values and the numbers of employees are mainly estimates, particularly in more recent years.

Conclusion: Since September 1957, when violence at Central High School became front page news, not a single new factory came to the city. It has been estimated that on the basis of the city's earlier rate of expansion, Little Rock has lost more than five new plants, worth more than a million dollars and employing more than 300 persons. Many executives told the Women that new industry shunned Little Rock because of the school situation.

The Women's Group obtained figures on newcomers to town from the Chamber, using utility company reports:

NEWCOMER FAMILIES:...	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1975	2076	1807	1391

The metropolitan area likewise suffered (although moving van operators enjoyed booming business):

NEWCOMING AND DEPARTMENT FAMILIES: Little Rock area

	1957	1958	1959*
Newcomers	3342	2952	2376
Departures	1280	1623	2507

(*Based on first six months.)

A leading realtor declared that the sale of homes was off between 20 and 25 per cent in Greater Little Rock in 1959 as against 1958. Rentals, too, were off and there were said to be some 20 per cent more vacancies in 1959 than in 1958.

Other economic indices verified the women's belief---and that of the Chamber and its members---that school closing had indeed hurt the community. Some other examples:

PER CENT GAIN IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME*

	1956	1957	1958
Pulaski County (includes Little Rock)	6.2	6.1	5.2
Arkansas	4.5	3.1	6.1

(*Source: University of Arkansas Bureau of Business Research)

PER CENT CHANGE IN EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME

Per Household - 1956-58. (Source: Sales Management.)

Little Rock	-7%
Arkansas	6%
United States	5%

Average Workers Income Gain (Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

	1956-57	1958-59
Little Rock	6%	4%
Arkansas	2%	11%
United States	4%	11%

Further, while retail sales per person failed to rise in Pulaski County between 1956 and 1958, sales per person for the state as a whole climbed by 4 per cent in that period. And business volume increased less in Little Rock than in the average Arkansas city and than in the state as a whole.

In conclusion, while these declining economic indices could conceivably be the result of many factors (no city has a continual boom), the evidence can be read to place part of the blame on the troubled school crisis. A study by the American Association of University Women in Little Rock showed that of 85 businessmen interviewed, 44 said their business had been hurt during the school crisis period, 35 had seen little change and only 6 said their business had actually improved. (The latter six, interestingly, were two moving companies, three filling stations, and one laundry.)

V. What About Private Schools For All?

Some people are saying that to prevent desegregation, we can (1) close the public schools, and (2) set up private schools. It is true that we have this option. The question is, Would private schools be better schools, at a similar financial cost?

Answering this question is a large task. Part of the matter resides in the legal plane. Can a state provide public schools for some of its communities and not for all? Could tax revenues be used to finance such private schools? Can present school buildings be sold for, say, $1.00, to a private group, or leased on a long term basis? These questions must be answered by a competent constitutional lawyer.

In this section, we will compare public schools and private schools from an educational point of view, from a financial point of view, and from an administrative point of view.

Educationally, several studies have compared the college performance of private school graduates with public school graduates. When students of similar IQ scores are compared, the public school graduates do better. The Princeton study is one of these (J. Davis and N. Frederiksen, "Public and Private School Graduates in College," Journal of Teacher Education, 6, 1955, pages 18-22). Note that these studies are examining mostly those now-existing private schools long noted for their excellence; hurriedly built private schools without the financial and historical endowment and years of experience and backing of outstanding families may perform with far less brilliance.

Furthermore, existing private schools specialize in the college preparatory program. They do not focus on such courses, vital to the community, as vocational, secretarial and industrial techniques---- programs in which the public schools excel. Nor do private schools devote the same attention to the retarded and handicapped child with impairments of speech, sight, hearing, and learning in general. And as shown in the case of the Little Rock makeshift schools, students were not grouped selectively in terms of ability as is the case in public schools, but all studied in the same room together, the fast and the slow alike, without regard for the exceptional student.

Financially, private schools are more expensive than public schools, without improving the quality of learning (as shown above). All education is costly; typically, about one-half of a city's expenditures go to its schools.

A 1959 study by Green and Gauerke compared costs of public schools with private schools. Some of their figures:

	Average Per-Pupil Cost For One Year
Georgia Public Schools 1958-59.....	$265
Atlanta Public Schools 1957-58.....	277
United States Public Schools 1956-57..	360
17 Private Schools in 4 Southeastern States 1957-58.....	475
8 Private Schools in Atlanta area 1958-59.....	625

The difference of costs is clear. Above and beyond this, however, there is an even greater difference when other important factors are included. For many of the private schools studied, the cost of books, food, transportation and laboratory fees was not included. Costs in private schools generally go up, the higher the grade. Private schools frequently put parents under pressure to contribute additional funds. Administrators generally agree that $450 per pupil per year is the minimum necessary for adequate education, and most private schools in the New Orleans area (as in Atlanta) charge more than this. Orleans Parish public schools, for their part, are quite similar to those in Atlanta, costing in the neighborhood of $300 per pupil.

The differential in costs between public and private schools can be explained by several factors: much larger base for quantity purchasing; staff specialists (legal, financial, construction, maintenance, counseling, testing, health and many other) can distribute their services widely, therefore, at a much lower cost-per-student; lesser geographical area for public school buses to travel; and very important, financial---- federal aid, in the form of surplus food and other goods, plus federal grants from the departments of agriculture, health, education and welfare, and the Veterans Administration.

In general, the administrative problems in setting up an entire new private school system, to replace the public system started by Orleanians in 1840, are formidable. The complete structure of personnel, supervision, sources of finance, recruitment, standards, curriculum, accreditation, and control of policies would be taken out of the hands of professional education specialists and given over to untested private individuals having no link with the state or municipality. Before deciding to abandon the existing system, one must ask: Who would impose what kinds of controls and policies on this new system, what voices would the citizen have over the private controllers, what buildings and land would they use, who would pay, and what kind of an education would our children get?

Answers to these practical questions all point to the uncertain wisdom of attempting an entirely untried system of private cooperatives with their questionable administrative, financial, and -- most important-- educational foundations.

ADDENDUM: On July 19th, just as this material was being prepared for printing, a speech was delivered in New Orleans by Roy Pearson, director of the School Foundation of Prince Edward County, Virginia. It was there that a private school system was attempted for the year 1959-60 (although only for white children). While this was a local option situation and local teachers could be used, local school buildings and equipment could not. Some 15 buildings, such as churches, were used, rent free, together with such equipment as folding tables and chairs. Laboratory, library and other equipment were minimal, and the children were dismissed at 1:30 p.m.

Moreover, Prince Edward has decided it must seek state aid for 1960-61, as well as raising its school taxes by 20 per cent to a new all-time high. Thus, while some could call the school year "successful"

in that white students did indeed have schools, educationally and financially we have another example of the desperate nature of attempting to supplant public schools with private. Prince Edward County's population, it should be noted, is approximately 15,000.

VI. Summary and Conclusion: Loss or Gain?

So far we have attempted to state facts rather than emotions and opinions in this report. This attempt has not been completely successful, because of our very strong conviction that school closing would be disastrous to the educational and economic well being of our community. We can now sum up the picture, and here we will express our opinions. Let us put it in terms of gain and loss: What will the city GAIN if the schools are closed, and what will the city LOSE?

WHAT WILL NEW ORLEANS GAIN BY CLOSING ITS SCHOOLS?

The city will postpone desegregation for some months while the schools are closed. For some people this would be a gain. This is the ONLY gain we can see. Why?

A LEGAL INTERPRETATION OF FUTILITY.

We say that there will be only a postponement because the devices that will be used to effect the closing will fail in the courts. Eventually, the Governor will be enjoined. The President has shown that he will use troops, if necessary, to protect the integrity of federal court orders. Troops may not be necessary, even if there is an "interposition." We must also keep in mind the fact that courts have been given the power to enjoin persons who are not parties to the suit from interferring with desegregation orders.

Some will ask about Prince Edward County, Virginia--the closing there has not been invalidated. The difference there is that the closing was effected through the "local option" plan. If our legislature should allow the local communities to make their own choice, rather than decide the question for itself, then we should have the same decision to make. As a legal matter, the Prince Edward device may pass the test of evasion of the federal court order. It may yet fail ultimately as a discrimination against taxpayers; or, more important and probable, the Educational Foundation may become "public." The private foundation in 1959-60 refused to accept tuition grant money which came originally from the public treasuries, but the county supervisors have proposed to raise taxes to a new high, appropriate money for "educational purposes" and allow taxpayers credits for contributions to private schools. The school board refused to sell the high school to the foundation unless there was a referendum provided by law. The foundation has bought a tract of land and is now in the process of attempting to raise money to erect a building. In short, Prince Edward found it could not operate a private system without help from the state and without levying additional taxes for schools. The private school is becoming progressively "public."

When all the legal battles are through, the ultimate choice will be the same. Either we really, totally and permanently give up public

support of education, or we find some way to comply with court orders. Virginia was no less fervent about segregation than Louisiana. But Virginia could not commit economic suicide and close all its schools. She tried everything else - state sovereignty, interposition, police power. She even went through a school closing episode, but she could not close every public school in Virginia. If there had been another legal way, the Virginia lawyers would have found it.

We can make this choice now or we can live through a futile school closing and be forced to make it later. We may gain time by postponing the final choice, but from here on that time costs us enormously.

WHAT WILL NEW ORLEANS LOSE BY CLOSING ITS SCHOOLS:

The entire foregoing paper has documented loss after loss, in various areas of community life. Make no mistake, we feel the chief loss will be pupil days of sound public school education. This can never be made up. Particular harm would surround the crucial years: first grade, seventh grade, and the pre-college high school years.

The second most important loss, we feel, will be the loss of good teachers. Just as many of the teachers in Little Rock left the city, we fear that many of our best teachers will leave New Orleans. This MUST NOT happen. We need them. If they leave, we will have to attract replacements, and frequently this means lower quality at increased recruitment costs---an undesirable alternative.

These two losses---of teaching and of teachers---are basic. But this is only the beginning of a long series of losses should the schools be closed. We have suggested most of these losses in the main part of the paper. To recapitulate the other losses:

LOSSES TO INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE: We stand on the facts of Little Rock. Business there declined, and many indices prove it. Many businessmen said they believed the decline was caused by school closing. The same is true of Norfolk. The same could happen to New Orleans.

Many of us know people who already are getting ready to leave town if the schools close.

LOSSES OF FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS: The largest portion of funds to operate public education in New Orleans comes from the state. Under the most probable forms of "private" schools, state funds would be cut off. Remember, $300,000 of the $370,000 it took to operate Raney High was raised by individuals, ABOVE and BEYOND regular taxed income for schools. Baptist High got no money from the state. Both schools were reopened in August-September of 1959. The courts have ruled that under normal conditions the state may not finance these makeshift private schools.

Federal funds ---in amounts of many millions of dollars---go to the state of Louisiana for education. As far as we can see, these funds will not be payable to closed or private schools.

Even if private schools are tried, the costs of the public school system will go on, at least for the first year. And the community is certainly obliged to pay on its bonded indebtedness. Some persons apparently think that private schools can simply use the existing public school buildings. They are wrong. They will have to purchase these buildings at fair market value---a matter in New Orleans of more than $75,000,000. The same goes for libraries, laboratories, teaching aids, tables and chairs, school buses, and so on.

If private schools are tried, there will be tuition over and above continuing public school costs. It has been established that good private schools average well over $00 a year per pupil, and often more. What kind of education would our children receive with hastily organized and staffed private schools using teachers with a variety of standards of training and ability? Remember, just as the private schools cannot simply occupy the public school buildings, neither can existing teachers teach in the makeshift schools. They go daily to empty classrooms, and are paid as stipulated in their contracts.

LOSSES IN CURRICULUM: We gave a picture of the curriculum in the Little Rock private schools. About one-fourth as many courses were offered at Raney as at Central High. Many important areas were simply not offered --- foreign languages, vocational classes, etc., and library, laboratory and counselling services were woefully weak. Our present school system has gradually developed its curriculum, and today has achieved a high standard of excellence.

LOSSES TO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AND ITS ADMINISTRATION: Many trained specialists would doubtless follow the teachers and leave the city. This in itself would be a crippling blow. Furthermore, what would the problems be of shifting back to a public school system? Much administrative and legal assistance would be required, merely getting the schools back to the point of where they are already.

The loss to the city, then, would be crippling. There are other losses: think of thousands of children at large in the city, without superivision at school---perhaps the juvenile delinquency rate would be markedly affected; there is a certain loss of pride and prestige nationally---as is quite clear in the case of the entire city of Little Rock; and we have not mentioned the well known fact that education and income are closely correlated---high school graduates earn more than those without a diploma, and thus bring more skill and more economic multiplier to the community. And certainly of paramount importance is the competitive struggle against the Iron Curtain countries: all of us have become aware of the significance of education for survival. Always, there is the matter of American tradition: our forefathers knew that democracy required an educated electorate. We must not stumble now.

The people of Little Rock and Norfolk---southerners like the people of New Orleans---did little to prevent school closing. AFTER the closing, however, they fought to have them reopened. That is the lesson of this paper. Will the same tragedy befall us?

VII. Selected Quotations on the Place of Schools in American Life

A. By Noted American Leaders:

George Washington:
"Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

Thomas Jefferson:
"The commonwealth requires the education of her people as the safeguard of order and liberty."

Abraham Lincoln:
"I view education as the most important subject which we as a people are engaged in....."

Horace Mann on "The Ground of the Free School System," 1846:
"I believe in the existence of a....principle of divine origin... which provides the absolute right to an education of every human being that comes into the world, and which, of course, provides the correlative duty of every government to see that the means of that education are provided for all..."

Woodrow Wilson:
"Without popular education, moreover, no government which rests upon popular action can long endure."

Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi, speaking at Greenville, November 12, 1959:
"It would hurt Mississippi worse to lose its public school system than it was hurt in the Civil War."

Governor James P. Coleman, March 1959.
"If Mississippi had to abolish its schools to defeat integration, it would place a premium on knowledge and industry wouldn't come to the state if there were no public schools."

B. From Southern newspapers, quoted in "Save Our Schools: A Roundup of Southern Press Opinion":

Atlanta Journal, January 6, 1958:
".....Parents are discussing now what they will do when the schools are closed as though it were a certainty that schools will close. It is almost a certainty. With the closing of the schools, should they remain shut, goes an entire way of life in America, a way that means far more to our future and to our basic American conceptions than the extension of the fading tradition that will cause closings.
"....The greatest disaster that could befall us would be the closing of the public schools for an extended period of time."

Chattanooga Times, February 14, 1959:
"....No greater calamity could befall any community....."

Gainesville Daily Sun and Alachua County News, April 12, 1959:
"...we...feel that having to close the schools would be nothing short of tragic."

Raleigh News and Observer, October 6, 1958:
"...The issue is inescapable. No schools, or schools operated under the law of the land...."

The Tampa Tribune, April 1, 1959:
"In a recent state convention, the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce formally resolved that the public schools should remain open. The Florida Education Association, in its recent convention here at Tampa, took the same stand, and over last weekend the Florida Young Democrats followed suit...."

From the Virginian-Pilot:
"This condition of education deprivation and idleness (in Prince Edward County, Virginia) is so at odds with the primary obligations of modern society that it will grow increasingly uncomfortable for the conscience of Virginia. It is <u>there</u>, and it will become worse, until it is solved."

C. <u>By Southern Business Leaders</u>:

John W. Landis, Assistant Manager, The Babcock and Wilcox Company, Lynchburg, Virginia:
"The Babcock and Wilcox Company, as one of the new and growing organizations in the community, considers it obvious that we would have trouble securing and retaining qualified technical personnel if the public schools were closed."

Dr. Louis T. Rader, General Manager, Special Control Department, General Electric Company, Waynesboro, Virginia:
"Unless we face up to solving problems of this type, the public school system will be injured, and with it, the future of Virginia will be in danger. We will then be in the position of having committed economic suicide, for the school situation can be the Achilles' heel of Virginia's economy...."

O.B. Newton, Jr., Vice-President and Sales Manager, C.B. Fleet Company, Lynchburg, Virginia:
"Two of our most recently acquired industries have, within the past few weeks, expressed themselves to the effect Virginia would not even have been considered as a location for a new plant had there not been the guaranteed certainty of a free public school system for the children of their employees." (Before the House Privileges and Elections Committee, General Assembly, Richmond, Virginia, April 17, 1959.)

Ivan Allen, Jr., immediate past president, Georgia State Chamber of Commerce and Atlanta businessman:
"To abandon public education is to secede from the economic life of the nation." (Atlanta Journal, December 10, 1958)

William P. Engel, former chairman of the Birmingham, Alabama Chamber of Commerce Committee of 100, said that the principal reason expanding industry is by-passing Alabama is publicity resulting from racial problems in Birmingham and Montgomery:

"We must face up to our own deficiencies. The hoodlumism here has hit headlines throughout the nation. As a result, we have lost one major plant in Birmingham and several smaller installations." (Birmingham Post Herald, February 6, 1957)

Dr. Charles H. Carpenter, Industrial Engineering Consultant to the Arkansas Development Commission, declared that Governor Orval Faubus' actions in the desegregation controversy had cost Arkansas thousands of jobs. He said the situation "means the loss of large, substantial industries which might otherwise have come to Arkansas." (Arkansas Gazette, October 3, 1957)

Clifford M. Clarke, Jr., executive vice-president, Associated Industries of Georgia:

"There can be no industry without good schools." (Atlanta Constitution, December 2, 1958)

Martin R. Gainsbrough, Chief Economist, National Industrial Conference Board, said problems raised by the public school issue in the Southern states are having a definitely adverse effect on industrial plant location decisions:

"I know this," he said, "because I sit in on meetings of various companies where these matters are discussed...I have heard them eliminate from further consideration areas which have this school problem, because of the friction involved in them and the difficulty of getting top personnel to move to such places with their children." (Atlanta Constitution, February 27, 1959)

Dr. F. Douglas Lawrason, provost for medical affairs, University of Arkansas:

"The University Medical Center, being within the community of Little Rock, could not help but be affected by the public school problem there. I think it would be only fair to say that because of this complicating social change, the Medical Center has had its faculty recruitment program brought to a virtual standstill. So many of the persons we approach and invite to join the faculty are diverted by the events that have been taking place in the community." (Arkansas Gazette, January 16,1959)

Business Editor James Montgomery in Atlanta Constitution:

"The industrial and university officials...expressed unanimous agreement that closing of public schools would impair both the present economic strength and future economic development of the state."

Boyd Ridgeway, Executive, Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. Quoted in Atlanta Constitution:

"The solution to our crisis in education came as it had to from the community leaders---the top business, professional and educational people---best represented by the Chamber of Commerce...I think the Atlanta Chamber has a responsibility to be completely informed on

this issue so that it will be in a position to provide leadership. Preventing interruption of public education is completely dependent on the community's leaders."

D. By Southern Professional Leaders:

The Virginia Association of School Administrators, quoted in the Washington Post:

"We believe that a sound system of free public schools is the surest foundation and greatest hope for a free society. We further believe that consistent and deliberate effort should be made to improve the character and quality of education for all children and youth in the commonwealth."

Virginia Teachers Association quoted by Associated Press:

"We urge parents, teachers and the citizens in general to dedicate themselves to the task of teaching youths the competencies which will enable them to compete effectively in this society and to strive for their inclusion in all the experiences which society provides."

School Superintendent Jim Cherry, DeKalb County, Georgia. Quoted in Atlanta Journal-Constitution:

"How can we imagine that if we remove public schools from the picture, parochial and private schools can do the job that all three are now doing adequately?"

"The undersigned physicians, acting as individuals, and representing no official organization, believe that the closing of the public schools in Atlanta and in Georgia would constitute a major catastrophe that would result in irreparable damage to the children of our city and state. We believe that closing the public schools would materially interfere with the supply of essential scientific personnel and would ultimately damage the health services of this region. We also recognize the far-reaching consequences to the spiritual, moral and economic welfare of our community.

"We respectfully urge all of the people, and particularly the city and state, business, professional and political leaders to take whatever legal steps are necessary to prevent the closing of our public schools.

"We, as individuals, further state our willingness to cooperate with other state and local citizens in a concerted effort to solve the problems arising out of the effort to maintain the public schools.....

"The original signers of this statement, on December 21, 1958, numbered 419. Since then, additional doctors have asked to be added to the list. These doctors are listed alphabetically with the original signers."

APPENDIX
Source Materials for this Paper

Probably the best single source used in preparing this paper was Southern School News, the non-profit monthly written by newspapermen of the 17 Southern states. We used especially the issues during the "closed" periods of 1958-59. Other important sources were:

"Little Rock Report; The City, Its People, Its Business," by the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools, August 1959, P. O. Box 3244, Forest Heights Station, Little Rock.

"Facts and Finances," New Orleans Public Schools, 1959-60.

Annual Reports, State Department of Education of Louisiana.

"Can We Afford to Close Our Public Schools?," issued by a group of education professors in Southern universities, December 1959.

"If the Schools are Closed...," by Donald Ross Green and Warren E. Gauerke, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta.

Also, we used material from New South, the New Orleans Times-Picayune and States-Item, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, and the Vanderbilt Race Relations Law Reporter.

WOMAN KILLED IN MISS. CRASH

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — One woman was killed and another critically injured in a car-truck collision south of here last night.

Dead on arrival at Baptist hospital was Mrs. Judy Benstem of Jackson. In critical condition with deep facial cuts and internal injuries is Mrs. Melba C. Rublich, also of Jackson.

The driver of the truck was not hurt.

KILLED BY TRAIN

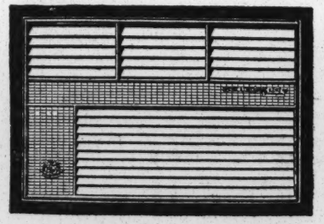
MERIDIAN, Miss. (UPI)—Alvin Walker, 32-year-old Meehan Negro, was killed last night when hit by a train on the Illinois Central tracks near Meehan west of here.

ADVERTISEMENT

Worry of FALSE TEETH Slipping or Irritating?

Don't be embarrassed by loose false teeth slipping, dropping or wobbling when you eat, talk or laugh. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This pleasant powder gives a remarkable sense of added comfort and security by holding plates more firmly. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.

EXTRAS in every inch . . .



"FREE" HOME SURVEY No Obligation

EXTRA heavy compressor, built for heavy-duty cooling job to Friedrich's demanding specifications.

EXTRA large condenser coil . . . circulating more Freon to remove more heat from summer air.

EXTRA -capacity condenser fan to carry more coil heat OUT of a Friedrich quicker . . . and quieter!

EXTRA -insulated . . . to be extra quiet and efficient! All sound of operation completely absorbed.

EXTRA -size cooling coil to soak up more room heat, remove more moisture from room air faster!

EXTRA -efficient circulating fan to move more cooled air more quietly. Built only for Friedrich!

EXTRA -duty motor . . . for smooth, dependable performance, uses lower wattage per BTU* for lower operating costs.

(*Rated under Air Noise Standards by Friedrich and certified by 3 independent testing laboratories. All units carry U-L approval).

. . . at no extra cost!

Friedrich *floating air*

CARROLLTON Refrigeration Service

"Where Quality and Service Go Hand in Hand"

Open Sunday 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., Maple St. Only

7624 MAPLE ST. UN 1-2501 — 5135 CANAL BLVD. HU 2-5344

AMUSEMENTS, TV, RADIO

Plan 'Kingfish' Show in Sept.

By BOB SUBLETTE

Sept. 10 will mark the 25th anniversary of the death of **Huey P. Long.** Channel 6 is making plans for an hour-long documentary on the Kingfish to be presented on or about that date and Gallery Circle Theater will present "All the King's Men" starting Sept. 16.

"All the King's Men" is based on **Robert Penn Warren's** Pulitzer prize winning novel that closely paralleled the life of the Louisiana dictator.

The proposed channel 6 program would be presented in prime evening time and would include films from the era and interviews with people who played significant roles in events then and those present at Long's assassination.

At Gallery, executive director **Stocker Fontelieu** has called for tryouts for "All the King's Men" tomorrow night at 7:30.

The play has a cast of 20. Author Warren was once on the faculty of Louisiana State university.

★ ★ ★

NEW ORLEANS and the river hold the spotlight on channel 8 this evening with **Pie Dufour** starting things off at 7 talking about the "Bachelor Benefactors" of the Crescent City.

At 8:30 the Working Press will interview **Ray Samuel,** authority on the river, who will talk about the River Queen, soon to be moored at Esplanade and the river.

★ ★ ★

LOUIS ARMSTRONG, in his third Heritage interview, recalls old New Orleans funerals and marching bands and their influence on the development of jazz. The program is at 9.

★ ★ ★

THROUGH A friend we revisited color television Sunday night and found:

Music on Ice is a pleasant multihued show when the skaters are displaying their grace in pageantry.

Color doesn't help **Johnny Desmond.**

Color is a distraction for a colorless offering like the Chevy mystery hour.

Color quality is about the same as it was a couple of years ago, still unnatural, unrealistic but exciting a bright crutch for drab material.

★ ★ ★

LEADING CONTENDER for the title "Worst Actor of the Year in TV" — **Dick the Bruiser.**

★ ★ ★

ALAN MOWBRAY, the delightful Col. Flack, will be the maitre d' at Dante's Inferno (**Howard Duff,** proprietor). The ex-lovable TV conman will play an ex-millionaire, forced to go to work after losing all but his shirt gambling and still unable to resist a bet.

Mowbray has reported his English background hardly conducive to getting parts on Western dominated TV and has expressed the wish that TV script writers stick more to real Western history. The frontier was full of Englishmen.

HOLLYWOOD booming, thanks to its onetime enemy —video. There are 92 television production outfits grinding out shows in the film capital. Only 27 motion pictures are in production there.

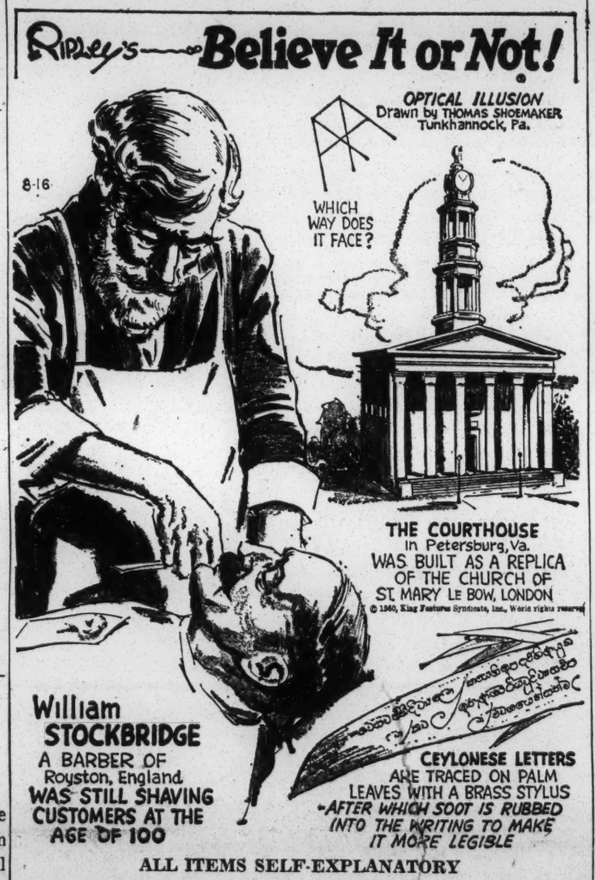
Save Wife, Hunt Mate on Desert

BAKER, Calif. (AP) — The wife of a rock hunter has been rescued after surviving the brutal heat of the Mojave desert three days without food or water. But her husband is still missing.

Mrs. Catherine Vieke, about 46, of Los Angeles, said she and her husband were stranded 23 miles north of Baker Friday when their car got stuck in volcanic ash. She said her husband started out on foot for Baker, which is about 120 miles northeast of San Bernardino.

Yesterday a sheriff's deputy found Mrs. Vieke and the couple's car on a power company road. She was unconscious.

Temperatures there have exceeded 110 in recent days. Mrs. Vieke revived briefly but lapsed into unconsciousness before officers could get her husband's name or their address.



ALL ITEMS SELF-EXPLANATORY

Anyone doubting the truth of the assertions of "Rip" is invited to write to Robert L. Ripley, care King Features Syndicate, No. 235 E. 45th street, New York, enclosing self-addressed envelope.

JIMMY BOYD WED, ON HONEYMOON

DALLAS (AP)—Jimmy Boyd, a former resident of McComb, Miss., who hit the big time several years ago with his hit record of "I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus," today is honeymooning with his new bride in Mexico City.

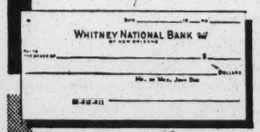
Boyd, who has appeared in a number of movies and television shows, married movie starlet Yvonne Craig here Sunday.

Persons born in June have their choice of three birthstones—pearl, alexandrite or moonstone.

Easy way

to pay your bills without bother!

From the comfort of your home, at a cost of only 10¢ a check—a Whitney Special Checking Account lets you pay by check, without fighting crowds and with no minimum balance requirement and no extra charges.



20 checks for $2

YOUR NAME PRINTED ON EACH CHECK

Established 1883

Member F.D.I.C.

Whitney

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS

Let's talk

DOLLARS and SENSE

Jet to Miami in

more coil heat OUT of a Friedrich quicker . . . and quieter!

EXTRA insulated . . . to be extra quiet and efficient! All sound of operation completely absorbed.

er wattage per BTU* for lower operating costs.

(*Rated under Ari-Nema Standards by Friedrich and certified by 3 independent testing laboratories. All units carry U-L approval).

. . . at no extra cost!

Friedrich floating air

CARROLLTON Refrigeration Service

"Where Quality and Service Go Hand in Hand"
Open Sunday 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., Maple St. Only
7624 MAPLE ST. UN 1-2501
5135 CANAL BLVD. HU 2-5344

calls old New Orleans funerals and marching bands and their influence on the development of jazz. The program is at 9.

★ ★ ★

THROUGH A friend we revisited color television Sunday night and found:

Music on Ice is a pleasant multihued show when the skaters are displaying their grace in pageantry.

Color doesn't help **Johnny Desmond.**

Color is a distraction for a colorless offering like the Chevy mystery hour.

Color quality is about the same as it was a couple of years ago, still unnatural, unrealistic but exciting a bright crutch for drab material.

★ ★ ★

LEADING CONTENDER for

rescued after surviving the brutal heat of the Mojave desert three days without food or water. But her husband is still missing.

Mrs. Catherine Vieke, about 46, of Los Angeles, said she and her husband were stranded 23 miles north of Baker Friday when their car got stuck in volcanic ash. She said her husband started out on foot for Baker, which is about 120 miles northeast of San Bernardino.

Yesterday a sheriff's deputy found Mrs. Vieke and the couple's car on a power company road. She was unconscious.

Temperatures there have exceeded 110 in recent days. Mrs. Vieke revived briefly but lapsed into unconsciousness before officers could get her husband's name or their address.

ALL ITEMS SELF-EXPLANATORY

Anyone doubting the truth of the assertions of "Rip" is invited to write to Robert L. Ripley, care King Features Syndicate, No. 235 E. 45th street, New York, enclosing self-addressed envelope.

OF NEW ORLEANS

Jet to Miami in 90 minutes $45.20 ADD TAX

NATIONAL Airline of the Stars

The only Pure Jet service to Miami

Also Daily Nonstop Flights to
MIAMI • ORLANDO
TAMPA • HOUSTON

National also serves the Gulf Coast with Daily Flights to
JACKSONVILLE • PENSACOLA
PANAMA CITY • TALLAHASSEE
MARIANNA • MOBILE

SPECIAL AUGUST "GUEST OFFER"

A week's* vacation in fabulous Miami Beach —luxurious hotel accommodations and round-trip fare on a National Airlines 707 jet.

All, yes all, for as little as
$109.90 COMPLETE
As little as $11.94 down with National's 'Fly Now-Pay Later' Plan
*7 days, 6 nights, per person, double occupancy, plus tax (European plan)

CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT TODAY, OR...

CALL MA 4431 RIGHT NOW!

Let's talk DOLLARS and SENSE

WHAT WILL BE THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL CLOSURE IN NEW ORLEANS?

As Little Rock and Norfolk have already proved, what is "bad for public schools is also bad for business." If our public schools in New Orleans do not open their doors on September 8th, the economic health of our Community will suffer an incalculable blow.

Retail trade and real estate volume will decrease appreciably when the schools are closed. Already, New Orleans merchants are beginning to feel the "pinch" as Back-to-School sales figures decline day by day. The buying public is holding back on such items as school clothing and accessories due to the uncertainty of the school situation. Real estate sales also hang in the balance as parents wonder if they will have to move to another community in order to provide education for their children.

New industries on which we hope to build the economic security of the future will almost surely be discouraged from coming into an area where there are no public schools. A troubled community is no place for industrial expansion.

And, just as surely, recruitment of employes for the industries and businesses of the area will be seriously hampered. Skilled workers, technicians, college educators, professional men will not choose to settle in a town where public schools are not available.

Here are a few results we can plainly foresee:
1) The $20,000,000 school construction program, for which the bond issue has been approved, would have to be abandoned if the school system is shut down.
2) The $28,000,000 annual operating expenditures of the Orleans Parish School system would be lost to the community.
3) Payment would be enforced on the school bonds that are now outstanding, although the taxpayer would be paying taxes for benefits no longer received.

In dollars and cents, then, the closing of public schools is an expensive proposition. Businessmen of New Orleans have a stake in its public schools, not only as a matter of civic interest; but, realistically, as a matter of DOLLARS and SENSE.

• ***WE SHOULD PROFIT BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COMMUNITIES***

In Little Rock, the year before the school crisis, the number of new jobs totalled 1,003. During the two years that followed, there were no new jobs.
In Norfolk, the city estimated that closed schools cost the economy of the community $172,000 a month.

• ***WE MUST ACT NOW TO PRESERVE PUBLIC EDUCATION***

We must realize that there is no longer a choice between INTEGRATION and SEGREGATION . . . the issue now is EDUCATION or ILLITERACY, together with all of the civic and economic disasters it brings. No matter what our individual feelings in the matter, we must realize that our children are entitled to the right of education.

ALL WHITE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS WHO SUBSCRIBE TO THESE AIMS ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION. MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE $1.00 PER YEAR, AND DONATIONS ARE WELCOME.

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
P. O. Box 8192, Gentilly Station, New Orleans, La.

NAME .....
ADDRESS ..... PHONE .....
BUSINESS .....
SCHOOL .....

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL CLOSING

Published by:

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

CO-CHAIRMEN:

Dr. Julian Feibelman
Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S. J.
Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE:

Richard Adams
Warren Breed
Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Victor H. Hess, Jr.
Paul Hostetler
Mrs. Paul Murison
John P. Nelson, Jr.
T. L. Patrick
Mrs. Fred Wright

August 1960

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL CLOSING

I. Introduction 1

II. Partial School Closing by the state Government 1

A. Arkansas case

B. Virginia case

C. Louisiana statutes

III. Partial School Closing under the "Local Option" Plan 9

A. Recreational Facility Cases

B. The North Carolina plan

IV. Permanent Closing and Substitute Plans 10

A. Assistance and Control by the State

B. Application of Fourteenth Amendment to Private Groups Exercising a Public Function

I. Introduction

"The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation." Briggs v. Elliott, 132 F. Supp. 776 (E.D. S.C. 1955).

"It can scarcely be doubted that the United States Constitution does not in any way require that a state afford any education to its children. Accordingly, those states which have repealed their requirements that the state furnish education would argue preliminarily that they have thus avoided the impact of the decision in the School Segregation Cases. And so they have - if there is a complete relinquishment of state support for public education." McKay, "With All Deliberate Speed", 31 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 991, 1043 (1956).

The present Louisiana Constitution does not require that the state furnish public education to all its children of educable age. Art. 12, Sec. 1 was amended to state that public education may be provided and that tuition grants may be given. There is, then, no state constitutional issue involved in partial school closing in Louisiana.

The state may avoid integration by closing its schools and completely abandoning public education. The two broad issues are whether it may stop short of closing all its schools, and whether it may assist private education. May the state close a few schools throughout the state, or all of the schools in one parish only? May it allow the local school board to close all the schools in a parish under the operation of the "local option" plan? If all the schools are permanently closed, will the private schools be affected by the Fourteenth Amendment? There is an overlap of constitutional issues in these questions; nevertheless, the issues seem clearer when discussed in connection with specific school closing plans thus far put forth.

1. Partial School Closing by the State Government

The "equal protection of the laws" does not prevent a state from producing inequality in its classifications. It merely requires that such classification have some rational basis. The test is "reasonableness". Long before Brown v. Board of Education, the Supreme Court had invalidated legislative classifications on the basis of race or color. Strauder v. West Virginia, 100 U.S. 303 (1880). It had also invalidated racial discrimination by judicial or administrative action performed under laws which were not discriminatory on their face. Ex parte Virginia, 100 U.S. 339 (1879); Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886). Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) found that separation of the races was not an unreasonable regulation, where there was no inequality involved. The new law of Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), was that, even though the privilege of education had been granted to all, the separation was inherently unequal.

The "equal protection" clause is, however, much broader than a prohibition of racial discrimination. It encompasses any sort of unreasonable or arbitrary classification, or any unreasonable discrimination in the administration of the laws. In this respect, it is akin to the "due process" clause. Any closing of fewer than all the state public schools

involves the broader meaning of the clause, as well as the narrower racial discrimination application of the clause. If the school closing is an evasion of the Brown case or of a court order based on that case, then racial discrimination is at issue. If the closing results in an arbitrary denial of public education to some, then discrimination against taxpayers is at issue. The Arkansas closing case decided the first issue; partial closing by the state government is an evasion, not avoidance, and is unjustified by the use of the police power. The Virginia case decided the second issue; there was an arbitrary discrimination against the taxpayer-parents of the children whose schools were closed.

A. The Arkansas case - Aaron v. McKinley, 173 F. Supp. 944 (E.D. Ark. 1959), Aff'd. 361 U.S. 197 (1959).

At Little Rock, after one year of desegregation under trying circumstances, the school board asked the federal court for permission to delay putting into effect the desegregation plan for two and a half years. When this stay order was denied by the courts, the Governor issued a proclamation closing the high schools of that city. The legislation authorising him to do so had been passed a month before in anticipation of that denial of stay. Two Acts of that legislation were before the federal court, after their constitutionality had been upheld in the state courts. Act 4 gave the Governor the authority to close any or all schools in a district whenever he determined that peace and safety of the lives or limbs of students or teachers required it, whenever any troops were maintained at the school to enforce an integration order, or whenever he determined that it was impossible to maintain an efficient school system because of integration. (The latter ground was necessary because the state constitution required the maintenance of efficient free schools.)

Act 5 provided that funds to closed schools were cut off, but could be paid to other public schools or private non-sectarian schools which received the pupils from closed schools. The Arkansas Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision, found no violation of the state or federal constitutions. As to the federal constitution it was held that such action was a temporary emergency. The federal court found otherwise. It quoted one of the state dissenting judges to the effect that there was no temporary emergency, but rather "a condition that has already existed since 1954 and will continue to exist until either the United States Constitution is amended or the United States Supreme Court overrules Brown v. Board of Education." The federal court also quoted one of the majority Justices who had indicated that the action was valid as an emergency measure, and that Act 4 need not be viewed as giving the Governor the power to close all schools permanently, as such action would be in violation of the Brown decree and also in violation of the state constitution. The opinion then relied on Cooper v. Aaron 358 U.S. 1 (1958) to show that there had been no valid exercise of police power.

The Cooper case was that Supreme Court case which decided that the circumstances which arose at Little Rock did not justify a delay in desegregation there. The instant case said: "As we read the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in Cooper v. Aaron ... it, in effect, holds that no lawless violence or threat, fear or anticipation of such violence, resulting from hostility to the integration of its schools, can justify any State,

under the guise of the exercise of its policy power, in depriving citizens, either temporarily or permanently, of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States." The Court then quoted Cooper directly to the effect that action of the Governor is state action under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that "the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this Court in the Brown case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously'." The court then pointed out that if the findings made by the District Court judge in granting the 2-1/2 year stay were insufficient to sustain that order on appeal (the stay order had been reversed), then "we can see no basis whatever for a ruling by us that Act No. 4 constitutes a valid and reasonable exercise of the police power of Arkansas to meet an emergency."

The Court held:

"With all due respect to the considered views of those Justices of the Supreme Court of Arkansas who concluded that Act. No. 4 represented a valid exercise of the police power of the State and therefore did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, we are firmly of the opinion that Act No. 4 cannot be sustained upon that ground, and is clearly unconstitutional under the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, and conferred no authority upon the Governor to close the public high schools in Little Rock." The Court also found that, the funds cut-off provision was dependent upon Act. No. 4, and therefore, was invalid. It noted that part of the money had been paid to the private high school but did not discuss the validity of the direct payment to the private school. Aaron v. McKinley, 173 F. Supp. 944 (E.D. Ark. 1959).

The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision December 14, 1959, in a memorandum opinion at 361 U.S. 197, 80 S.Ct. 291 (1959).

B. The Virginia case - James v. Almond, 170 F. Supp. 342 (E.D. Va. 1959).

Governor Almond closed schools in several parts of the state, including six secondary schools in Norfolk, Virginia, in September 1958. In January 1959 the state Supreme Court of Appeals declared the action invalid under the state constitution which required that Virginia maintain an efficient system of free schools. On the same day the federal District Court of Norfolk declared that the laws permitting closing of a few schools violated the federal Constitution. This was a separate suit brought by the parents of some of the white children whose school had been closed. This raised a different issue. Apart from the question of whether the rights of the plaintiffs in the original desegregation suit seeking admission were violated, there was the issue of whether those children already enrolled in those schools had been deprived of any constitutional right. Was the exercise of the police power valid as to them? The court held that it was not.

The opinion noted that the plaintiffs were taxpayers of the Commonwealth, and most were taxpayers of the City of Norfolk; that a partion of the public funds of the state derived from taxation of plaintiffs and other citizens was used in the operation of the free public school system of Virginia; that it was not unmindful of the difficulties produced by Brown but that any doubt as to the controlling force of the principle of that case had been removed by the Supreme Court in Cooper v. Aaron. After quoting from that case, the opinion stated: "Tested by these principles we arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the Commonwealth of Virginia, having accepted and assumed the responsibility of maintaining and operating public schools, cannot act through one of its officers to close one or more public schools in the state solely by reason of the assignment to, or enrollment or presence in, that public school of children of different races or colors, and, at the same time, keep other public schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis. The "equal protection" afforded to all citizens and taxpayers is lacking in such a situation. While the State of Virginia, directly or indirectly, maintains and operates a school system with the use of public funds, or participates by arrangement or otherwise in the management of such a school system, no one public school or grade in Virginia may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court, while the state permits other public schools or grades to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers..... We do not suggest that, apart from the Constitution of Virginia, the state must maintain a public school system. This is a matter for state determination. We merely point out that the closing of a public school, or grade therein, for the reasons heretofore assigned violates the right of a citizen to equal protection of the laws and, as to any child willing to attend a school with a member or members of the opposite race, such a school-closing is a deprivation of due process of law.

The court distinguished Cumming v. Board of Education, 175 U.S. 528 (1899), in which case the Supreme Court upheld action closing a high school for sixty Negro children in order to operate an elementary school serving three hundred. The court noted that in that case the closing was to be temporary and the reasons were economic. It was pointed out that in the instant case the schools were closed solely because of resistance to the law; that these plaintiffs became a class created by reason of the operation of the massive resistance statutes. They were the subjects of discrimination and were unable to obtain the benefits of public taxation on the same basis as the parents of other children similarly situated.

Then the court apparently left open the question of the validity of the "local option" plan, now in effect in Virginia.

The opinion said: "In the event the State of Virginia withdraws from the business of educating its children, and the local governing bodies assume this responsibility, the same principles with respect to equal protection of laws would be controlling as to that particular county or city. While the county or city, directly or indirectly, maintains and operates a school system with the use of public funds, or participates by arrangement or otherwise in the management of such a school system, no one public school or grade in the county or city may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land while other

public schools or grades remain open at the expense of the taxpayers. Such schemes or devices looking to the cutoff of funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races, or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools, are evasive tactics which have no standing under the law."

The court found no merit in the contention that the closing was a temporary delay in operation. The Governor was not to reopen until pupil assignments could be made without any enforced or compulsory integration against the wish of any child or his parents. It was noted that under this test the schools could never be reopened. The court found ineffective a provision that the school would be returned to the public school system of the political subdivision upon being closed. This provision violated the statement in the Brown case: "Such an opportunity (of an education), where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." As to the argument that the action was valid because the schools were closed to both races, the court said: "The discrimination here complained of is the denial of the right of white children to attend public schools which are closed by action of the Governor ... , while other white children living in the same state, and within the same political subdivision, are enjoying the educational opportunities afforded them at the expense of all taxpayers, including the parents of the white children locked out of the six schools. We need hardly discuss the factor of race to arrive at the conclusion that this is not equal protection of laws. Equality of treatment is not achieved through indiscriminate imposition of inequalities."

The court then disposed of the issue of the state's sovereign immunity of suit under the Eleventh Amendment, and enjoined all the defendents from enforcing "massive resistance" statutes.

While not discussing specifically the tuition-grant provisions, the court cited the statute sections held unconstitutional (Va. Code 1950 Tit. 22, S S 188.3 - 188.15) and these included those which dealt with the right to the grant if schools were closed. The state court suit invalidating the laws under the state constitution held that there was no constitutional objection to the procedures for making tuition grants out of funds properly available for that purpose. However, grants could not be given out of funds unconstitutionally withheld from some of the free public schools. Harrison v. Almond, _____ Va. _____ (1959).

Thereafter the Norfolk City Council refused to deliver funds tentatively appropriated for the secondary schools to the School Board, and they were enjoined from so refusing. Duckworth v. James, 267 F.2d 224 (4th Cir. 1959), cert. den. U.S. Sup. Ct., 28 U.S.L.W. 3105, Oct. 13, 1959.

C. The Louisiana statutes

The statutory plan in Louisiana places the control of desegregation in the legislature and the governor. A classification statute, R.S. 1950 Tit. 17, Sec. 341-346, requires

that schools being presently utilized for the education of white children shall be so utilized unless otherwise reclassified by the legislature. The law authorizes the appointment of a special committee to designate all the schools for use by children of the white race or for children of the Negro race. The power to change the classification of a school from all white or all Negro to any other classification is specifically reserved to the legislature. The present statute requires that white teachers must teach white pupils, and Negro teachers, Negro pupils. Tit. 17 Sec. 345.

The law presently applies only to New Orleans. The proposed bill (H.B. 500) re-enacting and amending makes it applicable to every school in the state. In effect, the present law freezes the classification of the Orleans schools in their present status and the Orleans school board cannot comply with the federal court order until the legislature reclassifies some school. There is also a pupil assignment law (Tit. 17 Sec. 101 et seq.), but it appears that the Board cannot use this law unless the legislature repeals the classification law or reclassifies schools. Even then a repeal might be necessary, for the proposed classification amendments provide that the Governor supersedes the school board and takes over the "exclusive control, management and administration" of schools affected by a plan which the local board has put into operation or which the court has ordered placed into operation.

The present classification law was before the federal courts in 1958. The Court of Appeals for the Circuit apparently did not rule directly on the constitutionality of the law, but the School Board was found to be the proper defendant as to any order touching upon the manner of operation of the schools. The proposed law, giving the Governor exclusive control, may cause this issue to arise again.

The present law allows the Governor to close any racially mixed school or school subject to court order "requiring it to admit students of both the Negro and white races by a date certain." The same statute authorizes him to close any other school in the parish or city where a school has been closed under this Section, if he determines that its operation might cause friction, disorder or a breach of peace. He may reopen the school if it can be reopened, within a reasonable time or by the end of the term, shall be considered indefinitely closed.

This is not a temporary emergency measure. It is asserting the right to close a school or all the schools of a parish, rather than desegregate.

One proposed bill, H.B. 499, gives the Governor the power to close all the schools of the state when any school in the state is "ordered to integrate" either as to all grades or any grade. If, after a reasonable time, he determines that all the schools may not be opened on a racially segregated basis, he may declare the schools permanently closed.

Another proposal, H.B. 1066, gives the Governor the power to close any school "when the operation thereof is threatened, interfered with, or disrupted by disorder, riots, or violence, or in his judgment the closing of such school is deemed necessary to prevent

disorder, riots, or violence, that would threaten, interfere with or disrupt the operation thereof." This law will be separated in the statutes from all others dealing with desegregation.

All three provisions for closing will have to meet the issue of the Arkansas case. May the Governor close schools to avoid desegregation? It seems that only H.B. 499 can pass the test of evasion. Closing all the schools will be avoidance, rather than evasion. That would give rise to other constitutional problems to be discussed later. Closing only certain schools or certain grades will bring the fact situation within the Arkansas and Virginia cases. Even if all the schools in Orleans Parish are closed, it is the state which is closing them. As long as the state, and not the local authority, is the closer, it cannot discriminate against Orleans children. The Governor had been given power to close the schools rather than desegregate; the school board has not been given this power. If it closes anyway, it is acting as an arm of the state. Only if the state laws are changed giving the local boards the option to close or desegregate, can the local board close. The Cooper rule is that any arrangement whereby the state supports segregated schools is an evasion of the Brown case. Only an option in the local authority can possibly pass both the evasion test and the taxpayer discrimination test.

H.B. 499, the general police power authority for closing, is probably constitutional on its face. If, however, it is applied unconstitutionally, the Arkansas case still controls and invalidates the Governor's unconstitutional application.

The question left open in the Virginia case, whether a local authority can close all the schools in its locality, cannot be decided now, for the state has undertaken to provide public education in Louisiana. The Constitution does not require that it do so, but it is now doing so. It has not left the matter to the determination of the local community in deciding whether or not the community, not the state, will provide it.

In short, whether the Governor or the local board closes one school, or eliminates first grade, or even closes all the schools of the parish, the action will be unconstitutional, under the present school system of Louisiana.

It should be added that the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to a state governor, as well as to any other state official, is well-settled. The following language is quoted from Sterling v. Constantin, 207 U.S. 378 at 397:

> "If this extreme position could be deemed to be well taken, it is manifest that the fiat of a state Governor, and not the Constitution of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land; that the restrictions of the Federal Constitution upon the exercise of state power would be but impotent phrases, the futility of which the State may at any time disclose by the simple process of transferring powers of legislation to the Governor to be exercised by him, beyond control, upon his assertion of necessity. Under our system of government, such a conclusion is obviously untenable. There is no such avenue of escape from the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution. When there is a substantial showing that the exertion of state power has overridden private rights

secured by that Constitution, the subject is necessarily one for judicial inquiry in an appropriate proceeding directed against the individuals charged with the transgression.***"

On the issue of the jurisdiction of the federal court over a governor of a state, the court said:

"The District Court had jurisdiction. The suit is not against the State. The applicable principle is that where state officials, purporting to act under state authority, invade rights secured by the Federal Constitution, they are subject to the process of the federal courts in order that the persons injured may have appropriate relief. * * * The Governor of the State, in this respect, is in no different position from that of other state officials." 287 U.S. 378, 393.

The above quotations were included in Faubus v. United States, 254 F.2d 797 (C.A. 8th 1958) in answer to the argument that the discretion of the Governor or Arkansas in using the National Guard could not be questioned.

The Supreme Court in Cooper v. Aaron, supra, after disposing of the main issue, said:

"However, we should answer the premise of the actions of the Governor and Legislature that they are not bound by our holding in the Brown case. ****

"Article VI of the Constitution makes the Constitution the supreme Law of the Land. * * * Every state legislator and executive and judicial officer is solemly committed by oath taken pursuant to Art. VI, S 3 to support this Constitution. Chief Justice Taney, speaking for a unanimous Court in 1859, said that this requirement reflected the 'framers' anxiety to preserve it (the Constitution) in full force, in all its powers, and to guard against resistance to or evasion of its authority, on the part of a State. * * *'

"No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it. Chief Justice Marshall spoke for a unanimous Court in saying that: 'If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery * * *.' United States v. Peters, 5 Cranch 115, 136, 3 L.Ed. 53. A Governor who asserts a power to nullify a federal court order is similarly restrained."

If the Governor of Louisiana refuses to present his defense of sovereignty in the federal courts by refusing service of process, the federal court might ignore the rule of abstaining from passing upon the constitutionality of state statute until the state has done so. It may then find that the law under which the Governor is proceeding is unconstitutional; that the Governor had no authority to control the schools or close them, and, as in the 1958 case, that the local school board remains the proper party defendant.

III. Closing under the "Local Option" Plan

This plan operates with the pupil assignment law and the tuition-grants. The state government abandons, to some degree, control over public education and makes the local school boards as autonomous as possible. The state appropriates money for education and turns it over to the local boards, or administrative units. The local board uses the money to maintain public schools, and in addition levies local tax for school purposes, if the community has voted for such a levy. If the board has been ordered to desegregate its schools, the community in effect votes whether or not to have a public school system by voting for or against the tax levy. If it votes against the levy, the local unit does not operate any public schools. It is, therefore, not violating the federal court order because there are no schools to desegregate. If the community keeps the public schools, the assignment plan it put into effect. A child may request a transfer if he is unwilling to attend a desegregated school; if no transfer is possible, he may apply for a tuition grant. In communities where the schools are closed, the state funds are used by the board for the tuition grants.

Cooper v. Aaron, the Supreme Court set the test: "State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds, or property cannot be squared with the Amendment's command...." In this situation the state is not supporting segregated schools. State funds are used for schools which may be integrated or for tuition grants to pupils. This is an entirely different case from that in which the grants are given to pupils in the "closed" areas, while the remaining areas throughout the state are operated on a segregated basis. Both the Arkansas and Virginia cases especially noted that other schools operated by the state were required to be segregated. The Virginia case in discussing taxpayer discrimination took care not to touch upon the type of factual situation raised by the "local option" plan. If the schools in "closed" areas are truly private, it would seem that this arrangement may pass the evasion test. If the county or parish is the unit, then a closing of all the schools of the county may constitute a withdrawal from public education without discrimination. On the other hand, if the state is the unit, then a partial closing has resulted, considering the state as a whole. It might be argued that there is in fact a state educational system, and that the taxpayers of the closed schools, who pay state as well as local taxes, have been discriminated against. Finding the remedy would be more difficult than finding the discrimination. The citizen cannot compel his county to levy the tax. He cannot claim the state has discriminated against his county, for his county has received its share of state funds. If, however, the courts insist on total abandonment of public education as the only avoidance of the Brown case, they may allow an injunction suit against the state, restraining the operation of public schools unless there are public schools available to all the citizens. The Brown case states that education must be made available to all "on equal terms" where the state has undertaken to provide it. It might be argued that tuition grants constitute "separate but not equal" treatment. If it comes before the courts, this issue will undoubtedly be influenced by the type of private school arrangements in the "closed" area.

Cities have been allowed to close recreational facilities, rather than desegregate them. Tonkins v. Greensboro, 162 F. Supp. 549 (M.D.N.C. 1958) held:

"No person has any constitutional right to swim in a public pool. All citizens do have the right, however, if a public swimming pool is provided, not to be barred therefrom solely because of race or color. If the swimming pools are closed or sold, the rights of all groups will be equal, and it must follow that the closing or sale will not discriminate against anyone."

In Clark v. Flory, 141 F. Supp. 248, aff'd 237 F.2d 597 (1956), the plaintiff was denied relief because the state had closed the state park in question. In this case legislative action was needed to reopen the park. The court distinguished cases where administrative agencies could close and reopen at will.

On the rationale of these cases, it is possible that a local governing body can close schools, if it closes all within its jurisdiction. A citizen of New Orleans cannot complain to the state that the citizens of Baton Rouge have a swimming pool. It remains to be determined if schools are in the same category.

IV. Permanent School Closing and Substitute Plans

In the event that public schools are closed, what can be done in assisting the private schools? These issues are similar, whether the closing be state-wide or local. However, in a state where there is no public school system, it may be necessary for that state to relinquish control of private schools to a greater degree than if the public system is operated also. The state has plenary control over its public school system; as to the private system it may regulate only in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare. Ordinarily the police power over private schools is fairly wide, and new regulations may be imposed without suspicion, so long as a public system exists too. If, however, the public system disappears and at the same time the state extends its control over private schools beyond the control exercised previously, then the private schools may become public. It matters not that each individual instance of control can be justified in the exercise of the police power. If the total result is that the private school system is indirectly supported, and regulated under the same rules previously applicable to public schools, then such schools may become "public" for the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment. The only sure way to avoid this is for the state to repeal all school laws or those remotely concerned with schools, give up all control and regulation, and provide no assistance for education whatever. What can be done short of such an extreme measure is speculative. How many features of public education can be retained and still maintain the private character of the schools cannot be predicted. Therefore, in a discussion of details, it should be borne in mind that the whole may be more than the sum total of its parts.

It is axiomatic that the Fourteenth Amendment applies to state action; it does not apply to private action. In considering a particular institution, a court may find that by reason of the support to that institution or the control of it by the state, it is a state institution and its action is state action, so that the Amendment applies. A private charter of incorporation is no guarantee that the corporation's action is not state action.

Enoch Pratt donated a library to the City of Baltimore in his will, by donating the

property and the building outright to the City and providing that the library should be incorporated and managed privately. He established a trust fund for the library and the City was also required to support the library by making appropriations thereto. The library set up a training school for librarians and refused to admit the plaintiff. The federal Court of Appeals found that such refusal was state action and enjoined the corporation from discriminating in admissions. Although the City did not control the library, it owned the property and contributed a major portion of its income. Kerr v. Enoch Pratt Free Library, 149 F2d 212 (4th Cir. 1945), cert. den. 326 U.S. 72 (1945).

In the same Circuit, a federal District Court found that a school of mechanical arts was not a state school, even though the City of Baltimore owned the property and leased to the private corporation for much less than the commercial rental value of the premises. In addition the City provided tuition scholarships and appropriated some money to the school directly. Norris V. Mayor of Baltimore, 78 F.Supp. 451 (D.C.Md. 1948).

The Norris case distinguished the Kerr case and refused to follow it. It is doubtful that any direct support of a private school system substituted for public schools would now be allowed. The Cooper case, it will be recalled, says: "State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds or property cannot be squared with the Amendment's command that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Nor would the Norris leasing arrangement be allowed today. After the Brown decision, municipalities and states attempted to lease recreational facilities to private groups. The courts held that the lessees would be subject to the Amendment. The lessee is bound by the obligation of the state lessor not to discriminate. Even where the motive for the lease was not avoidance of the Brown rule, the court applied the rule to lessees. Derrington v. Plummer, 240 F.2d 922 (S.D. Tex. 1955), cert. den. sub nom Case v. Plummer, 353 U.S. 924.

The Derrington case suggested: "No doubt a county may in good faith lawfully sell and dispose of its surplus property, and its subsequent use by the grantee would not be state action." It has been noted that Greensboro, North Carolina was allowed to sell a swimming pool rather than desegregate it. The court stated that the sale must be a bona fide sale without cullusion as to future use. Tonkins v. Greensboro, supra.

The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit enjoined the Little Rock School Board from leasing school property to the private school corporation. Aaron v. Cooper, 358 U.S. 1 _____(8th Cir. 1958). The Louisiana law allows school property to be leased or sold, for cash or for credit. It is possible that the courts might enjoin a sale on liberal credit terms. Even a sale for a fair cash price might be enjoined if it is made in connection with an illegal closing. If the closing itself is accomplished legally, then the credit terms will be a factor in considering whether the private school is supported by the state.

Two of the other leading cases on "state action" should be mentioned. In New York City the power of eminent domain was used to acquire property for a housing development constructed by a private corporation. In addition, tax exemptions were given to the corporation, which refused admission to Negroes. The court found that this was not sufficient state support to constitute state action. Dorsey v. Stuyvesant Town Corp., 299 N.Y. 512,

87 N.E.2d 541 (1949), The Supreme Court denied certiorari, 339 U.S. 981 (1950).

The action of Girard College, a private school, was found to be state action, so long as the City of Philadelphia acted as trustee under the testamentary trust creating the college. Pennsylvania v. Board of Directors, 353 U.S. 230 (1956). When state control was removed by changing the trustees, the Pennsylvania court held that the constitutional objections had been removed. In re Girard College, Trusteeship, 391 Pa. 434, 138 A.2d 844 (1958).

Tuition grants, considered independently, are probably valid by analogy to the cases questioning state support of the church. In Everson v. Board of Education, 330 U.S. 1 (1947), the Supreme Court found no violation of the First Amendment (incorporated into the Fourteenth) in a provision granting transportation to parochial schools at public expense. Payments were made to the parents. In Cochran v. Board of Education, 281 U.S. 370 (1930), the Supreme Court upheld Louisiana law supplying free textbooks to parochial school children. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Virginia found that tuition grants to children of deceased veterans, which might be used in sectarian schools, constituted an indirect support of the schools themselves. Almond v. Day, 199 Va. 1 (19). If tuition grants operate so as to provide the major portion of the operating expenses, the courts might take the approach that the state is indirectly supporting the schools and they are subject to the Amendment.

Apart from the questions of financial assistance and control, the courts may find "state action" where there is a private use of public machinery to accomplish the forbidden purpose. If the schools close in one area, the school board remains in existence. If dispenses the grants and submits budgets to the state to show the amount of needed funds. An analogy might be made to the "white primary" cases invalidating discrimination in voting rights in the Democratic primaries, on the ground that use of election machinery by private groups was "state action". Even further, the courts have used the theory of "exercise of a public function" by a private group to find "state action". Such a notion was used to find "state action" where the state had given up all control and regulations of the primary. Rice v. Elmore, 165 F.2d 387 (4th Cir. 1947), cert. den. 353 U.S. 875 (1948); Terry v. Adams, 345 U.S. 461 (1953). The court might not go so far as to find that providing private education is exercising a public function; it might well find, however, that the New Orleans Educational Cooperative, Inc. was substituted for the public school system and was therefore exercising a public function. A privately-owned company town was found to be exercising the public functions of a municipality and therefore limited by the Fourteenth Amendment, in Marsh v. Alabama, 326 U. S. 501 (1946).

"As long as the Fourteenth Amendment remains a valid, enforceable provision of the Federal Constitution, it seems scarcely debatable that the school-closing, publicy-financed private school system will be declared invalid." Raynard, Review of Legislation, 19 Louisiana Law Review 155 (1958).

PUBLIC SCHOOL

BACKGROUND MATERIAL

ON

LOUISIANA SCHOOL PROBLEM: SEGREGATION-DESEGREGATION

League of Women Voters of Louisiana
August 1960
E4-60

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON
THE LOUISIANA SCHOOL PROBLEM: SEGREGATION-DESEGREGATION

On July 15, 1959 the Orleans Parish School Board was ordered by the Federal District Court to file a plan of desegregation of public schools by March 1, 1960--later postponed to May 16, 1960. When the School Board failed to comply with the order on May 16, the Federal Court supplied a plan of its own which read as follows:

> "It is ordered that, beginning with the opening of school in September, 1960, all public schools in the city of New Orleans shall be desegregated in accordance with the following plan:
>
> "A. All children entering the first grade may attend either the formerly all-white public school nearest their homes, or formerly all-Negro public school nearest their homes, at their option.
>
> "B. Children may be transferred from one school to another provided such transfers are not based on consideration of race."

On May 25, 1960 the Federal District Court in New Orleans ordered desegregation in public schools of St. Helena and East Baton Rouge parishes and in six state-operated trade schools. Judge Wright said in his judgments:

> "It is ordered, adjudged and decreed (that the various boards) are restrained and enjoined from requiring segregation of the races in any school under their jurisdiction and from engaging in any action which limits or affects the administration to, attendance in, or education of plaintiffs or any other Negro child...on the basis of race or color."

Judge Wright said that integration was to begin "after such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children to such schools on a racially nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed."

There was no specific date set for compliance. The six trade schools affected are in Crowley, Natchitoches, Greensburg, Lake Charles, Opelousas, and Shreveport.

What is in store for the public school system of Louisiana? Because of these recent court decisions concerning desegregation in public elementary, secondary, and trade schools in various parts of Louisiana, this question should be receiving serious thought by every citizen of the state.

An editorial in the Times-Picayune on June 26, 1960, "The Public School Situation in New Orleans," began: "Tens of thousands of parents, we are sure, would like to be told now what is in store for them and their children when the regular public school term comes around in September. We wish we could guarantee them what

to expect. On the basis of official information available at this time, it seems to us it would be difficult, if not impossible, to forecast accurately just what will be the situation on Sept. 6, when the new school term is scheduled to begin." The editorial brought out the conflicting views of Mr. Lloyd Rittiner, president of the Orleans Parish School Board, and Mr. Emile Wagner, former president and present Board member. Mr. Rittiner, who represents the views of the three other board members, believes that there must be some degree of integration in the New Orleans public schools in September, or the schools will be closed. Mr. Wagner believes it will be possible for the governor, as sovereign of the state, to supersede the school board and operate the schools on a segregated basis.

The editorial further stated: "The choice as to whether closed schools are to be preferred to integrated schools is one which the people themselves must make. We would not presume to make it for them....Abandonment of the public schools, if they are abandoned, will present many serious problems and these problems will be insoluble without sound planning and organization."

The League of Women Voters of Louisiana cannot evaluate and make recommendations on the public school situation under the wording of its present education item. State League can take action only on those issues or on legislation concerned with the subjects on which consensus has been reached. However, League members must necessarily be interested in problems concerning public education in support of our National Principle: "A system of free public education which provides equal opportunity for all." An educated citizenry is basic to the primary purpose of League: "To promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government."

During the past six years, many people have felt that the question of segregation in the public schools was in the hands of the courts and our public officials. Little consideration has been given to the possibility that a choice might have to be made between conforming to the court decision and abandoning the public school system.

It now appears that a decision may have to be made before the people of Louisiana have had time to thoroughly study the situation and arrive at the best possible solution. While it may be true that court decisions are out of the hands of the people, and the responsibility for legislative and administrative changes rests with the public officials, state and local, to whom we have entrusted the powers of government, in a deeper sense the decision makers will be the private citizens who are actively involved in the lives of their communities.

This background information has been compiled to supplement the July 1960 Voter in preparing us to meet the possible crisis which may have to be faced as early as September 1960, either in local communities or throughout the state.

WHAT DOES THE U.S. CONSTITUTION SAY?

Preamble: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union,...do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Article III, Sec. 1: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court...."

Article VI, Sec. 2: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof,...shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Article VI, Sec. 3: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution...."

Tenth Amendment: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Fourteenth Amendment, Sec. 1 (adopted in 1868): "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

WHAT HAVE THE FEDERAL COURTS SAID?

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954): "In approaching this problem we cannot turn back to 1868 when the Amendment (14th) was adopted, or even to 1896 when Plessy v. Ferguson was written. (This case dealt with transportation, and the Supreme Court ruled that segregation did not imply the inferiority of the colored race and that "separate but equal" facilities fulfilled the case of equal protection.) We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the Nation....Compulsory school

attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society....It is the very foundation of good citizenship....We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

A second decision in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka considered the manner in which relief was to be accorded. It stated in part: "Full implementation of these constitutional principles may require solution of varied local school problems....Because of their proximity to local conditions and the possible need for further hearings, the courts which originally heard these cases can best perform this judicial appraisal (on good faith implementation). Accordingly, we believe it appropriate to remand the cases to those courts....The courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954 ruling." The decision further stated that desegregation was to be accomplished "with all deliberate speed."

Cooper v. Aaron (1958): This case "involves a claim by the Governor and Legislature of a State (Arkansas) that there is no duty on state officials to obey federal court orders resting on this Court's considered interpretation of the United States Constitution.... The prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment extend to all action of the State denying equal protection of the laws, whatever the agency of the State taking the action...or whatever the guise in which it is taken....Constitutional rights...can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously'....In 1803 Chief Justice Marshall...declared that 'It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is' (Marbury v. Madison)...(and later) 'If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery'....A governor who asserts a power to nullify a federal court order is similarly restrained....It is, of course, quite true that the responsibility for public education is primarily the concern of the States, but it is equally true that such responsibilities, like all other state activity, must be exercised consistently with federal constitutional requirements as they apply to state action....State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds, or property cannot be squared with the Amendment's command that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws....The basic decision in Brown was unanimously reached by this Court only after the case had been briefed and twice argued and the issues had been given the most serious consideration. Since the first Brown opinion three new Justices have come to the court. They are at one with the Justices still on the Court who participated in that basic decision as to its correctness, and that decision is now unanimously reaffirmed."

In Justice Frankfurter's concurring statement on the Cooper v. Aaron case, he said: "Every act of government may be challenged by an appeal to law, as finally pronounced by this court. Even this court has the last say only for a time. Being composed of fallible men, it may err. But revision of its errors must be by orderly process of law. The court may be asked to reconsider its decisions, and this has been done successfully again and again throughout our history, or what this court has deemed its duty to decide may be changed by legislation, as it often has been, and on occasion by constitutional amendment."

Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham Board of Education (1958): (The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the decision of the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Alabama.) "The School Placement Law furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils, upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color. We must presume that it will be so administered. If not, in some future proceeding it is possible that it may be declared unconstitutional in its application."

Kelly v. The Board of Education of City of Nashville (1957): (Before the U.S. District Court of Middle Tennessee) A Tennessee law passed in 1957 (generally referred to as the School Preference Law) authorized boards of education to provide separate schools for white and Negro children whose parents or guardians elect that they attend school with members of their own race. The Court of Appeals upheld the District Court which ruled that this plan for three types of schools--one integrated, one for Negro children, and one for white children--is "on its face antagonistic to the principles declared by the Supreme Court in the two Brown cases and is, therefore, unconstitutional."

James v. Almond (1959): "...it is our duty to apply constitutional principles in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and when state legislation conflicts with those constitutional principles, state legislation must yield....While the State of Virginia, directly or indirectly, maintains and operates a school system with the use of public funds, or participates by arrangement or otherwise in the management of such a school system, no one public school or grade in Virginia may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court, while the state permits other public schools or grades to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers....We do not suggest that, aside from the Constitution of Virginia, the state must maintain a public school system. That is a matter for state determination.... In the event the State of Virginia withdraws from the business of educating its children, and the local governing bodies assume this responsibility, the same principles with respect to equal protection of laws would be controlling as to that particular county or city."

WHAT DOES THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION SAY?

Provisions regarding education are found in Article XII of the Louisiana Constitution, and those regarding appropriations are in Article IV. Quotations are from those sections having special significance.

Article XII, Sec. 1: (Act 557 in 1958) (The 1954 edition of the La. Constitution [latest available] has two sections 1 of Article XII. The first section 1 contains the following provision: "The educational system of the state shall consist of all public schools, and all institutions of learning, supported in whole or in part by appropriations of public funds...." The second section 1 states: "The Legislature shall provide for a public educational system of the State to consist of all public schools and all institutions of learning operated by State agencies...." There is some confusion regarding the 1958 amendment [Act 557] since it did not specify which of the sections 1 was being amended.) "The Legislature shall have full authority to make provisions for the education of school children of this State and/or for an educational system which shall include all public schools and all institutions of learning operated by state agencies. In this connection, the Legislature may authorize and/or provide financial assistance to students attending private non-sectarian elementary and/or secondary schools in this State, out of any monies or funds presently or hereafter dedicated or devoted to public schools or public education whether by this Constitution or by statute, anything in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. A non-sectarian school as used herein, shall mean a school whose operation is not controlled directly or indirectly by any church or sectarian body or by any individual or individuals acting on behalf of a church or sectarian body...."

Article XII, Sec. 6: "The State Board of Education shall have supervision and control of all free public schools."

Article XII, Sec. 15: Second: "Parish school boards shall place into one fund, to be known as the general parish school fund, all revenue received for the general maintenance of public schools from state and parish constitutional and statutory sources; and such funds shall not be subdivided, apportioned or separated in any manner whatsoever, nor shall they be paid to any ward, district, or other subdivision, but such revenue shall be dedicated and used exclusively, to pay the cost of the current operation of public elementary and secondary schools within the parish and under the control of the parish school board, as provided for by the laws of the State."

Article IV, Sec. 8: "No appropriations from the State treasury shall be made for private, charitable or benevolent purposes to any person or

community, provided this shall not apply to State Asylums for the Insane, Schools for Deaf and Dumb, and other public charitable institutions conducted under State authority."

Article IV, Sec. 9: "The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government, pensions, the public debt and interest thereon, public schools, public roads, public charities and all State institutions; and such bill shall be so itemized as to show for what account each and every appropriation shall be made. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one object."

Article IV, Sec. 12: "The funds, credit, property or things of value of the State, or of any political corporation thereof, shall not be loaned, pledged or granted to or for any person or persons, associations or corporations, public or private;..."

WHAT DO THE LOUISIANA STATUTES SAY?

Many laws have been passed by legislatures since 1954 regarding education. Some of the bills passed in 1960 include provisions of Acts passed in previous years. The ones most pertinent are summarized:

Classification of Public Schools
Assumption of Control by Governor

Act 496 (1960) provides for a Special School Classification Committee of the Louisiana legislature, appointed by the President of the Senate, which has the power, authority, and responsibility of classifying any new public school, or re-classifying any existing public school. Such classification must designate a school as either all-white or all-Negro. The authority to classify any public school as integrated is reserved to the legislature. If the legislature has now classified a school or school system as integrated and any court or local school board places an integrated plan into operation...the Governor shall supersede the school board and assume exclusive control...until such time as the legislature shall classify or reclassify schools to place into operation therein a plan of racial integration. Suit contesting any of the provisions of this Act may be brought against the state only with the consent of the legislature.

Governor's Power to Close Schools
Rights of Personnel
Promotion of Students

Act 542 (1960) provides that the Governor shall close any public school when the operation of the school is threatened, interfered with, or disrupted by disorder, riots, or violence, or in his judgment the closing of such school is deemed necessary to prevent disorder, riots or violence; and for reopening of the school when the

Governor deems it no longer necessary to keep the school closed in order to prevent disorder, riots or violence from threatening, interfering with, or disrupting the operation of the school.

The Governor shall direct the local school boards to protect the rights and privileges of sick leave, sabbatical leave, tenure, retirement, and continue payment of salaries and other benefits of all school employees for the remainder of the school year. In the event an employee accepts full time private employment, salary for which is less than that received from the local school system, the local system shall pay only the difference between the two salaries.

School boards have the authority to promote any and all students.

Withholding Books, Supplies, Funds

Act 333 (1960) provides that no free school books, other school supplies, state funds, school lunch funds, or any assistance or recognition shall be furnished any integrated school. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Closure of Schools
Rights of Personnel
Promotion of Students
Sale or Lease of School Property

Act 495 (1960) specifies that when any court has ordered or orders any public school or school system in the state integrated, whether all classes or grades or certain classes or grades are ordered integrated, the Governor may order all public schools in the state closed. When the Governor decides that the schools can be opened segregated and peacefully, he shall order them reopened. If the Governor decides that the schools may not be reopened on a segregated basis , after a reasonable time he may declare the schools permanently closed.

The Governor shall direct the local school boards to protect the rights and privileges of sick leave, sabbatical leave, tenure, retirement, and continue payment of salaries and other benefits of all school employees for the remainder of the school year. In the event an employee accepts full time private employment, salary for which is less than that received from the local school system, the local system shall pay only the difference between the two salaries.

School boards have the authority to promote any and all students.

School boards may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, at public or private sale, for cash or on terms of credit, any real or personal property if the schools have been permanently closed by the Governor, to any private agency, group of persons, corporation or cooperative engaged in operating a private school system. The consideration shall be equal to the reasonable value or in case of sale...to the replacement costs of property sold.

Pupil Placement Law — Act 492 (1960) provides for assignment, transfer, and continuance of pupils in public schools. The local school board, or the local superintendent of schools (if authorized by the school board) shall consider various factors in the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils among and within the schools as listed:

1. Available room and teaching capacity
2. Effect of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs
3. Suitability of established curricula for particular pupils
4. Adequacy of pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum
5. Scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil for type of teaching and associations involved
6. Effect of admission upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof
7. Psychological effect upon pupil of attendance at a particular school
8. Possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others
9. Possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community
10. Home environment of the pupil
11. Maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationship with other pupils and with teachers
12. Choice and interests of the pupil
13. Morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil
14. Request or consent of parents and guardians and reasons assigned therefore
15. Availability of transportation facilities
16. Effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school.

The bill further provides for admission of pupils to schools in adjoining parishes by mutual agreement of the school boards, and the transfer of school funds on account of such transfer; withdrawal of children from schools where races are commingled upon written objection of the parent or guardian and such aid for the education of the child as may be authorized by law; immunity of school boards and agents to any charge of libel or slander because of written or oral statements during proceedings concerning this Act; appeal from decision of the school board.

(The Louisiana Pupil Placement Law was modeled after the Alabama School Placement Law. See Supreme Court decisions, above.)

Trade and Special Schools — Acts 579, 580, 581, and 582 (1960) provide for classification, cutting off funds, closing, etc. in case of integration in trade or special schools.

Educational Cooperative Law — Act 257 (1958) provides that "Cooperative, nonprofit membership corporations may be organized under this Chapter for the purpose of conducting private elementary or secondary schools or educational facilities." This Act states that it "repeals all laws in conflict herewith." Detailed provisions for the organization and operation, powers, duties and liabilities include:

Name of cooperative
Organizers, officers, agents and employees
Articles and By-laws
Membership, Meetings, Voting
Board of Directors consisting of at least five persons
Division and redivision of territory into districts
Conversion of corporations now providing educational services into cooperatives
Use of revenues
Sale, mortgage or lease of property
Fees
Immunity of members for debts of cooperative
Dissolution

Expense or Tuition Grants — Act 258 (1958) titled "An Act to provide for a system of education expense grants for children attending non-sectarian, non-public schools where no racially separate public school is provided..." provides that:

Local school boards shall determine the amount paid; this shall be equal to the per-day, per-student amount of state and local funds expended on public schools throughout the state during the preceding school year except may not exceed the amount actually spent by the child.

Evidence is required that child actually has attended a private, non-sectarian school, recognized and approved by the State Board of Education. Payments are to be made by school board on monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly basis as set up by State Board of Education. Vouchers must be signed by president and treasurer of local school board. Parish and city school boards may appropriate amounts from any local tax or non-tax funds and state funds for an education expense grant.

Other provisions include penalties for false swearing, accepting unearned payments, hearings, appeals, etc.

Suspension of Compulsory Attendance Requirement — Act 28 (1958) provides for the suspension of compulsory attendance laws in any public or private day school where integration has been ordered.

Dismissal of Personnel — Acts 248, 249, and 250 (1956) provide for dismissal of school bus operators, teachers, and any other school employee advocating or in any way working for integration of public schools.

WHAT NEW ORLEANS LEAGUE HAS DONE

Voters Service A series of three television programs, moderated by the New Orleans League President, were presented over WYES-TV Channel 8 at weekly intervals on June 29, July 6, and July 13, 1960. The studio taped these programs which each run about one and a half hours, and the tape is available to other TV stations upon request to WYES, 916 Navarre Ave., New Orleans.

The programs were as follows:

1. Mr. M. Hepburn Many--U.S. Attorney, gave background on U.S. Constitution and Court Decisions; Mr. Eugene D. Saunders--President, New Orleans Bar Association, and Mr. Wegmann--Bar Association Member, questioned Mr. Many.

2. Mr. Lloyd Rittiner--President, Orleans Parish School Board, Mr. T.H. Shepard and Mr. M.R. Sutherland, members of Board, with Superintendent James Redmond and five members of his staff were questioned by Glenn P. Clasen, President of New Orleans City Council and Mr. C.P. Besse, former school board member.

3. Mr. Emile Wagner and Mr. Louis Riecke, the two remaining school board members who had not been able to appear on the previous panel, in addition to Dr. Emmett Irwin, President of Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans, Dr. Robert Lancaster, President of Committee For Public Education, and Mr. Jack Nelson, an Attorney and member of Save Our Schools Committee.

General Meeting In response to membership request, a general meeting of the New Orleans League was held on July 19, 1960, to consider ways in which League could further inform its members and the public regarding the possible closing of schools. At the meeting the membership voted to recommend that an emergency item be placed on the current agenda. The date for a special meeting to consider a current agenda item has been set for August 11. Under New Orleans League By-laws, an emergency item can be voted on at a meeting called for that purpose, after two weeks' notice to the members. Tentative wording suggested by the New Orleans League Board is "Study of the problems presently confronting the New Orleans Public School System."

SUGGESTED READING

Louisiana Constitution — Article IV, Sections 8, 9, 10, 12.
Article XII, Sections 1, 13, 14, 15.

Louisiana Statutes — Copies of Acts may be obtained from the Secretary of State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Times-Picayune — Editorial page, June 26, 1960, New Orleans, La.

Southern Education Reporting Service — Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Has the following publications:
Southern School News--Monthly newspaper $2.00 per yr.
Statistical Summary of the Segregation-Desegregation Status 1.00 per yr.

Southern Regional Council — 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

Has a number of publications, among them:
Crisis In Norfolk, published by Virginia Council on Human Relations (25¢)
If The Schools Are Closed, A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan, by Donald Ross Green and Warren E. Gauerke (no price given, single copies furnished)
Save Our Schools--A Roundup of Southern Press Opinion
New South--Monthly publication ($2.00 per yr.) May 1960 issue quotes at length from Supreme Court Decisions: Brown v. Topeka (1954 and 1955 Decisions), Cooper v. Aaron (Little Rock), and James v. Almond (Virginia) single copy 20¢

Federation For Constitutional Government — 1117 La Salle
New Orleans, Louisiana
John U. Barr, Chairman

Interposition--The Neglected Weapon — Copies furnished free.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF LA.
73 Neron Place
New Orleans 18, La.

Exhibit 1

13

H O P E, Inc.
(Help Our Public Education)

By-Laws
Adopted Oct. 9, 1959; amended Oct. 19, 1960
by the Board of Directors

Section 1. Name

The name of the organization is H.O.P.E., Inc. (Help Our Public Education)

Section 2. Principles and Objectives

"HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc." was incorporated in December 1958 in Fulton County on the petition of 17 citizens of the State of Georgia. These men and women felt the need for an organization whose specific purpose would be to give direction, guidance, information, and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of and improve the public schools of this State.

Section 3. Supporters

All persons residing in Georgia who indicate their agreement to the objectives of HOPE, Inc., as stated in Section 2.

Section 3-A Board of Directors

Section 4. Officers, their election and term of office

A. The officers shall be the ones listed in the charter, or as amended according to Section 10 of the By-Laws.
   These officers are (1) Chairman of the Board of Directors, who may or may not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, (2) Chairman of the Executive Committee, who may or may not be Chairman of the Board of Directors, (3) Vice-Chairman, (4) Secretary, (5) Treasurer.
B. The Board of Directors may remove an officer by majority vote.
C. In the event an officer resigns, or for any reason is unable to serve, the chairman shall fill the vacancy by appointment until the next Board meeting.

Section 5. Duties of Officers

A. Chairman of Board shall preside over all meetings of the Board of Directors and open meetings of HOPE, Inc.
B. Chairman of Executive Committee shall preside over its meetings; shall coordinate the activities of the various standing and temporary committees; shall perform such other duties as the Board may direct.
C. Secretary
   The secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, and shall perform other duties as may be delegated. //
D. Treasurer
   The treasurer shall be responsible for receiving all monies of the Corporation and for their accurate receipt and disbursements.

Section 6. Meetings

A. The Board of Directors shall meet quarterly: on the second Thursday of January, April, July and October. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, or by five members of the Board.

B. The frequency and time of the Executive Committee meetings shall be left to its discretion, provided that the interval between meetings shall not exceed two months.

C. Committee and sub-committee meetings shall be held as needed, at the discretion of the responsible persons involved.

Section 7. Executive Committee

A. The Executive Committee shall consist of officers of the Board, plus the heads of standing committees, plus the heads of currently functioning important committees by the vote of the Executive Committee.

B. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to transact business between the quarterly meetings of the Board; to approve plans of standing committee chairmen; to fill vacancies; and to fulfil such other duties as directed by the Board.

C. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five.

Section 8. Standing Committees

The number and functions of the standing committees shall be as determined by by the Board.

Section 9. Parlimentary Procedure

Roberts Rules of Order, revised, shall govern all meetings, when the rules are not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

Section 10. Amendments

These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors upon a two-thirds vote of those in attendance, provided five days written notice has been given on the proposed amendments.

Section 11.

(Duties of standing committees shall be determined by committee chairmen, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. To allow for flexibility the duties, when approved, shall then be attached as an addendum to the By-laws.)

Section 12. Board Members from Chapters

Each chapter shall select a director and alternates, who shall be approved by majority vote of the Board.

Section 13. Advisory Board

The Advisory Board shall be appointed upon the recommendations of the Board of Directors, or Executive Committee, or chapter.

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA. JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

November 18, 1960

Mrs. John Smith
LaGrange, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Mrs. Downing has asked us to send you this kit of Open School materials to use in your efforts to enlist your community in the fight for open schools.

We have divided it into two main categories:

1. Background facts and information as up to the minute as we can make them. (We will continue to keep you supplied with additional material as it comes off the press.)

2. A sample editorial, radio spots . . . even a sample speech that you can use as is, or adapt to your own local situation. Here again, we will be sending new material before and during the "Last Chance" Legislature.

We have also included a sample fund-raising letter just in case you, or any of your co-workers know people who might like to help defray the cost of this all-out effort.

In order to get this kit to you immediately, we might have omitted something which would be particularly effective for you. Any suggestions you have will be most gratefully received.

Warmly,

Mrs. David Neiman
Mrs. Frederick Robin
Co-Chairmen, Public Information

STATE ADVISORY BOARD • DR. and MRS. E. L. ASKREN, JR.—Atlanta • JAMES BARROW—Athens • W. H. BENSON—Athens
GEORGE H. BOYD—Athens • WILLIS M. BOYD—Adairsville • REV. CHARLES DEMERE—Marietta • DR. and MRS. PAUL L. GARBER—Decatur
REV. HARRY FIFIELD—Atlanta • MOSES D. HAMRICK—Duluth • MISS JOHNNIE HILBURN—Augusta • W. C. HENSON—Cartersville
HENRY T. McINTOSH—Albany • MRS. EDWARD G. MACKAY—Atlanta • DR. and MRS. JOSEPH C. MASSEE—Atlanta • SYLVAN MEYER—Gainesville
DR. McDOWELL RICHARDS—Decatur • RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD—Atlanta • JAMES O'H. SANDERS—Atlanta
REV. NORMAN O. SHANDS—Atlanta • MRS. M. E. TILLY—Atlanta • JUDSON C. WARD, JR.—Atlanta • EMILY WOODWARD—Vienna

COUNT-DOWN FOR SCHOOLS

7 Months Until the Atlanta Plan
Goes into Operation

3 Months Until the Legislature Meets

Will you let your Representatives know

We Want Public Schools

Or will you let our Public School System

Fizzle

By inaction of the Georgia Legislature?

League of Women Voters of Georgia
7 17th Street, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

25c

"Crisis in the Public Schools"

ADDRESS

By

DeKalb County Representative

JAMES A. MacKAY

At Emory University on Monday, Nov. 3, 1958
before the Adult Short Course Class

I am glad to have this opportunity to discuss the impending crisis in the Atlanta public school system, because more than 7,000 students who are enrolled in the Atlanta public school system reside in the county I represent and attend schools located in DeKalb County. Frankly, I do not know the answer to our school problem, but I am certain of one thing. We are not making strenuous enough efforts to solve it. The only thing the official leadership of Georgia has done so far is to come up with a "No School Plan." It is my opinion that we have brains and character enough to come up with a "Some School Plan" which will save our children from irreparable damage which would inevitably follow, should the schools be closed for any substantial length of time. Therefore, let me review with you the events of the last five years.

In anticipation of a Federal decree which might order integration of the public schools and our university system, Governor Herman Talmadge sponsored the private school amendment in the 1953 session of the General Assembly. It passed in November of that year by a vote of 146 to 37 in the lower House. That was before the May 17, 1954 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation.

During the late summer and fall of 1954, after the momentous decision, the people of Georgia engaged in a spirited debate as to the merits or demerits of the amendment.

B. D. Murphy, Chief Architect of Georgia's segregation laws, contended that failure to pass the amendment would mean mixed schools in Georgia in 12 months. Governor-Elect Marvin Griffin said that passage of the amendment would not affect our public schools and that after passage of the amendment the General Assembly could meet in special session and enact legislation which would guarantee free public schools.

Other proponents of the amendment, Eugene Cook, Ernest Vandiver, John Sammons Bell, and Durwood Pye, said that we could keep the same schools, the same teachers, the same books and the same teachers' pensions under the private school plan. You will recall that they said the whole thing could be handled by bookkeeping — two sets of books would do the trick.

Opponents of the private school amendment, led by Hamilton Lokey, Fulton County representative, and M. D. Collins, State School Superintendent, vigorously contended that we could not have public schools outside of the law and that come what may, we would have

---

Distributed by
PARENTS' STUDY GROUP FOR SCHOOLS
Atlanta, Georgia

to solve our problems within the framework of the law and the public school system.

Hamilton Lokey and John Sammons Bell brought the issue into clear focus when each was asked whether he would prefer integrated schools or no schools. Bell replied that he would prefer no schools. Lokey replied that he would prefer integrated schools but that he felt that we did not face this alternative, that the real question was whether we would have "no schools" or "some integration" in our public schools.

When the votes were counted, 210,488 Georgians, relying on the premise that you could have "free-private-public-schools" or "free-public-private-schools" on a segregated basis, voted for the amendment. 181,148 Georgians voted against this amendment. Baldwin, Bibb, Camden, Chatham, Chattooga, Clarke, Cobb, Coffee, Coweta, Dade, DeKalb, Fannin, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Glynn, Gordon, Habersham, Hall, Liberty, Lumpkin, Murray, Polk, Rabun, Richmond, Thomas, Towns, Walker, White and Whitfield counties voted against the amendment. 31 counties voted against the amendment, and 128 counties voted for the amendment.

Governor Griffin had promised that there would be no enabling legislation in the 1955 session and none was passed except a bill which made it a felony for any official to expend any funds for mixed schools.

In the 1956 session, however, a package of bills called, "The Private School Plan" was dropped into the hopper and five of these six bills were enacted into law. Let me review them briefly.

SENATE BILL #1. requires the closing of the public schools in the event of a Federal decree ordering integration and provides for grants to individual children in amounts to be determined by the governor, and directs that State and local taxes shall be collected as may be necessary.

Section 3 of this act makes it a misdemeanor for any parent to pay this money as tuition to any sectarian school. It should be pointed out here that most private schools now in existence in Georgia are sectarian schools and this means that in the event of closing our schools, the private schools we would most likely turn to would not be available insofar as the grants would be concerned.

SENATE BILL #2. declares it to be a misdemeanor for anyone to enter upon the property of a closed school except for its care, custody, maintenance or inspection.

SENATE BILL #3. authorizes the leasing of public schools for private educational purposes without bids and for periods up to five years.

SENATE BILL #4. authorizes the State School Building Authority to lease school buildings.

SENATE BILL #5. as I recall, made it a felony to appeal a decision denying admission to a school. This bill was quietly dropped when we pointed out that this struck down the intelligent decision of Judge Sibley, that you must first exhaust your administrative remedies before seeking relief in the courts. It is through the administrative process that school children can be intelligently classified for reasons other than color.

SENATE BILL #6. amended the State Teachers Retirement system by providing for the admission of teachers in privately operated non-sectarian schools.

Eight of us in the House of Representatives at that time studied these bills very carefully and then issued the Public School Declaration. I would like to read it to you because I believe that it is a statement of principle with which most Georgians would agree, and I feel as deeply tonight about this statement as I did then:

Public School Declaration

We believe in the public schools of Georgia. They are our greatest asset. The work of Georgians for seventy-five years and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars in public funds have made our schools what they are today. Our children now have educational opportunities comparable to those of children in other parts of the United States.

We believe that every boy and girl and every parent, and every Georgian, has a stake in the preservation and strengthening of our public schools.

We believe that anything that harms the public schools does irreparable harm to the future of our children and our State.

Believing these things, we cannot support legislation which would:

1. Destroy our public schools.
2. Place in the hands of any one man, whoever he might be, unlimited power to shut down our public schools and dole out our school money.
3. Provide for the lease, sale, transfer or other disposition of public school properties without any statutory safeguards to protect the public interest or provide who will get schools and on what terms, and without any provision whatsoever for the welfare or future of our teachers other than retirement pay.
4. Substitute for our present accredited public schools a grant of money to be applied toward an education of unknown quality, in unspecified locations, for an uncertain school year, with no required academic standards and with no provision for building maintenance other than fire safety.
5. Deny the right of peaceful assembly, petition, or open discussion relative to the school problem.

We believe in our traditional way of life, but we must find a solution to our present school crisis consistent with this declaration of principles.

Lokey of Fulton
McWhorter of DeKalb
M. M. Smith of Fulton
W. M. Williams of Hall
Nightingale of Glynn
Mackay of DeKalb
W. B. Gunter of Hall
Fred Bentley of Cobb

Senate Bill #1, which is the key bill in the package, received overwhelming endorsement in the House — 13 of us voted against it.

Thus, the 1956 private school plan is now the law! It is a "No School Plan." It allows the governor absolutely no discretion. He must close the schools in the event of a Federal decree. It allows the residents of the school district involved no chance to vote its opinion on whether or not the schools shall be closed. It allows the duly elected Board of Education in the districts affected no opportunity to participate in whatever decisions are made.

This private school plan was sold to the people on the basis of the argument that you can have free-segregated-public-private schools; that all you need to do is to keep two sets of books. The

argument has failed. It has failed in Little Rock and it is failing in Virginia.

What does this mean to the people of Georgia? And, what do these facts shout to the General Assembly and the incoming administration?

I can speak for no one but myself, as a parent of two of the million students in the public schools of Georgia. I can speak only as one mindful of the hopes and fears of the 30,000 teachers who strive daily to pass the light of truth on to the boys and girls of Georgia. I can speak only as one of the millions of beneficiaries of our public schools, both as a student and as a parent. I can speak only as one of the hundreds of thousands of parents who simply cannot afford to pay the cost of an accredited private school education — even assuming such facilities were available.

It seems to me that the 1959 General Assembly has a clear duty to safeguard our public schools by passing Legislation which will give the governor latitude and will not make him a captive of the situation, and a sitting duck for unfriendly forces.

Second, it seems to me that a law should be passed which would give complete local control, which would place the decision making authority in our duly elected Boards of Education in each school district, and which would allow them to arrange referendums which would give the people themselves a chance to be heard as the issues develop. Local government, local control, keeping government close to the people is a Georgia tradition which should be second to none. We, in the local communities, do not think our schools should be run from Washington, or from the State Capitol.

Third, responsible leaders in the school districts which are feeling the impact of these times should meet to calmly and deliberately take stock of what is happening elsewhere, and what might happen here. Only in this way can we hope to save and improve our public schools which are the key to our National security, and which are the means of bringing a more abundant life to our people, through training boys and girls how to make a living and how to live.

Bill Bodenhamer, who has a son going to a free integrated federal institution, West Point, caused Ernie Vandiver to work himself into an unfortunate corner. Ernie is moving to Atlanta in January, and he and his children will live in the Atlanta public school district. I believe that by the exercise of common sense and practicality, it is reasonable to expect that his children can be educated in a segregated school in the city of Atlanta, notwithstanding the possibility of some integration in that system. If Governor-Elect Vandiver does not work to save our public school system, I sincerely fear that he may find his children along with 100,000 others in a costly and disastrous predicament.

Finally, I have confidence that the good people of Georgia have the judgment and the character to protect our traditions within the framework of the law, and that they will uphold and advance the vital cause of public education.

It is becoming crystal clear that we cannot get along with a "No School Plan." We have a right to expect our political and school leadership to at least have a "Some School Plan."

Materials - HOPE PA JC LD MH

HOPE OUTLOOK

Newsletter of HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., April 20, '59

DOLLARS FOR HOPE

"Dollars for HOPE" parties to provide financial help and neighborhood discussion on Georgia's school crisis got underway April 20. Before the end of April, 61 such gatherings, from morning coke parties to bridge luncheons, garden teas and evening meetings will have taken place in the Atlanta and DeKalb area.

Mrs. Dan Burge is HOPE's chairman of this new project, which is expected to form the basis of a long-range discussion program among neighborhood groups interested in keeping abreast of school developments in Georgia. Both the Atlanta and DeKalb Leagues of Women Voters are co-sponsoring many of these meetings and providing discussion leaders. At least 50 percent of the hostesses, according to Mrs. Burge, are emphasizing discussion rather than just sociability.

Yeoman work in helping to organize the "Dollars for HOPE" gatherings so far has been done by Mrs. Raymond Kuniansky, Mrs. Frazier Durrett, Jr., Mrs. G. Stanley Joslin, Mrs. Ambrose Pendergrast and Mrs. Edwin Irwin.

THERE'S HOPE...FOR SPEAKERS!

Members of HOPE's Speakers Bureau met April 21 at the Atlanta Athletic Club to swap ideas and receive kits of material. The Speakers Bureau, of which Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast is Chairman, is receiving more and more requests to explain the objectives of HOPE and the means to preserve public education. Representative groups which have recently heard addresses by HOPE speakers include the Atlanta Jaycees, Y. W. C. A. Homemakers' Club, Agnes Scott alumni, Cartersville Lions Club, East Atlanta Exchange Club, Southwest Optimist Club, an adult Sunday School class at St. Mark's Methodist Church and many others.

IT TAKES MONEY TO SPREAD HOPE

Maintaining an office, even in donated space, printing materials, mailing information throughout the State -- all require a continuing flow of contributions. Budget something for HOPE each month and keep mailing checks into the office; or take a tip from Mrs. Harry M. Gershon, who recently sent a contribution honoring the birthday of a friend who was also a strong HOPE supporter.

NEW CAR STICKERS AVAILABLE

Call the office if you'd like one of the new car stickers which read: "Join HOPE...Keep Our Schools Open."

MRS. HARRIS TAKES HELM

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Betty) has become Executive Director of HOPE, Inc., giving full-time professional service to the organization. In addition to directing the HOPE office, she will travel around the State to help establish HOPE in communities interested in preserving the public school system of Georgia.

Mrs. Harris comes to HOPE from the Girl Scouts, in which she was a professional worker since World War II. She most recently has served as Executive Director of the Yonah Girl Scout Council, with headquarters in Gainesville, after previous assignments in Atlanta and Albany. Mrs. Harris was born in Waleska at ReinHardt College, where both her parents were teachers. She is a graduate of Agnes Scott College. Her husband is J. C. Harris, an office equipment salesman. They live in Decatur and have two grown daughters.

MRS. PAULEY, STATE CHAIRMAN

Mrs. William C. Pauley has accepted the Chairmanship of the State Organization Committee, following the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III.

With the help of Mrs. Harris, Executive Director, she will visit and write groups throughout the State where increasing interest in HOPE is being expressed. On April 24, Dick Kenyon, Gainesville attorney, who helped the Rev. James Hooten organize HOPE-Gainesville, will meet with a group in Athens to form a HOPE Chapter there. Mrs. Harris held a preliminary meeting last week in Athens. Another meeting is scheduled next week in Macon.

Recent expressions of interest in HOPE have come from Savannah, Rome, Dalton, Albany, Brunswick, Columbus, Moultrie, Greenville, Warner Robins, Augusta, LaGrange, Cartersville and Newnan.

KEEP PETITIONS CIRCULATING!

Call the office, JA 5-8469, for additional copies of the Petition in support of public education. Only by adding more and more names can we convince our political leaders that Georgians want the schools kept open!

HOPE TO OBSERVE BOARD MEETINGS

Henceforth HOPE will have an observer at the meetings of the Atlanta Board of Education at 7:30 P. M., the second Monday of each month in the City Hall. Go yourself -- meetings are open to the public!

SCHOOL ROUND-UP.....Teachers.....Official Views.....Supporting Organizations

ATLANTA TEACHERS ANXIOUS

HOPE has been advised by the principal of an outstanding private school in Atlanta that more than 200 Atlanta public school teachers have sent her applications for jobs next fall. She adds that she knows many other Atlanta teachers who have applied to schools in Florida. This can only be interpreted to mean that teachers are fearful lest Atlanta schools be closed. July is the month to watch for a developing teacher shortage here. That is when teachers must give notice if they do not plan to renew their contracts.

LATIMER REPLY EVASIVE

Many Atlanta teachers have expressed hesitation in supporting HOPE publicly because they feel they do not yet have clear-cut administrative approval. In an effort to clarify this doubt, in March HOPE sent a letter to all members of the Board of Education. In replying, A. C. Latimer, President, withheld any reassurance to teachers, saying: "Teachers were advised through the Superintendent's Letter that they are free to express their opinions in any manner they think best, but they are restricted from discussing the matter in the classrooms...We do not see any reason to reiterate our policy as we see no evidence of any misunderstanding on the part of our teachers."

Harry Boyte, Chairman of HOPE's Executive Committee, pointed out: "In spite of Mr. Latimer's reply, many teachers state that they feel they do not yet have satisfactory clearance to participate in HOPE. The catch, I think, is in the interpretation of Mr. Latimer's phrase, 'in any manner they think best', which nevertheless might not meet with administrative approval."

RUSSELL OFFERS NO SOLUTION

Sen. Richard B. Russell was asked by HOPE to outline his proposals for solving Georgia's school crisis. His reply, offering no constructive suggestions, stated: "I must advise that I cannot cooperate with your organization HOPE, Inc., for, if I understand it correctly, you are in essence advocating mixing the races in the public schools of Georgia...I shall do what I can to prevent educating white and Negro children in the same school rooms."

Inasmuch as the federal courts have ruled that public schools cannot be segregated, Senator Russell's position seems tantamount to refusing to support public education in Georgia.

Sen. Herman Talmadge did not even reply to a similar letter from HOPE.

GROUPS SPEAK FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

Even though officials are failing to provide leadership needed in the school crisis, more and more voices are being raised for public education.

The Atlanta and DeKalb Leagues of Women Voters unanimously adopted, at their annual meetings in March, the current agenda item: "Preservation of Public Schools." The Georgia League, at its Savannah convention, adopted: "Promotion of Citizen Responsibility for Measures to Preserve and Improve Public Schools in Georgia."

Groups which have publicly advocated the continuation of public education in Georgia, include: B'nai B'rith, 319 Atlanta area ministers, 205 staff members of Emory University, 97 percent of the Agnes Scott faculty, 31 staff members of Oglethorpe University, 419 physicians in the Atlanta area, 160 members of the Communicable Disease Center, and the annual meeting of the Georgia Council of Churches.

HOPE, Inc.
714 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA GA. MAY 7 8:30 PM 1959

U.S. POSTAGE PAID Atlanta, Ga. Permit No. 271 Non-Profit Org.

Mr. Fleming Harold
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

THE SIBLEY REPORT

On April 28, 1960, after meetings throughout the state and with legal counsel, the General Assembly Committee on Schools (the Sibley Committee) presented a majority report and recommendations, and a minority report with an added statement by Rep. Render Hill.

THE MAJORITY REPORTED THAT:

The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court is the law of the land, and those state laws that are in conflict are unenforceable. Any public school system must recognize that the state cannot, by law, segregate by race. p.6

To maintain total segregation throughout the state, Georgia will have to give up all public schools. p.10

It will be impractical to develop a system of private schools that will provide adequately for the educational needs of the people of Georgia. p.11

Those who insist on total segregation but back away from closing all schools are deceiving themselves and the people. p.15

To close the schools temporarily would be a useless gesture, and would create confusion, great economic loss in the state and utter chaos in the schools. p.14

The basic alternatives are 1. give local authorities control of placing students, 2. give as much freedom of choice to parents and local communities as possible, and 3. give "assurance that no child will be required to go to school with a child of a different race except on a voluntary basis." p.12

Pupil placement is the plan by which the local school boards can place a pupil in a school according to geographical, scholastic, and psychological standards. p.12

To put these alternatives into effect would mean some changes in the Georgia Constitution, which would have to be voted on in a general election by all voters. p.15

THEREFORE THE MAJORITY RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to the effect that no child shall be forced into a school with a child of the opposite race, and that the child whose parents object to an integrated school be entitled to reassignment, tuition grants or scholarship aid. p.17

2. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to provide for a uniform system of local units for the administration of the schools, and to allow any such unit to close schools within the unit or to reopen the school in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the qualified voters. p.17

3. The General Assembly pass laws for tuition grants or scholarships for students who wish to withdraw from an integrated school or whose school has been closed. p.17

4. The General Assembly pass laws to have teachers retirement cover private school teachers as well as public school teachers. p.17

5. The General Assembly decide whether to close the schools, or to give as much freedom of choice as possible through 1. pupil placement, 2. empowering the people of each community to vote whether to close their schools in the event of integration or to continue the operation of said schools, and 3. parent option-parent would be able to ask for reassignment or withdrawal with tuition grant or scholarship aid for private education. p.18

THE MINORITY REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to guarantee that no child be forced to go to an integrated school. p.6

2. The General Assembly provide for tuition grants by state, county and municipal funds. p.7

3. Schools be kept segregated as long as possible then resort to tuition grants. p.7

4. The Governor and the General Assembly take such action and enact such laws as may be required from time to time. p.7

Representative Render Hill added that each member of the 1961 General Assembly should inform himself of the school situation, and determine the will of the voters so each may present these views, 2. the General Assembly in 1961 should resolve these issues, and 3. laws be made so no child shall be forced to attend an integrated school and if necessary make each school a separate authority. p.2

Summarized by the League of Women Voters of Athens, Georgia

Complete Sibley Report available: Sen. John W. Greer
% State Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Governor Lindsay Almond

of Virginia

◇

FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Assistant Attorney-General Odum

of Florida

Because of the parallel of the school situation in Virginia and Florida with Georgia's, HOPE reprints two important documents. Because of our limited budget we are asking you to read . . . and then pass it on to your friends.

HOPE, Inc.

Help Our Public Education

50 Whitehall Street, S. W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

GOVERNOR ALMOND (VIRGINIA) ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., at the commencement exercises of the Warren County Educational Foundation, June 9, 1959.

(Note: Gov. Almond included in his address a sharp criticism of the Supreme Court and a review of his long fight to prevent public school desegregation in Virginia. It is not desired to give a misleading impression of Gov. Almond's attitude, but to invite attention to his eloquent plea for the continued operation of public schools.)

The time for hurling the firebrands of criticism, charges and countercharges and recriminations has passed. The time has arrived to take stock, not of theory and indulgence in wishful thinking, but in actual conditions and realities, and the laborious and soundest procedures within the limits of our genius to devise for the present and future welfare of Virginia.

We must not allow the welfare of our children and the future of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder.

It is your sacred responsibility and mine, the responsibility of those whom you elect to positions of high trust, to face the issues squarely and honestly, and to dedicate every energy and talent to a constructive resolution consistent with honor and under the aegis of law.

No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign

a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency.

The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia. If this is what they advocate, the people of Virginia should now be told with complete clarity and frankness.

I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the Federal Government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a federal court.

I tell you now that the General Assembly cannot confer upon the Governor, any board, agency or person, any power which it does not itself possess.

I further tell you, notwithstanding the claims of some, that the General Assembly cannot under the pretense of invoking the police power take over and operate the public school system and thereby negate the final decree of a federal court. People who permit themselves to be fooled by such delusions deserve to be fooled.

In consideration of the abandonment of public schools, we should bear in mind that enrolled in the public schools of Virginia are approximately 800,000 children. There are only 112 sectarian schools, 12 of which are integrated, with a total enrollment of 266,610. There are 110 nonsectarian schools, one of which is integrated, with a total enrollment of 10,325. Private schools—both sectarian and nonsectarian — accommodate only 36,935 as compared with 800,000 in public schools. This points up the magnitude of the problem of accommodating children denied access to public schools.

The issues revolving around public education will confront the next session of the General As-

sembly. I have taken my stand. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia. I call upon all Virginians who believe in the soundness and righteousness of that position to rally to my support before it is too late. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL ODUM (FLORIDA) ON THE FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Asst. Attorney-General Ralph E. Odum before the Independent Bankers of Florida, at Tampa, February 23, 1959.

(Note: Mr. Odum included in his address a number of opinions not included here. Again, it is not intended to give a false impression of an official's public position, but to emphasize certain incontestable facts which his speech clarifies.)

To me it seems clear that the one sure way of insuring a public school system in Florida which might in time be operated on a compulsory attendance basis and which is owned, controlled and operated by the federal government is for Florida to abolish its public schools.

Second, I do not think it practical to abolish our public school system for financial reasons.

The liquidation of Florida public school property and its bonded indebtedness would be, in a way, one of the largest bankruptcy proceedings in history, involving well over a billion and a quarter dollars.

Mr. Lee Young, Assistant in School Finance, State Department of Education, has estimated the

actual fair market value of public school property in this state to be well in excess of one billion dollars. Considering the fact that most school buildings have only a limited use for any purpose other than education without extensive remodeling, the sale of these holdings would present extraordinary problems unless it could be accomplished gradually over a period of years.

The federal courts have already ruled that public school buildings may not be leased to segregated private schools. Although the question has not been legally tested, I believe that the buildings could be sold under state law at their fair value on a time payment basis. This would, of course, contemplate that title to the property would pass and the school board accept a mortgage to secure the deferred payments. It would also contemplate that the sales were not a method of circumvention of federal court orders but were bona fide sales of school property which was no longer needed for school purposes.

In addition to the liquidation of over a billion dollars worth of property, we would also be faced with the retirement of bonded indebtedness of $232,852,899.00 which we now owe for school buildings. Our state courts would have to enforce the payment of the principal and accrued interest on these bonds, regardless of the reluctance of the taxpayer to continue paying taxes for benefits which no longer existed.

In addition to school bonds, our Florida county school boards owe Florida banks $2,413,180.00 on short term notes for money borrowed for capital outlay.

In addition to these notes, our school boards owe local banks an undetermined but considerable amount on short term loans for operating expenses. No record of these loans is required to be kept in Tallahassee, so it would be neces-

sary to check each county board to ascertain the amount of this type of indebtedness.

Of the 282 banks in Florida, most have invested heavily in Florida school bonds and revenue certificates.

Picking at random 15 banks of all sizes in different parts of the state, I found that all but one of them had invested in Florida school bonds. The percentage of their total investment in securities which is invested in Florida school bonds varied from 0 to 14%, or an average of 4% for all 15 banks. The total in dollars for the 15 banks amounted to $4,559,000.00. If the pattern set by these 15 banks can be projected as a guide even on the most conservative estimate our 282 Florida banks must now be holding at least 80 million dollars of Florida school securities.

A default of these bonds, although ultimately remedied by litigation, might in the interim strain the earning capacity of many of our smaller independent banks who form the financial mainstay for most Florida communities.

All this with the abrupt termination of employment of 33,029 teachers and several thousand other public school employees such as administrative assistants, bus drivers, clerks and lunch room personnel; the cancellation of school expenditures for operating expenses totalling $216,804,957.00 a year; plus the dislocation of 899,000 pupils with no schools to attend, might easily create an economic and social catastrophe in this state.

CLOSED SCHOOLS COST YOU

Closed schools cost you in many ways, only one of which is financial. But let us look at the economical costs of closed schools, for if closed schools hit you nowhere else, they strike straight at your pockbook.

NORFOLK KNOWS ABOUT CLOSED SCHOOLS. Norfolk's experienoe shows how closed schools can pick a community's pocket. Six white schools were closed in Norfolk from September 1958 to February 1959 in an act of "massive resistence." During this period, overall economic activity* in Norfolk grew only 27 percent as fast as in the rest of the Richmond Federal Reserve District, ** while it grew 76 percent as fast during the comparable period September 1959-February 1960, when Norfolk's schools were open. In addition, employment declined 2.91 percent in Norfolk during the period its schools were closed, while employment in all Virginia rose 0.35 percent. If you want to shoo business out of Atlanta and cut jobs in Georgia, Norfolk's lesson shows closing the schools is a good way to start.

DON'T POISON YOUR POCKETBOOK. Talk about closing the schools for any purpose creates an unstable environment that scares away business. In Charlottesville, Virginia, where the desegregated public vs. segregated private school controversy has continued from 1958 to date, employment declined in both 1958 and 1959, although 1959 was a "boom" year, with employment gains in the state as a whole. Would you want to locate a branch plant or office in Georgia if its public schools were going to close? Your answer to this question should be your answer to any plan which would close Georgia's schools.

NOTE: Norfolk and Charlottesville were chosen for this study since they are the two largest Virginia cities in which schools were closed. The effect on Atlanta could be even worse, since Atlanta is much more of a Southern business center than either Norfolk or Charlottesville. For instance, Atlanta contains regional distribution offices for over 3300 different national companies, many of which could move their offices elsewhere if Atlanta's schools were to close.

*Overall economic activity in a community is, perhaps, best indicated by bank debits, which measure check spending (nine-tenths of total dollar spending) in the community. Bank debits present a comprehensive picture of economic activity since they include such items as the paycheck you receive, the checks you write to pay bills, taxes, and rent, and the checks you sign to buy houses, stocks, materials, and supplies. Thus, when we say overall economic activity rose so much in one area relative to another area, we base our information on bank debits for these areas. Bank debit data for 344 U.S. areas are available on release G6 of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D.C.

** The Richmond Federal Reserve District includes the District of Columbia and the following states: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the two Carolinas.

HOPE, INC.
714-15 ATLANTA NATIONAL BLDG.
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

SAMPLE EDITORIAL

The editor of your daily and/or weekly newspaper may be looking for material to fill up space. Suggest that he use this editorial as is, or as a basis for one he may wish to write himself. In the event that your editor does not wish to run an open-schools editorial, simply turn this (or one of your own) into a "Letter to the Editor."

Suggested Editorial

NO HITS, NO RUNS . . . AND 250 ERRORS

Southern school districts have been to court over 250 times to prevent compliance with the Supreme Court ruling on desegregating the schools. But it must be pretty clear by now that maneuvering and delaying tactics in court just won't work. These legal shenanigans won't keep your school open.

What we need is strategy which will permit compliance with the Supreme Court, and yet force no parent to send his child to an integrated school. This has worked out fine in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and it could work here in Georgia. The Sibley Commission has shown us exactly how this can be done. It has recommended a system of pupil placement and local option that will keep the maximum segregation possible, and allow local communities to decide the issue for themselves. The alternatives to this plan are either closing every school in the state -- a catastrophe -- or forced integration by the federal government, which no Georgian wants.

We think the time has come when every parent must act. Write to your legislator and tell him that you don't want our schools closed, and you don't want forced integration either. Tell him you support the Sibley Commission's majority recommendations.

Let's get Georgia back into the educational ball game.

SAMPLE FUND-RAISING LETTER

Many of us have written to close personal friends on our own stationery asking for contributions to help keep schools open. If you wish to do so, you might find the enclosed letter a useful guide, which of course you will tailor to suit your own style.

Dear (First Name)

As I'm sure you know by now, I have a one-track mind when it comes to Open Schools. After a relatively quiet period, we have started to move again, as you will see from the enclosed reprint. I feel there is a good chance that we can convince the Legislature in January to keep open the public schools of Georgia.

My own enthusiasm is at fever pitch, and I hope this makes up for the fact that I am a complete amateur at asking for money. I trust you will overlook the amateurishness and recognize the urgent need. It would be catastrophic if we should fail now to save our school system.

I am asking a few of my friends to make a special large gift for our final effort before and during the "Last Chance" Legislature. Your gift will help put over this "Operation Last Chance" -- but it will do more. It will prepare Georgia for peaceful compliance with the inevitable. For even worse than failure in the Legislature would be a repetition of Little Rock.

Please give as generously as you can to (name of your local Open Schools Committee). Enthusiasm will go only so far. It takes dollars to carry on the fightt effectively. If you have any questions about your gift or wish to earmark it for a special purpose, please call me.

Thank you very much for what I know will be a thoughtful and generous response.

Warmly,

SAMPLE SPEECH

Many clubs welcome suggestions for program material. Try to schedule a program on schools at Church Groups, Rotary Club, P.T.A. Study Groups, Women's Club or any other interested citizens group. If you cannot make a speech yourself, try to arrange for a speaker and offer the enclosed speech as a guide in the event he does not wish to write his own.

SUGGESTED SHORT SPEECH

Two thousand years ago, Cicero said: "Public opinion is stronger than the Legislature." And this is as true today as it was twenty centuries ago. It is as significant for Georgians in dealing with today's school crisis as it was for the Romans. For I believe with all my heart and soul that we in Georgia — plain everyday people — mothers and fathers, businessmen and teachers, farmers and factory workers — have it in our power to keep our schools open. We can keep our schools open without coercion, without ugly violence, and without losing our proud identity as Georgians.

Some of our politicians and some of our legislators, have not felt this power of public opinion yet. They seem to be living in a dream world -- and its chief fantasy seems to be that if we do nothing about the school crisis, it will go away by itself. But this dream world can turn into an horrible nightmare for us all if constructive action is not taken to keep our schools open.

Some of our politicians have told us that total segregation can be maintained and the schools will still stay open. The truth is that in over 130 court suits throughout the South, this position has lost every single time. Let's face it: Total segregation means closing every school in the State. If anyone tells you differently, he's either kidding himself or deceiving you.

We have been told that a private segregated school system is the answer to the school crisis. Well, the courts have ruled decisively that the states cannot go into the private school business. Therefore, providing for the educational needs of our children would depend on each individual county. This county now receives _____% of its school inocme in State aid. The small balance comes from the county* Can your county afford to replace the State's contribution?

---

* Contained in this kit is a county by county analysis of the percentages of state aid received. You will be able to fill in the appropriate figure for your county by consulting this mimeographed sheet.

Or will you have to be satisfied with _____% of a school for your children? Will you be content to have your children taught in the basements of private homes, or in unrented stores? Is a bootleg education really good enough for your children?

We have only to look at Prince Edward County in Virginia, which alone of all the Virginia counties is still clinging pathetically to massive resistance. Its private, white school system is sadly unable to cope either financially or academically with the educational needs of its children. Now, after robbing its children of two whole years of public education, the private school set-up is in such a bad state of decline, that it may have to be abandoned.

But more is at stake here than the education of our children, serious though that is. For if total segregation is maintained, as I said before, every school in the state will close. And if every school closes, what will happen to the purchasing power of thousands of teachers, school administrators, school bus drivers, and the whole army of maintenance workers who will be out of work?

What will happen to Georgia's elaborate plans to attract new industry, new capital to the state, when the schools close? What businessman will move his business, or build a new plant here, or create a branch office, when there are no schools for his employees' children? And can you imagine the thousands of transfers that will be arranged by employees who now make Georgia their home?

What will happen to the financial position of banks which hold school bonds, or to the sale of Georgia school bonds all over the country?

Are we willing to gamble on our state's economic health by starting a downward spiral with school closing? Businessmen know full well, that when that downward spiral starts, it is difficult to stop. Are we willing to start a homegrown depression by closing our schools?

No, I don't believe that we are. We cannot tinker with the educational progress of our children. We must not gamble with the economic health of Georgia.

What then is the alternative to these twin disasters? The alternative is both sensible and fair, and very much in keeping with Georgia's tradition of local control without outside interference. It is the way recommended by the Sibley Commission as the only answer to closing the schools. In simple language, it is giving local administrators the authority to place students, with as much freedom of choice to parents as possible, with assurance that no child will be required to go to school with a child of a different race except on a voluntary basis. This simple recommendation will conform to the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling, and at the same time, no parent will be coerced.

After all, the southern contribution to our democratic way of life has been to resist dictatorship from the Federal government on purely state issues. Surely then, the local school district should have that same right — the right to decide for itself how to manage its own school affairs without dictatorship from the state government.

Let me repeat, local freedom of choice is the only alternative to closing the schools. When Judge Hooper last Spring granted Georgia a year's delay in starting integration, he was, in his own words, giving the Georgia Legislature a "last chance" to keep our schools open. We must not let the Legislature fail. We must not have a terrible repetition of Little Rock or New Orleans to bring shame and disgrace on our beloved state. We must each of us assume a personal responsibility for our schools.

How can we best exercise that responsibility? First and foremost, we must let the people know. There are thousands of Georgians who have been lulled into a sense of false security by politicians, or newspapers, into thinking that total segregation can be maintained while the public school system kept operating. So our first job is to make the facts available, and to let the facts break through the barrier of silence, or apathy which has settled over many communities.

Our second job is to let Governor Vandiver know how we feel. If your Legislators have not committed themselves to the cause of open schools, by all means contact them, also. We must let them know that we want them to enact into law the recommendations of the Sibley Commission majority report. We can do this in a variety of ways -- by personal interviews and individual letters, by group resolutions and telegrams, by concerted action in our church groups, PTAs, business associations and social clubs. And we can be confident that they will respond to the strong, united voice of citizens from all over the state.

But they will listen only if we make our wishes clear. So far, most of our legislators have depended on fancy legislative shenanigans to keep on the books laws that have been proven over and over again in the federal courts to be unconstitutional. This is a form of ostrich-type head-burying that will get us nowhere. Recently, there have been signs that some of our legislative leaders

Of course, we are not the first Southerners to complain of inactivity by our Legislators. General Robert E. Lee writing his request for legislative action for his armies commented bitterly: "I have been up to see the Confederate Congress, and they do not seem to be able to do anything except eat peanuts and chew tobacco."

Well, General Lee was eventually able to stir his Legislators to action, and I feel certain we can do the same with ours. It will take time, effort, imagination and money. But the reward is the uninterrupted education of the children of Georgia. When the prize is so great, we cannot fail to achieve the victory. Thank you very much.

I believe we must keep our public schools.

If enough people express this opinion at the same time our elected officials must pay attention to our wishes.

Therefore, I request that I be contacted when we are ready to speak together. I agree to send a personal letter or wire to the appropriate official when notified.

Name:

Address:

Phone No.:

Return card to:

OPERATION LAST CHANCE

From the standpoint of basic planning and goals:

1. We need to increase the numbers of action advocates who will work for open schools.

2. We need to answer the question, "But what can I do?"

3. We need to provide a means by which we can move together—many voices spoken simultaneously make more impression than sporadic pipings. A position of strength accompanies mass expression of opinion.

Stated purpose:

To establish a network of communication throughout Georgia so set up that at a moments notice concerted action can be taken to preserve public schools.

Method:

1. Divide responsibility. (HOPE will coordinate, but not insist that this be done as an exclusively HOPE project. Any and all advocates of open schools must be recruited.)

2. Responsibility of leader of each district:

   A. To establish a contact person in each community who agrees to carry out the plan for his town, and who will cooperate with the state effort.

      This contact will then move in the direction which for his community seems appropriate. This may be through already established channels or may have to start from scratch. He will be provided with samples of this card and may or may not use them. The whole idea is to get started on a list or file of names of people who will act when signaled.

   B. Keep the project itself quiet. Publicity will arouse opposition and also may intimidate some who otherwise would go along.

SAMPLE RADIO SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Your local radio stations are obliged to give a certain number of hours per week for free public service announcements(such as the Red Cross, Community Chest, etc.). Try to convince your stations to broadcast these announcements (and/or others they or you may wish to write) as a free public service to the citizens of Georgia.

Where the name of the Legislator in your district is left blank, please fill it in.

If there is a television station in your area these would be suitable on it, as well.

SUGGESTED RADIO SPOTS

30 Seconds

What would happen if we Georgians lost public education? Emily Woodward of Vienna, Georgia, says: "Nothing would give more encouragement to potential enemy nations! Closing our public schools would be a major disaster!" Please write Governor Vandiver today. Tell him that the Legislature must pass the Sibley Commission Majority Report -- to keep our schools open Georgia parents unite -- to save our public schools!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

"If we don't keep our schools open by taking constructive initiative with our problems, we are inviting action by outsiders, and destruction of the public schools. If we don't work a solution out, it will be worked out for us, the hard way!" That's how Editor Sylvan Meyer of Gainesville, Georgia, points out our responsibility. It is up to you and me to preserve free public education in Georgia! Write Representative (State Legislator) today! Let him know how important public schools are to our children and to their future!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

How important is public education to you and your community? Dr. J. McDowell Richards, President of Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur says: "The wealth of any state or nation is found in its young people. I can think of few greater tragedies than to have the public schools of Georgia closed!" Write Representative (State Legislator) today! Let him know that free public education must continue uninterrupted in Georgia!

SUGGESTED RADIO SPOTS 15 Seconds

One school closed means all schools are closed! Join parents all over Georgia in preserving our public education. Write your state legislators today! Let them know how important public education is to you and your children!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

A closed school padlocks your child's future. Keep public education growing and going throughout Georgia! See your Legislator now! Tell him to vote for the Sibley Commission majority report -- to keep Georgia's schools open!

Statement by Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, December 6, 1960

The Atlanta Chamber must take a bold and firm stand on this issue. It must clearly set forth to the public at large and the business community in particular the full implications of the Little Rock, Norfolk, and New Orleans stories. It should officially endorse the majority report of the Sibley School Committee and actively work for the passage of the necessary legislation in the January session of the General Assembly. Atlanta's public schools must stay open and the Chamber should provide its share of vigorous leadership in seeing that they do.

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA. JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

The Last Clear Chance

"There is a rule of law that is called "The Last Clear Chance Rule". Generally in layman's language it means that if a person has a last clear chance to avoid trouble and fails to take advantage of it to save himself, the consequences of his negligence are squarely upon him. The people of Georgia have a last Clear Chance to avoid closing the public school system of the state . . ."*

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, is our last chance to meet before the opening of the legislature. Will you be there?

The Assembly Room of the Heart of Atlanta Motel
255 Courtland St., NE

Key people from Atlanta and over the state will get together to talk over final plans. We can avoid chaos. We can keep our children in school in Georgia. But, we must act together, now.

5:30 o'clock -- Buffet Supper at the Heart of Atlanta -- Cost $2.00

6:30-7:00 o'clock we will watch the WSB-TV documentary of the New Orleans School Crisis. Immediately after the documentary, Mrs. Norbert Shands, a leader of the S.O.S. (Save Our Schools, Inc.) of New Orleans, will give us the benefit of her experiences of the last few weeks.

Jim Dorsey and our legal committee will bring us up to date on what we might expect in the immediate future. Beverly Downing and Fran Breeden will brief us on Operation Last Chance and HOPE's plans for the legislature.

COME! Bring your ideas and your questions. This is a work session. If enough people encourage them, our legislators will act to keep our children in school.

Monday morning we will meet again in the gallery of the legislature, and listen to the Governor speak.

Please return the enclosed card for supper reservations or telephone Ja 5-8469.

Hopefully
State Organization Committee

*Editorial DeKalb New Era- December 15, 1960

STATE ADVISORY BOARD • DR. and MRS. E. L. ASKREN, JR.—Atlanta • JAMES BARROW—Athens • W. H. BENSON—Athens
GEORGE H. BOYD—Athens • WILLIS M. BOYD—Adairsville • REV. CHARLES DEMERE—Marietta • DR. and MRS. PAUL L. GARBER—Decatur
REV. HARRY FIFIELD—Atlanta • MOSES D. HAMRICK—Duluth • MISS JOHNNIE HILBURN—Augusta • W. C. HENSON—Cartersville
HENRY T. McINTOSH—Albany • MRS. EDWARD G. MACKAY—Atlanta • DR. and MRS. JOSEPH C. MASSEE—Atlanta • SYLVAN MEYER—Gainesville
DR. McDOWELL RICHARDS—Decatur • RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD—Atlanta • JAMES O'H. SANDERS—Atlanta
REV. NORMAN O. SHANDS—Atlanta • MRS. M. E. TILLY—Atlanta • JUDSON C. WARD, JR.—Atlanta • EMILY WOODWARD—Vienna

STATEMENT OF CONCERN

Released January 12, 1961

It is with a sense of profound sorrow that we have witnessed the breakdown of law and order in our State. The disturbances which have occurred on the historic campus of the University of Georgia have done irreparable harm to the reputation of the University and to the image of Georgia as expressed in its motto: Wisdom, Justice and Moderation.

These events are particularly tragic because they need never have happened. The disturbances of Tuesday night gave prophetic warning of the need for firm, preventive action. To permit non-University persons to congregate on the campus Wednesday night was to invite the events that ensued.

A further lack of responsible planning was the failure to authorize the State Patrol to promptly come to the aid of local officials when requested. Local authorities notified the Patrol as early as 5 P.M. Wednesday that such assistance might be required. Assistance was urgently requested at 10 P.M. but the Patrol did not appear on the scene until the disturbances were already quelled. This kind of administrative indecision threatens the safety of every citizen of Georgia.

The suspension of the two Negro students solved nothing. It can be interpreted only as the abdication of constitutional government in the face of mob violence. Such a retreat will encourage continued breaches of community order. This danger is increased by the irresponsible and inflammatory remarks made by the Governor's Executive Secretary.

Under the Georgia Constitution the Governor is the "conservator of the peace". This role calls for firm direction during the critical days ahead.

University authorities and Athens city officials have faced the situation intelligently and courageously. They deserve commendation. They also deserve the strongest support from the Governor and the Legislature.

There is time for us to retrieve the reputation of our State, to preserve law and order in the future and to guarantee the peaceful, uninterrupted operation of our State University.

The two Negro students should be immediately reinstated at the University of Georgia.

In the future, all persons contributing to breaches of the peace should be handled with the full authority of the law.

All persons not having legitimate business on the campus of the University should be denied access to the campus.

The Legislature should forthwith repeal all laws jeapordizing the continued operation of the University system.

We call on all parents and alumni of the University of Georgia and on all other citizens of Georgia to support the University officials and to encourage the students of the University to maintain the high standards of courtesy and conduct that have been demonstrated by the great majority of students.

Ten group Committee on Schools
(those listed on next page)

SIGNERS OF STATEMENT OF CONCERN

January 12, 1961

Active Voters

Atlanta University Women's Club

Fernbank P.T.A., Legislative Committee

Georgia Council of Human Relations

HOPE, Inc.

League of Women Voters of Athens

League of Women Voters of Georgia

Margaret Mitchell P.T.A., Legislative Committee

United Church Women of Georgia, Christian Citizenship Committee

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Atlanta Branch

AMERICAN UNITY

AN EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

The Silent People

MARY E. SAND

Youth of the World

ISHAM G. NEWTON

The Them's and the Us-es

L. D. HASKEW

Can New York City Integrate Its Public Schools?

STANLEY H. LOWELL

Vol. XIX - No. 3 January - February, 1961

Since February, 1961, OASIS can chalk up these accomplishments ---

*** Maintenance of an office
*** Co-ordination of fifty leading organizations, in their efforts to attain peaceful de-segregation, in Sections of Civic and Service Organizations, Religious Organizations, and Youth-Serving Organizations.
*** Thousands of mailings to groups and individuals of educational materials
*** Complete bibliography of carefully selected resource material for use by ministers, discussion leaders, and other speakers.
*** Recruitment of a Speakers Bureau, which has made available speakers to all parts of the city.
*** Recruitment and training of discussion leaders who are called upon to lead discussions in homes, clubs, community councils, and in religious groups.
*** Assistance to religious bodies to make public statements, have special sermons, programs, and discussions; to participate in Law and Order Week-End, August 25,26,27.
*** Youth Advisers Conference which stimulated many other programs among teen-agers and leaders.
*** Continuous work with news media: releases, TV programs; back-ground material for magazines, newspapers.

NOW, YOUR SUPPORT CAN FINISH THE JOB!

The three Sections of OASIS have estimated that $6500.00 is needed. This amount will enable not only us to continue many of the projects referred to above, but also to accomplish the following:

----- Stepped-up program of public information, i.e.:
1 - Law and Order Week-End
2 - Effort to reach the "hard to reach" (low income families, etc.)
3 - Ads
4 - Prime time on all TV channels and radio stations to present community leaders on eve of de-segregation; preceded by wide publicity, and city-wide organization of viewers in homes, and in club meetings.

----- Compilation, printing, and distribution of a valuable kit of information for visiting newsmen. This will contain back-ground information of Atlanta preparation, and a handy guide to persons and places.

Please use the enclosed envelope for prompt mailing. The need is NOW!

There is no price-tag on a good name for a citizen, or for a city --- Your check will purchase a share in Atlanta's bright future as a city of progress - "too busy to hate".

formation of HOPE
circumstances, setting —
HOPE
Sibling — color —
names —

— sev diff grps —
many MUD — Helen Bullard
LWV

17 —

Lobby tiny room
style — color
pt.t mutry — colors, danger

Dec '58 +
— Oct '58 —

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

The Purpose of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS was formed in February, 1961 to Assist Schools in September, 1961--as the name states. The Atlanta Board of Education had been ordered by a federal court to cease discrimination in admission of students to the public schools, effective September, 1961. Knowing that the cessation of discrimination would mean great changes in community thought and action, and knowing that citizens have a responsibility and a duty to prepare for these changes, representatives of organizations have together assumed leadership for educating the community to accept and implement these changes positively and peacefully.

Representatives of forty-eight organizations, constituting a broad cross-section of the entire community, are seeking to stimulate and promote educational programs and activities of many kinds. Separately and together--that is, within their own structure and functions as well as in joint programs and activities--community education is being carried out on many levels. From interracial conferences of the leaders (for the first time in Atlanta broadly representative) to small informal neighborhood discussion groups, opportunities are being created for frank and full presentation of facts and exchange of ideas. OASIS appeals to individuals to assume their responsibilities as citizens for upholding the law and maintaining the peace.

No effort is being made to achieve unanimity of sentiment on the part of either the participants or the community as a whole. Organizations bear the responsibility for their own programs. These programs differ widely, both in philosophy and in action. OASIS feels that its great strength stems from its common concern for peaceful and orderly desegregation, in support of city and school officials. This we are determined to widen and deepen through information and calm expression.

PLEASE RETURN TO:
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Field Activities

This is our last remaining copy of this item. Please return after it has served your purposes.

A RECORD OF PROCESS - COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

By - Grace T. Hamilton, National YWCA, Community Division, Southern Region

INTRODUCTION - A major interest of the YWCA is in the community organization process which occurred in Atlanta in preparation for school desegregation. The account of the background, which contributed to this process, is greatly condensed. A more complete summary of the role of the organizations prior to 1961 is in process, but is not included as a part of this record.

I. BACKGROUND - Community Organization for "Open" Public Schools prior to January, 1961

The date on which Atlanta school desegregation would begin was determined by an order of the Federal District Court in a ruling on May 9, 1960. The court's order defined September, 1961, as the date, specified that desegregation would begin with the 11th and 12th grades, and approved procedures for the transfer of pupils from schools previously known as "Negro" or "white" high schools, as set forth in a plan for "pupil placement" submitted to the court by the Atlanta Board of Education.

The focus of citizens' action between 1955 and 1960 and prior to the meeting of the Georgia Legislative Assembly in 1961 had been directed toward developing support for keeping public schools open. In 1955 the Georgia Assembly had passed legislation which would have required the closing of public shcools unless segregation was maintained. The efforts of many organized groups helped to develop a ground swell of public interest and expression throughout the state, acknowledging the importance of continuing public schools to the welfare of the state and its people.*

The 1960 Legislature responded to the growing pressures of public opinion created during this period by the formation of The School Commission, headed by

---

* The League of Women Voters, the United Church Women, and HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education) organized in 1959, provided leadership

banker, John Sibley. The Commission held public hearings in each of the Congressional Districts of the state and in April, 1960 recommended to the administration that steps be taken to develop "a freedom of choice" plan to be adopted as a solution to the problem. The report of the Commission reflected the sharp division in the state. Of the 19 members, 11 joined the majority report and recommended a plan very similar to the one adopted by Virginia. Eight members issued a minority report standing fast for segregation and interpreted the results of the hearings to show that most Georgians preferred closed schools to any form of desegregation. The public hearings of the Sibley Commission undoubtedly contributed to increasing the understanding of the hazards which would face the state should Public Schools be abandoned.

One effort which proved influential in the development of such public opinion was a series of Women's Legislative Forums called "Days of Decision Forums," held throughout the state during October, 1960. The League of Women Voters, Active Voters, and HOPE provided panels of speakers for four-hour meetings, conducted with a local moderator, in Rome, Albany, Columbus, and Augusta. The announcement of these meetings stated that members of the Georgia Assembly would be invited to attend, and that the purpose of the forums was:

> "To provide information to members and to increase their 'know-how' in public affairs;
>
> "To talk with legislators about matters of mutual concern;
>
> "To provide a pattern for legislative forums which members may wish to follow in their home communities." *

The public opinion developed during the fall found expression in December when two Negro students were admitted to the University of Georgia. It undoubtedly was reflected in the new posture assumed by the governor at that time. He made it clear that he would not exercise his power to close or withdraw state funds from

---

* The member organizations of the Georgia Legislative Forums for Women listed on the announcement included: The American Association of the University Women of Georgia, Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, Pilot International District 1, Georgia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters in Georgia, HOPE, Inc., Medical Auxiliary of Georgia and Fulton County, National Council of Catholic Women, Georgia Farm Bureau Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Active Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, the United Council of Church Women, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs

the University of Georgia after it became necessary for the University to comply with an order of the Federal Court, requiring the admission of the Negro students. The Legislature followed the governor's initiative and repealed state laws which would have placed Atlanta's public school system in jeopardy. It repealed state legislation requiring withdrawal of state financial support from school systems required to desegregate by court action, and passed legislation permitting communities to have the option of continuing to operate a system of public education, authorizing the payment of tuition grants to parents of children preferring to attend private rather than public schools, when schools in the community of residence were desegregated.

For two years prior to 1961, an informal and nameless committee convened by the League of Women Voters and met once a month to share information regarding efforts being made by the organizations represented in the group in behalf of open schools in the state and of securing compliance in Atlanta with the Supreme Court Decision. The former had more emphasis than the latter until public schools in Atlanta faced closing under the existing legislation. Representatives of organizations concerned with hastening desegregation were included in the committee, and thus a channel of community-wide communication was established between groups whose emphasis differed but who were united in a common major objective. The committee's membership was "unofficial" and informal. It included representatives of local, state, and regional organizations known to be "concerned." *

This committee never had public attention and its most valuable function was to provide liaison and communication between community groups and to permit the sharing of information and resources developed by one group with others whenever useful. The group came to be known as the Intergroup Committee on Schools, and later as OASIS (Organization Assisting Schools in September) when efforts were focused on Atlanta.

---

* Organizations represented in Intergroup Committee On Schools: HOPE, Inc., The Atlanta and DeKalb County and Georgia League of Women Voters, The Atlanta and Georgia Councils of Human Relations, Active Voters, Atlanta and Georgia Council of Churches, Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah, American Jewish Committee, Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Atlanta Urban League, NAACP, Southern Regional Council and Anti-Defamation League.

II. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - January through March, 1961

HOPE, Inc., regarded its original purpose of enabling the continuance of open public schools to have been fulfilled with the action of the Legislature. However, securing "peaceful compliance" and the "maintenance of law and order" in Atlanta was an unmet challenge. The mob action, following school desegregation in New Orleans, and the mob which developed at the University of Georgia had occurred during the year and were reminders to the thoughtful that the good name of the city and the well-being of all the city's children were still at stake.

On February 23, 1961, HOPE, Inc. called an exploratory meeting to discuss ways and means of working toward peaceful transition to desegregation in Atlanta high schools. The group invited to this meeting included two members of the Atlanta YWCA Board, both active members of the Council of Church Women, a member of the National Board of the YWCA, three officers of high school PTAs, the president of the Atlanta Council of Church Women, a retired high school principal and a retired Atlanta high school teacher. HOPE's executive director explained HOPE's role "Then and Now" and stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss "peaceful desegregation": who is doing what, what should be done, who should be involved and what HOPE's role should be. The group arrived at the consensus that every effort should be made to get as many groups as possible to work constructively toward calm acceptance and peaceful transition, that the committee effort should be coordinated by HOPE and that this should be done openly without fear of antagonizing. There was agreement that HOPE had proved its worth and should continue to be the rallying point for open school efforts. The group agreed to serve as a steering committee for an enlarged effort and the suggestion was made that the committee be enlarged to include people representing other segments of the Atlanta community: business, legal, religious and youth work. It was agreed that the organization's work would be strengthened if Negroes were added to the steering committee (HOPE had not included Negroes in its policy-making bodies and had not sought Negro membership in the belief that this might handicap its single purpose.)

It was announced at this meeting that a conference was scheduled with the Superintendent of Schools by representatives of HOPE to report plans for enlisting cooperation of community groups for the Board of Education and to determine the opinion of the superintendent with regard to the most useful ways of work.

Three days later a meeting was held of the group now enlarged and known as the Citizens Committee. The conference with the school superintendent had been held and was summarized as follows: He was pleased with the proposals and encouraged work through "the normal channels of PTA's principals, area superintendents, churches, etc." He had pointed out that school authorities could deal most effectively with the student bodies but urged all youth organizations to help their members to meet their responsibilities with good will and honor. The Board of Education's plans, as reported to the representatives, included:

1. The personal appearance of the superintendent before each high school assembly to appeal to their pride and to make it clear that any action which does not measure up will not be tolerated.
2. A close working relationship with city authorities, including the police department.
3. Conferences with administrative and teaching staffs.
4. Letters to all high school PTA presidents, asking for their cooperation.
5. A TV appearance in April.

Following this report the discussion developed provocative suggestions for community action and it was agreed that three working sub-committees should be established:

1. A speakers bureau built upon HOPE's bureau as a nucleus.
2. To stimulate interest in community organizations, religious, business, civic groups, youth organizations and community councils.
3. To seek PTA cooperation beginning with area superintendents with the aim that at least one PTA meeting in each high school could be devoted to this subject before the closing of school.

During the following weeks a Community Contacts Committee was organized (and subsequently merged with the Committee on PTA Cooperation). The Community Contacts Committee defined its purpose as: To extend the posture of tolerance into as many organizations as possible in areas served by each of the white high schools, and to establish channels of communication to encourage a high quality of responsible citizenship throughout the period of change brought about by the desegregation of public schools in compliance with court order.

It was decided:

1. To implement this purpose through work with three existing community councils with whatever degree of cooperation each council was willing to assume, and
2. To endeavor to find leadership in the thirteen remaining white school communities to take responsibility for spearheading the program.

It was agreed that the cooperation of the four area superintendents would be sought and that attempts would be made to develop discussion groups by school areas, with the hope for cooperation of principals and PTA presidents and with the assistance of the committee established to develop cooperation by PTAs.

During the month, the latter committee arranged a meeting with the four area superintendents with predominantly white schools to discuss means for securing PTA cooperation and for finding community leadership in the areas of the thirteen white high schools where there were no community councils. This meeting arrived at the following decisions:

1. To seek support of the Atlanta PTA Council rather than limiting efforts to individual high school PTAs.
2. To work separately in each high school community with emphasis on community contacts rather than through school personnel.

It was suggested in this meeting that it would be helpful to have the Superintendent of Schools present a factual account of the plans for school desegregation to the Atlanta PTA Council and to suggest to the Council a role it might

play in setting a pattern of responsible citizenship for individual PTA groups to follow. A TV panel presentation was also proposed, with the panel possibly including the chairman of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Atlanta PTA Council. The committee members responded to the latter proposal by urging the use of commercial TV to permit wider coverage, and by suggesting the use of the TV program as a springboard for discussion and action in school communities. The suggestion was also made that any "school viewings" of the TV program should include elementary as well as high schools.

The Intergroup Committee on Schools met on March the 10th at the YWCA, with the Superintendent of Schools as special guest. He opened the meeting with remarks and was most generous in answering questions.

The Superintendent of Schools presented as his firm policy:

1. The placing of stress on the rightness of peaceful, positive acceptance of desegregation by the students, and
2. Enforcing such acceptance, by suspension for absenteeism, etc.

Timing is of the utmost importance. Every auxiliary of the school is to begin now. Work approaching students and teachers should come from within the school administration only. But the lid is now removed, and, beginning with an editorial in Focus, the official organ sent to all teachers and PTA presidents, the work is begun. Students will be encouraged to subscribe to an Honor Code. Ministers will be requested by the School Board to preach and teach peaceful positive acceptance. Requests for study and support will be communicated to PTAs and other organizations.

The possibility of an Advisory Committee, composed of outstanding citizens, was discussed. It was pointed out that a steering committee that would dominate the situation and possibly hinder independent organizational activities is not desired. But an Advisory Committee (the constitution of which the superintendent indicated he would like to take the initiative to discuss with the Board of Education) could serve privately, or at a proper time take public action, such as

presenting a pledge which citizens would take in mobilizing sentiment. The group endorsed the ideas of both the Advisory Committee, to be initiated by the Superintendent of Schools, and a pledge.

Community action underway and proposed was discussed. Expansion of participation in the group as a clearinghouse and liaison group was discussed and the chairman was requested to appoint a committee to make definite proposals.

III. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - April through June, 1961

On March 29th, the Intergroup Committee on Schools met with an expanded membership resulting from organizational contacts made by members of the steering committee of the Citizens Committee. The call to this meeting included the following paragraph:

> "If you are receiving this notice and invitation for the first time, you might like to know something about the Inter-Group Committee on Schools. For two years representatives of state-wide organizations, that were publicly committed and working for the preservation of open schools in conformity with federal court decisions, have met together, informally, without organization and name, and without publicity. A few public occasions, like the calls made upon Governor Vandiver, Senators Russell and Talmadge last year, and several statements have been sparked from this group. We have grown to a list of about twenty-five and need to grow some more as the scene has shifted from state legislative action to Atlanta's needs. We want you to come, if you are interested. Please call me if I can help. See you Wednesday.
>
> (Signed) Mrs. - - - - - -
>
> League of Women Voters of Georgia."

The plan of action proposed by the Citizens Committee was reported and three working sections were agreed upon to implement the plan of action (religious organizations, civic and service organizations, and youth-serving agencies). The chairmen

and a nucleus of membership for each section were designated and the sections were asked to hold organizational meetings and to prepare proposals for presenting a meeting of the enlarged organization, to be called the following month.

During the next three weeks the speakers' bureau was expanded through contacts with former members of HOPE's speakers' bureau and new speakers obtained mainly through contacts with the Toastmasters and Toastmistresses Club. A third committee member was secured and designated to handle all requests for speakers.

The religious organizations section met on April 26 with 25 persons present. The group made the following suggestions about things that churches can do for future consideration:

1. Speeches and discussions in all groups within churches and synagogues.

2. The arrangement of contacts between church groups and others of a different race.

3. Special sermons. These might be coordinated on a special day of prayer, as was done in St. Louis and Nashville.

4. Newspaper columns or articles by leading churchmen.

5. Public statements. These might take the form of another ministers' manifesto, denominational statements, statements signed by lay leadership as well as by clergy.

6. Study seminars.

7. Providing interracial contacts for children of high school age.

8. Support of a possible community pledge.

9. Solicitation of the cooperation of religious editors and religious periodicals in the area.

The group elected officers and a steering committee representing all religious faiths.

The Civic and Service Groups section met, considered reports of what was being done by various organizations and established a steering and resource committee. The latter agreed to be responsible for creating a library of resource materials to be available to all groups. The Community Contacts Committee continued to work as

a sub-committee of this section. Its responsibilities included the training of discussion leaders for groups in neighborhoods and developing a plan to find hosts for morning or evening "coffees" at which discussion leaders would talk with groups of neighbors. Training sessions for discussion leaders were held in two sections of the city on May 22 and 23. A staff member of the Southern Regional Council conducted these sections at which a guide for the presentation of the subject "How Desegregation Will Affect Our Atlanta Public Schools" was used. Copies of the Atlanta pupil placement plan were distributed to leaders and resources, which would be available, were noted. More than 80 people attended one session and 125 attended the other. (Materials prepared for discussion group leaders appended).

The Youth Service Committee met on April 18 with representatives of group work agencies present. Discussion of the programs of the agencies revealed a range of activities. Many groups reported having held or planning discussions on the problems of bi-racial school experience. Some have had bi-racial meetings. Representatives from the Atlanta YWCA reported that the school superintendent had spoken at a Y-Teen leadership weekend attended by approximately 100 white Y-Teens and that discussion had occurred during the weekend designed to deal with the insecurities and fears of white school students facing a new experience in the fall.

The group recommended that each agency representative attempt to secure the sanction of their sponsoring organization for the development of educational programs which would interpret to youth their role in the school desegregation program. The group proposed a sub-committee which should seek to establish an inter-racial youth council with the purpose of stimulating meaningful programs between the membership of the youth-serving organizations.

The Intergroup Committee on Schools met April 25. The name OASIS was proposed and approved. * (Hereafter the Intergroup Committee on Schools came to be known as the OASIS Co-ordinating Committee) The suggestion was made that all cooperating organizations be asked to contribute ten dollars to help pay for mimeographing

---

* Organizations Assisting Schools in September

mailings from the OASIS office and that the service sub-sections try to arrange otherwise to carry the cost of their programs. Among the new ideas presented at this meeting was the proposal of a city-wide meeting, proposed for the latter part of August to have as its theme, either "A Salute to Atlanta's Public Schools" or "A Salute to Atlanta - 20th Century", with a keynote address by President Kennedy or Vice-President Johnson. It was reported that the superintendent approved the idea and that a gift of $500.00 had been received for this purpose. The mayor's opinion of such a meeting was being sought.

It was reported that a TV panel proposed earlier, was now being planned for a commercial station and that the superintendent had promised to keep the group informed. It was agreed that letters would be mailed to a wide range of organizations with enclosures describing the purpose of OASIS and seeking the cooperation of as many groups as possible and suggesting areas of action for individual organizations. (Copies of letters and enclosures are appended).

The chairman of the youth-serving section, member of the Atlanta YWCA Board, and chairman of the Y-Teen Committee, reported plans for holding an Advisors' Workshop in June. The purpose of this meeting will be to help leaders who work with teenagers in the city and at camps during the summer season.

Civic and service organizations reported their plan to concentrate on community contacts at the neighborhood level. The religious section reported their plans to include a "law and order weekend" with special sermons, and an emergency stand-by committee to aid possible victims of harassment and a mailing to ministers outlining specific suggestions of ways they might work with their own memberships in this effort.

During the weeks immediately following the announcement of OASIS, the first program effort involving both white and Negro high school students began. The Director of Quaker House (Friends Fellowship House) invited a small group, including persons identified with the programs of the NAACP, the Atlanta Council of Human Relations, and HOPE to assist in planning for a six-week Sunday series designed to

help the young people get acquainted. The first group meeting included only white students who could be easily invited and whose help was needed in finding others for the group. At this first meeting a Negro couple, both college teachers in the community, and the Director of Quaker House were the discussion leaders for the group. During the afternoon a hostess committee was chosen and the leader for the following week was announced. Lillian Smith worked with the group at the second meeting, attended by approximately fifty young people with both racial groups almost equally represented. This afternoon a steering committee of the students was designated to plan the activity for the summer, and a member of the adult committee was chosen to work with the student committee. Efforts had been made to find student leadership from the neighborhoods of white schools which would have Negro students in attendance in the fall, and all the Negro students whose applications for transfers had been granted, were invited for the second meeting.

Efforts were also made at this time to include five white and five Negro high school students from Atlanta in a six weeks Youth Camp at Highlander Folk School. This camp is "an interracial experience in the creative arts for high school students" whose enrollment is limited to forty young people drawn from the country as a whole. It was thought that the reservation of ten places for Atlanta students who would be involved in the process of desegregation in the fall would offer a constructive experience for the participants which would contribute to their effectiveness at home.

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on June 1, the Superintendent of Schools attended at the invitation of the chairman. The Chief of Police had also been invited and a representative of the police department was expected but was not in attendance. The chairman of the Service Operating Sections of OASIS reported as follows:

Civic and Service Organizations

The organization of neighborhood discussion groups was continuing. More than a hundred volunteers had been enrolled as discussion leaders. A draft of a letter to be sent to approximately twelve hundred persons

over the signature of the chairman of the Community Contacts Committee and the chairman of the Civic and Service Organizations, was approved (letter appended with Oasis materials).

The chairman of the Youth-Serving Agencies reported that 75 registrations for the Youth Advisors' Conference to be held on June 8, had been received and efforts were continuing to secure representation from every high school in the city and from civic and religious groups in all parts of the city.

The chairman of the religious section reported that two meetings of the steering committee of the sections and two meetings of the section as a whole had been held since the last meeting. The program of this section includes:

1. Promotion of a layman's statement.
2. Efforts to encourage statements from denominational ministers and groups (Methodist statement already received).
3. Efforts to get individual churches to circulate statements for adoption by the membership and churches. (Trinity Presbyterian has already adopted a statement)
4. A concerted effort in all pulpits urging peaceful compliance planned for the last Sunday in August.

The chairman stated that the program of the religious section has involved more active participation by all religious faiths than any other program in Atlanta before this time.

The speakers' bureau chairman reported that seven invitations had been filled and asked the group to stimulate other invitations from organized community groups.

The chairman of the committee reported that a conference with the President of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the assurance that the business community would be happy to cooperate in all ways which the Board of Education deemed advisable. The proposed Citizens Advisory Committee to the Board of Education was not deemed useful.

The superintendent commented that the Board of Education's position regarding the Citizens Advisory Committee was "that informal seeking of advice from appropriate persons was more desirable." He reported upon programs within the school department as follows:

1. Continued activities among school personnel, particularly social science teachers

2. "A good spirit" on the part of student leadership in all high schools.

He recognized that "many moral and spiritual values will be involved as this goes on," but that present emphasis is upon abiding by the law. He reported that the Board of Education plans a meeting with representatives of all news media in order to establish and prepare a written set of ground rules for the opening of school. It was suggested that a press kit be prepared which would include a description of the positive preparation on the part of the community. It was thought that this would be particularly useful for national media representatives who are expected in the city.

In discussion of the proposed mass meeting for late August, several reservations about its advisability were noted. No opinion had been secured from the mayor's office at this time.

It was noted that HOPE is providing office space and staff salaries but that funds were needed for mailings, mimeographing, etc. The possibility that a staff assistant might be provided for the three summer months by the American Friends Service Committee was noted with enthusiasm. It was agreed that the chairman should appoint a finance committee to explore local sources for the funds that it will be needing for the program in the remaining months.

It was agreed that publicity should continue to emanate from participating organizations, rather than from OASIS, itself.

It was reported that a news commentator of a major television station was interested in preparing a documentary film on Atlanta's preparation for the fall.

The Youth Advisory Conference sponsored by OASIS took place June 8th, at the Central YMCA. Representatives from the following agencies and organizations were represented in the attendance:

Youth-serving Agencies

Butler Street YMCA
Central YMCA
Edgewood Avenue YWCA
Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
Atlanta Girls' Club
Grady Homes Girls' Club
Atlanta Boys' Club
B'Nai B'Rith Youth
Wesley House
Bethlehem Community Center
Girl Scouts

Religious and Church Groups

Capital View Baptist Church
First Baptist Church of East Point
Peachtree Christian
First Christian
Park Street Methodist
St. Mark Methodist
Trinity Methodist
Audubon Forest Methodist
Druid Hills Presbyterian
Trinity Presbyterian
Church of God
Southeastern Conference of Congregational Christian Churches
United Church Women
Temple Youth
Salvation Army

After the panel discussion at which the chairman of the Youth Section of OASIS presided, the group divided into five work sections. A report of the panel presentation followed and a copy of the report to the participants is appended.

The third meeting of the Quaker House Youth group included the ten Negro students transferred and student representatives from three of the schools to which they were being transferred. (One high school was not represented and efforts were continued to find representation from this school.) The program committee of the larger group had listed the "interests" of the group's members, and were proceeding to plan for activities related to these interests during the summer at Quaker House. (The following interests were noted: dramatics, world politics, philosophy, fine arts, creative arts and crafts, French, music - classical, folk and modern.)

The youth director of the Highlander Folk School secured the names of the elected student leaders from three of the "white schools" who were interested in attending the Highlander Youth Camp, but who because of previously made plans for the summer - jobs and summer school, could not go. The director of Christian Education in three Methodist churches was especially helpful in discovering potential white participants.

On Monday, June 26th, it was announced in the press that a meeting of representatives of the U. S. Department of Justice had been held with city officials to consider ways in which the Department could be helpful to Atlanta in the fall. The Mayor, the Superintendent of Schools and the Chief of Police were present in this closed session with U. S. Department of Justice representatives.

IV. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - July, 1961

The July meeting of the Oasis Coordinating Committee took place on July 11. The following developments were reported:

Youth Section

An adult group from Theatre Atlanta had prepared an episode useful for starting discussion of the issues which might be involved when schools open on a desegregated basis. The skit had been presented by the group from Theatre Atlanta at the YWCA's Summer Camp, at the Quaker House Young Peoples' Club and at the Girl Scout Camp. Responses were reported as excellent and the group is available to other organized adult or young peoples' groups during the remainder of the summer.

Speakers' Bureau

Requests continued to be met for speakers. The chairman reported that they found the contacts with "fringe" areas, thought to be segregationists in sentiment, "very rewarding." He expressed the belief that the majority of the population, particularly in areas where there are schools not facing immediate desegregation, believes that the issue does not concern them, are not thinking about it, nor expressing their "fears".

Religious Section

A Laymen's Committee is organized and plans to release a Laymen's Manifesto in August. Law and Order Weekend is scheduled for the last week in August with wide-spread participation hoped for from churches and synagogues. United Church Women are working with "key women" of all denominations to encourage statements from congregations and discussions during the summer in Sunday Schools and churches. The Religious Section expects to put emphasis during August upon publicizing resolutions, statements, etc. from religious organizations.

Civi and Service Organizations

One hundred and twenty-five discussion leaders have been trained for the neighborhood "coffees." Twenty such discussion groups have already been held. The big problem seems to be securing hosts for the neighborhood groups. The chairman reported apathy in neighborhoods where schools do not face desegregation this fall. The Community Contacts Sub-committee is now following up by telephone calls the letters mailed to 2500 persons, urging neighborhood groups.

Publicity

The chairman who had recently returned from Washington reported the tremendous interest in Atlanta's preparation for the fall on the part of agencies of the Federal Government. The preparation of background material on Atlanta's organizations for national representatives of the press and other media, who are expected in Atlanta in early September, was reported.

The interest of the major television stations serving Atlanta in presenting a panel during August in prime evening time, as a public service program, was reported. The panel will probably include the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Superintendent of Schools.

The preparation of a radio tape on Atlanta interviews by the Friendly Word Broadcasting Station was also reported. The Publicity Committee is working with the local press and several writers for national magazines in developing plans for "The Atlanta Story" for release during the fall.

The public rally just prior to the opening of school, with a prestige speaker, was again considered and it was the consensus that this proposal should be abandoned but that all effort should be devoted to increasing the audience for the proposed television presentation.

The interest of a local foundation in giving financial assistance to OASIS was reported. The Police Department's increased attention to the apprehension of bombers and the prevention of bombings was noted with appreciation, as was the editorial support for this step by the press.

During July the press increasingly reflected results of concern generated by OASIS and the many groups related to it. (See Press files) Atlanta's growing acceptance of responsibility may be largely attributed to the work of a small but very active group of women whose concern and involvement in the public's welfare developed through leadership roles in voluntary organizations.

ATTACHMENTS -

1. The Beginning of HOPE - The history of the struggle for open Schools in Georgia
2. History of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
3. Statement of Purpose of OASIS
4. Summary of Answers for Action - Youth Advisors Conference OASIS, June 1961

gl-7-28-61

THE BEGINNING OF HOPE

The Story of the Struggle for Open Schools in Georgia

In the fall of 1958, Georgia faced a critical decision regarding her public schools. A court suit to outlaw segregated schools in Atlanta had already been filed. Legal precedent in Virginia and Arkansas obviously dictated a ruling against the further operation of segregated schools. But integrated schools were forbidden by Georgia's massive resistance laws. The conflict between Federal and State law pointed to a complete closing of the public schools.

Yet to all appearances, the people of Georgia, even in Atlanta, didn't know or didn't care that they were in extreme danger of losing their public school system. A handful of the more enlightened citizens were concerned, but the majority of Georgians felt secure because in 1954 they had voted for a Private School Amendment. This, they were assured, made it possible to convert the huge public school system, encompassing more than a million children, into a private one with ease and speed. . . and private schools, as everyone knew, were out of the Federal jurisdiction, and therefore "integration proof".

Also, with few exceptions, the people were afraid. The vociferous segregationists who loudly sold the public on private schools had among them the leading politicians of the state, as well as a hard core of violent agitators. The latter made it clear that any who asked for the continuance of public education were traitors to the South, "communists" or "rotten integrationists." To speak out for open schools means all-night sieges of threatening phone calls, cross-burnings on the lawn, business reprisals, or worse.

And so Georgians held their tongues. . . while the Private School Plan was ruled illegal and evasive. . .while Charlottesville, Norfolk and Little Rock suffered the agonies of massive resistance and its consequences.

As was true in Little Rock and Norfolk, the people who finally dared broach the subject publicly were not the community leaders. A newspaper columnist outlined the situation clearly for Atlantans. . .a legislator spoke to a P.T.A. meeting; here and there, an attorney discussed the matter when an opportunity arose.

Then, in October, a chance conversation between two housewives resulted in a small, concrete action. The two women started a "chain" of morning coffees specifically for discussions of the school situation. Their purpose was to desseminate information, seek ways to preserve the public schools and obtain additional supporters for the open-schools stand.

Ten women convened for the first coffee, and their reaction to the information they received was explosive. Within two days, thirty people had called requesting invitations to the second coffee schedule. Soon the number soared to fifty and it was necessary to find room at a community hall.

Suddenly, more than a hundred men and women had expressed a desire to attend, and as the telephone wires hummed, the community hall rejected the group because of its controversial nature. A place had to be found, but the only one available was an auditorium seating 450-500 people. Now the phones were put to frantic use. Telephone squads were started as chain phone calls went out to "bring a friend and call a friend" to fill the hall.

The day before the meeting, two inexperienced women who had never addressed a public gathering found themselves with a large audience, no program, no printed material, and no speaker who knew the facts -- and was willing to state them publicly.

Miraculously, all of these were secured. A local printer put his men on overtime to make reprints of an open schools speech given in 1954, during the political campaign for the Private Schools Amendment. A speaker -- a member of the Georgia legislature, to boot -- agreed to address the group. Fully aware that he was inviting political and personal disaster, he had nonetheless made an emphatic speech to a P.T.A. group, exhorting them to preserve their public school system -- and he courageously agreed to address this, the first public meeting ever held for the express purpose of open discussion on the school crisis.

His speech, plus the emotional intensity of the two women who eloquently pleaded for the preservation of public schools, fired the audience. The newspapers covered the meeting, ran a sizeable story, and the flame was lit.

Beds remained unmade, meals uncooked, as the two housewives were inundated by a tidal wave of reaction. Their telephones rang in one long peal, all day -- and all night, as a harrassment campaign was instituted by the segregationists. Threats rained down upon their heads -- but so did praise. From all over the city, people called to offer their assistance. It became apparent that organization was vitally necessary.

Under the quiet auspices of the League of Women Voters, a steering committee was formed, which attempted to approach the leaders of the community in search of aid and cooperation. The so-called Power Structure was adamant and unanimous in its refusal. No one wanted to lead or contribute to such a controversial, perhaps dangerous group. . .nor did they want to be touched in any way by its stigma.

And as business and civic groups abdicated their responsibilities of leadership, the fledgling steering committee withered on the vine, became impotent, its meetings sterile.

But the two women did not surrender so easily. With a few others who joined them under the name of "Parents' Study Group", they continued to hold meetings in various parts of the city. Each of these meetings brought forth some brave soul who earnestly proffered time and effort to help keep the schools open. Finally, there were 18 active members in the group, and in December, 1958, they were legally chartered under the name of HOPE, Inc. (Help our Public Education).

As yet, they had no money, no place from which to work, no resources of any kind. Yet they were extremely active. In a hostile atmosphere, they encouraged open discussion of the school situation at every opportunity. Individuals rose at P.T.A. meetings to call for discussion and a vote on whether or not to keep schools open. They succeeded in obtaining polls in about 15 schools in the city -- and here they discovered how deeply snarled in politics were the P.T.A. groups.

The P.T.A. Council of Atlanta tacitly discouraged all efforts to vote on the question. Under pressure, wherever it was unavoidable because of parent demand, ambiguous ballots were issued just before the Christmas holidays -- with instructions that all votes must be in when school reconvened in January. While a large numerical majority voted to keep schools open, the final report was ambiguous. A reporter who pursued the story further encountered a curtain of silence on the part of the majority of P.T.A. presidents; the Atlanta P.T.A. Council derided the polls and stated that there would be no additional voting on the subject at any time.

In spite of this, the members of HOPE, Inc. were not at all discouraged. They were achieving their objective -- facts were coming to light, everywhere people were talking and as they talked, minds were changing. More and more Atlantans realized that closing the public schools would mean disaster.

By January of 1959, HOPE had offices and furnishings in a downtown building, donated by supporters who chose to remain anonymous. There were no funds, but the printer who had provided the original pamphlet continued to furnish booklets and stationery on a "pay-if-you-get-it" basis. The first mailings, reprints and legal interpretations of state and federal laws, educational studies, informative speeches, and, of course, appeals for funds, went out to a small nucleus, consisting of those who had attended meetings. . .of ministers, doctors and educators who had signed manifestos for open schools as the fever grew. But within three months, requests for mailings threatened to swamp the little group. The mailing list mushroomed to 10,000. Office help and volunteer workers became a necessity -- money for postage was vital if the work was to continue.

The money came -- mostly in one dollar bills, from those solicited by mail and through "Dollars for HOPE" parties. Money was never abundant, but somehow, there was always just enough.

On March 4th, 1959, the organization held its first large public meeting at a local theater. Police were alerted to insure a quiet gathering, for segregationist threats were rampant. Almost 1,800 jammed the theater to hear Mayor Hartsfield, Pulitzer Prize Winner Ralph McGill, Sylvan Meyer, a forthright young editor from Gainesville, Georgia; and a member of the Women's Emergency Committee of Little Rock, who recounted the economic and social distress suffered by that city because of massive resistance.

The rally was an unqualified success. The calm, dignified atmosphere, the attentive enthusiasm of those present, the information-packed speeches, all found their mark. The newspapers, radio and TV stations reported the meeting favorably, publicly establishing HOPE's respectability and integrity. The group's position as a rallying point for moderates throughout Georgia was assured.

Now volunteer committees began to function effectively in the fields of public relations, finance, legal advisement, legislative work, and most important, state-wide organization. In the Spring and Summer of 1959, numerous neighborhood discussion groups, led by HOPE volunteers, were held throughout Atlanta. A speakers' bureau was established to meet the increasing requests from church, civic and school groups. The most definite signs of progress were the slow but sure trickle of requests for advice and help from outlying areas of the state.

By the fall of 1959, the courts had ruled illegal the operation of segregated schools in the city of Atlanta and the School Board had been instructed to produce a plan of desegregation by December, 1959. HOPE sent out repeated mailings to various groups throughout Georgia -- editors, Georgia Education Association and P.T.A. leaders, professional groups, Chamber of Commerce representatives, business leaders, Board of Education Chairmen, legislators and club leaders. That the educational crash program was paying off found proof in the establishment of active HOPE chapters in Gainesville, Rome, Athens and Savannah. There was strong support in many other smaller communities, where groups worked for and with HOPE, but out of fear and pressure, remained on an "underground" basis.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, regular open meetings were held to keep the people abreast of the legal and educational facets of the situation. Mayor Hartsfield proclaimed a "Save Our Schools Week". On a designated Sunday, ministers preached sermons on the subject. The "Week" culminated with the unanimous endorsement of open schools by the Fulton County legislative delegation which had previously withheld support of the open schools stand.

In spite of all this, the Southern part of Georgia, with its larger Negro population, remained willing to let Atlanta bear the brunt of school closings in order to maintain segregation. They refused to face the fact that under the "equal rights" provisions of our national constitution, the closing of a single Atlanta school would certainly mean the shutting down of every school in the state. The county representatives readied themselves for the 1960 session of the State Legislature in rigid accord to "hold the line for segregation at all costs" despite the fact that the Federal District Court had delayed its final ruling in the Atlanta suit in order to give the Legislature time to change the laws in conflict with the United States Constitution.

In January, 1960, when the Legislature convened, HOPE was ready. Every Senator and Representative received significant and challenging literature repeatedly during the six-week session. Observers attended all proceedings and the solons, friendly or "otherwise" were visited by HOPE volunteers.

On January 25, HOPE delivered to the House of Representatives the fruits of many weeks of effort -- petitions for uninterrupted public education bearing the signatures of 10,024 Georgians from 85 cities and counties in the state. A thousand of these names came from Macon, a South Georgia city in the midst of solid segregationist territory.

In view of the fact that only fifteen months had passed since that first morning coffee for ten women, the HOPE petition was a staggering achievement -- and though it received but scant and derisive notice from the elected representatives of the people, the local and national press gave it much prominence.

The day before Senators Russell and Talmadge were scheduled to address a joint session of the Georgia Legislature, they were visited by delegations made up of HOPE representatives and fourteen other Georgia civic, church and school groups with memberships totalling over 500,000. While Senator Talmadge was openly hostile, Senator Russell attempted to be reassuring with a vague statement that there was no real need to worry about school closings. Both firmly reiterated the "massive resistance" theme and held out no hope of mitigation of current state laws.

The next day, when the Senators addressed the Georgia House and Senate, the gallery was filled with quiet, unsmiling citizens who carried simple signs reading "We Want Public Schools". It is interesting to note that the atmosphere on the Legislative floor that day was strained and restless. Each time the solons resumed their seats after wild pro-segregation demonstrations, they looked uneasily at the crowded gallery so obviously representing a new twist. . .massive resistance to school closing. And when, finally, two segregationist signs were held aloft, the men and women on the floor of the Legislature whooped and applauded in great relief at the appearance of some support, however fractional.

One small concession the 1960 Legislature found itself forced to make was the formation of the School Study Commission, headed by Banker John Sibley. The Commission held open hearings in each of the ten congressional districts of

the state -- and in April, recommended to the Administration that steps be taken to allow a "freedom of choice" plan to be adopted as a final solution to the problem. The Commission itself reflected the sharp division in the state. Of the 19 members, 11 joined in the majority report and the recommendation of a plan very similar to the one now operating in Virginia. Eight members stood fast for segregation, issuing a minority report with a re-interpretation of the figures released to show that most Georgians preferred closed schools to any form of integration.

The final outcome of the issue is still debatable. But it is, at least, debatable. The people of Georgia are talking, thinking, learning. Each day brings new developments. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce finally passed a resolution for open schools. The State P.T.A. which until very recently, was adamant and even obstructive, forcefully came out in support of public education. Teachers and school personnel are emerging from their cocoons of fear. The Atlanta Bar Association, a most cautious and conservative group, has endorsed the open schools stand.

As one editor recently expressed it: "You can hear minds changing all over Georgia."

The war is far from won. . .but the battle for free expression has resulted in tremendous victory. If HOPE can claim one measure of success, it is the fact, unbelievable as it may sound to residents of other regions, that it is now respectable to talk about continued public education in Georgia.

# # # # # #

Mrs. Harold Friedman

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden

Mrs. David Neiman

April, 1960

Copied July 27, 1961
acw

History of OASIS --

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS is the culmination of two years' work by citizens who first came together on March 10, 1959.

Ten people met in the HOPE office on that morning to discuss the problems centered around Georgia's public schools and the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The organization resulting from these first meetings was known by at least three names: Co-ordinating Committee on Schools, Inter-Group Committee on Schools, and to save breath "Blob". Mrs. Philip Hammer was selected as chairman, and presided over the informal meetings which were fairly regular each month.

Representatives of state-wide groups were invited to participate, mainly for exchange and stimulation of ideas to preserve Georgia's public school system. By 1960, the "Blob" included 17 organizations, about ten of which were regular in attendance.

Activities for "open schools" increased greatly, and in two ways:

1. The most interested groups undertook many projects, within their own organizational structure;

2. A few groups banded together to undertake other projects, such as an Open School Conference, a series of state meetings, statements to the press.

When the 1961 General Assembly took the necessary steps which would enable Georgia's public schools to remain open, "Blob" took a good long look at its objectives, and decided on the following course:

February, 1961

1. With the implementation of the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan in the offing, the focus changed from state to city.

March, 1961

2. The chairman appointed a committee to draw up a list of 50 Atlanta organizations, which should be asked to send representatives to a meeting which was held at the YWCA on March 29, 1961. The interest seemed to indicate that plans should proceed to center activities in the Atlanta area.

April, 1961

3. In quick succession, four sections were formed, each with Chairman, Co-Chairman, and a Steering Committee. These chairmen and four members-at-large formed the General Co-ordinating Committee, chaired by Mrs. Hammer.

May, 1961

4. The name OASIS was selected, whose purpose was determined:

-- to stimulate organizations to be as active as possible, within their own structures and policies, to help accomplish desegregation in a peaceful and orderly manner

-- to co-ordinate, and sponsor activities as needed.

June, 1961

5. Paper was printed, and a mailing was sent to 1500 groups (sample enclosed), each Section of OASIS became well-organized, has undertaken many constructive projects, and is planning others:

Civic and Service Organizations: recruited and trained 125 discussion leaders, to lead in informal neighborhood group meetings. Twenty-five hundred people have been asked to serve as hosts to such groups, in their homes.

Religious Organizations: in process of promoting "manifestos of the laity," discussions, interfaith and interracial meetings, special sermons and prayers on the last Sunday in August.

Speakers Bureau: has produced a trained corps of speakers, and kits of materials to guide them; has so far been able to meet each request for a speaker.

Youth-Serving Organizations: had a Youth Advisers Conference June 8, attended by over 100 leaders of teen-age groups (program attached).

Betty M. Harris, Staff Consultant
June 12, 1961

Enclosures:
OASIS Co-ordinating Committee
Youth Advisers Program
Sample of "basic mailing"

Copied July 27, 1961
acw

Articles of Association of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. The Association shall have no capital stocks and is not organized nor shall it be operated for pecuniary gain or profit, but shall be operated exclusively for educational purposes, and no part of its net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any officer, director, or member, or any individual.
2. The Association shall have as its purpose the implementation of the Atlanta Plan for the desegregation of the public schools in Atlanta, Ga.; the stimulation of programs by the participating organizations of education in the community for peaceful and orderly acceptance of desegregation; the communication of ideas and materials among the leadership of these organizations; dissemination of information to the community; and such other programs and activities as serve this end.
3. The office of the Association shall be at 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
4. The Association shall have the power and authority to accept gifts and contributions in any form of property, securities or other assets, provided that the objects specified by the donor are within the objects and purposes of the Association.
5. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in these articles.
6. The Association shall have the power in its discretion to use any bank or trust company as its fiscal agent.
7. The members of the Association shall consist of the representatives and members of the participating organizations.
8. Upon the dissolution of the Association, its net assets shall be donated to any other association of Georgia which would be engaged in achieving the objects of said Association.

Article VII Duties of Officers

1. The general chairman shall call meetings of Co-ordinating Committee, plan agendas, and conduct such meetings as necessary. He shall serve as executive officer to implement decisions in behalf of the entire association. The vice-chairman shall serve in the absence of the general chairman.
2. The chairmen and co-chairmen of the Sections shall serve as chief and assistant executive officers for their respective sections. They shall call and conduct such meetings of their sections as necessary. They shall report meetings and activities to the Co-ordinating Committee and serve ex-officio on this committee.
3. The secretary-treasurer shall perform the duties pertinent to this office.
4. Officers shall not receive any salary or other compensation for services.

Article VIII Committees

Such committees as required to carry out the purposes of the association shall be appointed by the general chairman and chairmen of the Sections.

Article IX Meetings

1. Meetings of the sections shall be held upon call by the chairman in behalf of the steering committee.
2. Joint meetings of all sections shall be held upon call of the general chairman in behalf of the Co-ordinating Committee.

Article X Finances and Staff

Contributions shall be received and dispersed by the secretary-treasurer under the direction of the general chairman and the Co-ordinating Committee. The executive director shall receive a salary. She shall have the assistance of a secretary in the performance of this and other staff functions.

Article XI Amendments

Amendments of these by-laws may be made at any meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee by majority vote. They shall be approved by majority vote of steering committees of each section before adoption.

BY-LAWS of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Article I Name

The name of the association shall be OASIS, Organizations Assisting Schools in September.

Article II Purpose

The purpose of the association shall be to educate the members, their organizations, and the public for the orderly and peaceful implementation of desegregation of public schools in Atlanta, Georgia.

Article III Composition

The association shall be composed of representatives of religious, civic, youth, business and other organizations in Atlanta, Ga; members of aforesaid organizations; officers; and individuals serving in special advisory capacities.

Article IV Sections

OASIS shall be divided into four sections: 1. Religious Organizations; 2. Civic and Service Organizations; 3. Youth-Serving Organizations; 4. Speakers Bureau.

Article V Policy-making

Decisions concerning programs to carry out purpose shall be made by majority will of the participating organizations either directly or indirectly through designated representatives. In the interim between section meetings a steering committee selected by each section shall be empowered to make decisions. Implementation and coordination of activities of all sections shall be carried out by an over-all Co-ordinating Committee.

Article VI Officers

Officers shall be: a general chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary-treasurer, a chairman of each section, and co-chairmen as needed. Officers shall be elected by the Co-ordinating Committee.

-More-

La - SOS

?

TUITION GRANTS FOR LOUISIANA?

Published by:

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

President
Mrs. N. H. Sand

CO-CHAIRMEN:

Dr. Julian Feibelman
Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S. J.
Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE:

Paul S. Hostetler
Edward Rogge
Mrs. Betty Wisdom
Mrs. Fred Wright

April 1961

INTRODUCTION

In their search for a way to resolve the continuing crisis in public education, Louisiana and a number of other southern states have passed tuition-grant laws. The laws are designed to preserve segregation in our schools, but outside the structure of legal prohibitions from federal courts and within the body of principles guiding sound education. The failure of other methods of avoiding integration suggests that we will soon have to determine whether we will resort to the tuition-grant system. But before we can decide intelligently we must understand the law and its workings. What is our tuition-grant law, and how does it compare with the laws of other states? Will the law be upheld in the courts? Will the tuition-grant system provide our children with an education as good as that provided by the public schools?

TUITION GRANT SYSTEMS

Those are questions of concern to every citizen interested in education. But the answers are always complex, sometimes inconclusive, and never unqualified. To assist citizens of Louisiana to answer those questions this study has been prepared.

Some southern and border states where desegregation has taken place have enacted tuition grant laws; some have not. Those without tuition grant laws are: Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. Those with tuition grant laws are: Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia.

The number of desegregated districts in these states are as follows (1959-60 figures):

Without Grant Laws

Delaware	24 desegregated out of 93
Florida	1 desegregated out of 67
Kentucky	128 desegregated out of 211
Maryland	23 desegregated out of 24
Missouri	200 desegregated out of 1,889
Oklahoma	189 desegregated out of 1,276
Tennessee	6 desegregated out of 154
Texas	130 desegregated out of 1,531
West Virginia	43 desegregated out of 55

With Grant Laws

Arkansas	10 desegregated out of 422
Georgia	0 out of 198
Louisiana	1 out of 67
North Carolina	10 out of 173
Virginia	11 out of 130

The number of desegregated school districts is higher in states which have no tuition grant system. This probably indicates that citizens in these states who (excepting those in North Carolina) strongly resisted desegregation and then reluctantly accepted it regard the grant system as a legal and psychological device to minimize and contain the effects of

desegregation. It may also mean that, in states where this device does not exist, the public has been given a clearcut choice between desegregated schools and no schools at all, which, in turn, made it readier to accept desegregation as part of the price of public education.

It is worthy of note that public schools have been closed in Virginia and Arkansas which possess tuition grant laws, and have never been closed in states which do not possess these laws.

Arkansas

Arkansas is the only state which has a tuition grant system, but no local option plan. Local option was roundly defeated by the electorate on November 8, 1960. In 1959 the state legislature passed laws which:

Provided tuition grants for closed-school areas.

Provided tuition grants for students who declined to attend desegregated schools.

Provided general approval of the tuition grant system.

When the Little Rock schools were closed, there was no tuition grant law, as we understand the term, on the state's books. There was a law which authorized the transfer of school funds cut off from a closed system to schools which received the refugee pupils, but the moneys were paid, in lump sums, to the schools involved. This law was upheld by the State Supreme Court and overturned by the Federal Court. The state argued that the law was a temporary emergency measure--the Federal Court answered that there was no temporary emergency, but rather "a condition that has already existed since 1954, and will continue to exist until either the U.S. Constitution is amended, or the U. S. Supreme Court overrules Brown vs Board of Education." The court did not, however, discuss the validity of the direct payment to the private school. It simply outlawed the cut-off of funds to the desegregated (and closed) schools as an invalid exercise of police power of the state which violated the 14th Amendment.

Raney High School--one of the substitute private schools created when the Little Rock public schools were closed--has since gone broke and has shut its doors.

Georgia

The Georgia tuition grant law, enacted in 1961 by the General Assembly, provides grants for every educable child attending a non-sectarian private school in lieu of attending the public schools. The amount of each grant is to be determined by dividing the total local and state education funds for each school year by the number of pupils in the local school system. Differentials may be prescribed as between grants for elementary and high school pupils. The grants will be paid to the parents, guardians, or custodians of the applicant children. The local school boards are authorized to prescribe the necessary application form to pay out the grants and to approve the grant applications. If a grant application is

refused by a local board, the applicant may appeal to the State Superintendent of Schools, who may direct the payment of the grant from state funds if he finds that the application is valid. There are no references in the law to race, segregation, or desegregation.

Companion acts provided for:

1. The elimination of the general supervisory powers of the State Board of Education over public schools, reaffirming the principle of local school board control of school systems.

2. Local option elections, to be called by local school boards or by petition of 15% of the registered voters of the district on the proposition of suspension of public education; with the proviso that the boards may at any time, or upon receipt of a petition of 15% of the voters, call an election on the proposition of reopening the schools. The results of these elections are to be binding on the local boards.

3. The continued flow of state funds to local boards, regardless of the outcome of the vote.

Georgia State School Superintendent Claude Purcell, in commenting on the tuition grant law, said that the State Board of Education would not attempt to formulate any statewide standards for schools receiving grants.

Although the new Georgia laws have not yet become effective, the Atlanta and Fulton County school systems have received requests for grants to children already in private schools. At present, the state has no funds with which it can finance a tuition grant system. State Attorney General Eugene Cook ruled unofficially that the new law was not to go into effect until the funds are provided by a new appropriations act, which becomes effective on July 1, 1961.

Louisiana

Here, as in Georgia, our tuition grant law has not yet become effective. It provides:

1. That every child resident in Louisiana is entitled to apply for a grant from state and local funds appropriated for that purpose; such grants shall be available only for education in a private, non-profit, non-sectarian school, approved by the State Board of Education. The word "accreditation" is nowhere mentioned in the law.

2. That the amount of each grant may equal the per-day, per-student amount of state and local money expended on public schools during the previous year; that in no case may the grant exceed the sum

actually expended for the actual private education of the child. The amount is to be determined by the governing authority of the local school system.

3. That the grant application shall be made to the governing authority of the local school system. However, the application form must be prescribed by the State Board of Education.

4. That grants shall be approved by the local authority if:
   (a) the applicant child resides within the parish or city; and
   (b) the child is enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a private, non-profit, non-sectarian school approved by the State Board of Education.

5. Grants may not be requested for a period exceeding 180 school days.

6. Disapproval of grant applications may be appealed through the existing court system.

7. Payment of grants shall be made, by check, to parents and guardians of applicant children, or jointly to parents and schools. The payments will be made by the local body governing the schools, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the State Board of Education.

8. That the State Board of Education shall have general supervision and administration of the grant funds provided by the legislature, and that it is intended that the State Board shall manage and allot these funds.

9. That the governing authority of each local school system may appropriate amounts from any local tax or non-tax funds and state funds for a tuition grant.

The remaining provisions of the law set forth penalties for those who violate the act, which makes no mention of race, segregation, or desegregation. Grants are not available to children in public school.

We cannot discuss the real workability of this law in Louisiana because it has not been tried. We note, however, that when the Frantz-McDonogh cooperative was set up, it was forced to join the St. Bernard public school system because grant funds were not available. At least one applicant from a private school in New Orleans was likewise advised that the state was unable to give her a grant because there was no money for it. Now, apparently, the tuition grants are to be financed from the State Welfare Fund. It is possible that this method of grant financing will prove to be illegal since some of the Welfare Fund comes from the Federal government, and since the Welfare Department, by law, is required to maintain a $5,000,000 cushion at all times. It is also possible that the grant money may be paid from the State Education Fund if the proposed constitutional convention removes the dedication (to public education) from

that fund.

It seems obvious, furthermore, that the state anticipates wholesale school closure in certain parishes, notably St. Helena, and that it is primarily interested in supporting private schools in closed parishes, rather than schools in parishes where the public system remains open. The danger here lies in the fact that the Federal Court may simply throw out local option closings and/or tuition grants paid to closed areas. By setting up laws which make a Prince Edward-type closing easy, the state has invited suits such as that filed by the Prince Edward plaintiffs. Further, the Welfare Fund money now earmarked for tuition grants could not be stretched to support, at most, more than 5 or 6 parishes for a year. The greatest problem attaching to a tuition grant system is the constant drain on the financial resources of the state--leaving aside the legality of the grant laws.

North Carolina

In North Carolina the legislature enacted laws enabling local school boards to conduct referendums to determine whether the voters of each county wished to maintain the local school property tax. A vote against the tax levy was to be, in effect, a vote to abolish the public schools of the district. If the district voted for the tax, schools were to remain open, even if desegregated, and the pupil placement law (passed in 1955) was to go into effect. Any child unwilling to attend a desegregated school was allowed to request a transfer; if no transfer was possible, the child was to be awarded a tuition grant (law passed in 1956).

No North Carolina school district has closed its schools, and reliable records indicate that no district has ever held a referendum on this question. Ten school districts were desegregated as of December 1960, when 82 Negroes attended desegregated schools.

Virginia

Virginia, while it has no specific local option laws, does have statutes which have enabled at least one county, Prince Edward, to close totally. It also had statutes which brought out school closure in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Front Royal in Warren County. A Federal court decision, James vs Almond, reopened the schools in these areas, but the court reserved judgment on the questions raised by the Prince Edward closing.

Virginia's tuition grant law makes the grants available to all students who attend public, private, segregated or desegregated schools, as long as they meet minimum accreditation criteria--and in some cases the criteria are indeed minimal--as, for instance, in Front Royal, where the new private school had no library and no science laboratory. The state voluntarily relinquished some of its control to local school boards, to avoid the charge of state management of private schools. Virginia also:

1. Permits reduction in school terms;

2. Permits month-to-month school financing;

3. Repealed its compulsory attendance laws;

4. Permits initiative and referendum for disposal of local school property;

5. Exempted private school buildings from zoning and building code laws for two years;

6. Reenacted its compulsory attendance law, but left enforcement to local school boards and authorized parents to withhold their children from school;

7. Authorized local bodies to spend funds for private schooling of children;

8. Authorized localities to permit tax payers to deduct contributions to non-sectarian private schools from real estate and personal property tax levies;

9. Permits local authorities to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the State Pupil Placement Board, and to administer their own local assignment plans;

10. Stipulates that tuition grants be paid by local authorities to the parents of applicant children--not to the schools.

In short, Virginia has tried to make each local school district as autonomous as possible, in the hope that lack of state control over public education would both pacify the Federal Government and would force plaintiffs to sue local officials in county after county. The fact that the Prince Edward plaintiffs are suing state officials seems to indicate that this plan has not worked, but it stood a better chance of working than any of the others discussed herein, with the possible exception of the North Carolina scheme.

LEGAL PROBLEMS

In areas where the grants have been used to finance private schools while the public schools remain open, no legal challenge of the grant system has been made. Since it sometimes happens that the number of children attending private schools in a given district is not large enough to warrant a reduction in the taxes spent on public schools some citizens have grumbled that they are being taxed twice for schools; but no suit has been filed on this basis.

Closed area, however, are another matter. In Prince Edward County, Virginia, where the public schools have been shut for two years, Negro plaintiffs have filed a suit in Federal Court which directly attacks the tuition grant system. No Negroes have set up private, grant-supported schools in Prince Edward. The plaintiffs claim that tuition grants constitute state support of the private foundation in Prince Edward. Advocates of the grant system claim that the grants are benefits to the child and not to the school. Yet a Virginia state court, in the case of Day vs Almond, held otherwise.

The events leading up to that case were as follows:

After World War Two, the state of Virginia made tuition grants available to children of deceased war veterans. Some of the grant money was spent in religious schools. Exception was taken to this, since both the Federal and state constitutions forbid the making of laws respecting the establishment of religion. In the Day case, the state court held that tuition grants paid to religious schools, even though they were paid indirectly through the children, constituted state support of these schools and, therefore, contravened both constitutions. It remains to be seen whether the Federal courts will agree with the Day decision that tuition grants constitute state support of schools.

The Federal courts may take into consideration the amount of grant money the private schools are receiving. A school which derives most of its financial support from tuition-grant pupils is more vulnerable to attack than is a school which has no more than a handful of grant pupils. A school system, like that in Prince Edward, which could not exist without tuition grants, is especially vulnerable.

If tuition grants are adjudged to be state support of private schools, what does this mean to the future of those schools? There are two Federal dicta which may answer that question. The first is to be found in the Federal court decision in the Arkansas case of Cooper vs. Aaron, in which the court said, "State support of segregated schools by any arrangement, management, funds or property, cannot be squared with the 14th Amendment's command..." In the second case, Allen vs. Charlottesville School Board, the court said, "If the state is going to abandon public education it must do so completely and not continue it under the guise of private schools supported by state funds. As long as the schools are operated with public support they must be operated on a desegregated basis."

If the private schools are desegregated, the Cooper and Allen dicta will not apply. However, the private schools set up in Virginia since 1958 are segregated, and most of the Louisiana cooperatives will likewise be segregated. If the Supreme Court, which affirmed the Cooper decision, holds that grants do constitute state support of the private schools, the court will have no choice but to:

1) Forbid the use of grants in segregated schools; or

2) Order those schools to admit any qualified pupil, regardless of race.

The Prince Edward plaintiffs are asking the court to stop all payments of public funds to any school, corporation, association, or partnership which excludes students on the basis of race. They are also asking that public school property be withheld from such institutions.

Advocates of the grant system frequently compare the grant laws to those laws which allow the state to provide free transportation, lunches, and textbooks to all school children. The courts may consider this an invalid analogy. The benefits outlined above are fringe benefits only. Tuition grants, on the other hand, will supply

most of the support for the private cooperative schools.

Advocates of the grant system also maintain that tuition grants resemble the scholarships given under the G.I. Bill of Rights. However, the G. I. Bill grants had no connection with race. Race is a factor - the prime factor - in the tuition grant system, since most of the grant money will go to segregated schools, and the courts will have to take this into consideration. If the Cooper dictum holds good, and if the Day decision is followed by the higher courts, it is hard to see how the grant system can be salvaged.

A serious flaw in the Louisiana tuition grant system lies in the wording of our grant law. It allows, for instance, the grant checks to be made jointly to the parents and the private schools - thus providing proof of direct state support of those schools. Section ten of the law affirms that "the State Board of Education shall have general supervision and administration of the funds provided by the legislature for education expense grants, and it is intended that such funds shall be managed and allotted by the State Board of Education." This provision requires control and management of education by a state agency; segregated schools thus managed (and most, if not all, of the cooperatives will be segregated) fall under the Cooper dictum. What is more, "...no education expense grant shall be paid for any child except for attendance at a private, non-profit, non-sectarian school as approved by the Louisiana State Board of Education." The law sets forth no minimum approval standards, nor does it require the State Board to approve previously accredited schools. The word "accreditation" does not appear in the law. Under this law, the State Board of Education might disapprove our finest private schools and approve any hastily formed cooperative, at will. The law provides procedures of appeal from disapproval of grants, but they entail lengthy court processes both distasteful to and expensive for the ordinary citizen.

In short, our tuition grant law is very vulnerable to legal challenge. If a Louisiana community closes its schools and relies entirely on tuition grants, the way will have been opened for the destruction of the tuition grant system in the state.

There is a peripheral legal problem in Louisiana with regard to tuition grants. It has been articulated, perhaps unwittingly, by those who compare tuition grants to the G. I. Bill of Rights funds. Those funds were expended in church schools, as well as non-sectarian institutions.

Our law forbids the giving of grants to church schools. At the same time, it declares that the grants do not support the schools directly. The grants, according to the law, benefit only the children. Some students in the numerous church schools of South Louisiana will probably apply for the grants, laying the matter before the courts if necessary.

How could the state defend itself in such a case? It cannot claim that the grants actually do constitute support of schools, and that such support of religious institutions is constitutionally prohibited. Such a contention on the state's part would destroy the carefully built-up doctrine that the grants are not state support of private schools, and would lay the state open to suit on the grounds that it was, in fact, directly supporting segregated education. If, on the other hand, the state continued to

assert that the tuition grants are simply scholarships "like the G. I. Bill of Rights", as Emile Wagner said, it would have no grounds for denying them to students at church schools.

This dilemma appears to be unsolvable. If the Supreme Court should hold that the grants are "benefits to the child" the state would have no option but to pay them to students in church schools, since there is no justification for withholding them from students at any sort of approved school. This would breach the wall of separation between church and state and would be hotly contested for years. If, on the other hand, the Supreme Court held that the grants actually constituted state support of private schools, the NAACP would contest the legality of such support for segregated schools under the Cooper dictum. In either case, the tuition grant system might be headed for the scrap heap.

It is possible, of course, that the Supreme Court might sanction state support of religious institutions, but while the court has been willing to condone state expenditure for transportation of children to parochial schools (as it did in the Everson case) it will probably distinguish between a fringe benefit and all-out support.

If the state refuses grants to students in church schools it can only do so by admitting that the grants really support the schools. If it withholds the grants from students, it is depriving those students of their "benefit to the child" payments, which it has no right to do, especially since our state constitution specifically prohibits discrimination on religious grounds. The only practical solution to this problem is the continued maintenance, by the state, of free public education.

It is interesting to note in this regard that E. S. Oglesby, Chairman of Virginia's Pupil Placement Board, has said that the state of Virginia is violating the U. S. Constitution in denying grants to pupils in church schools. Oglesby said, in part, "When we say the grant cannot be used in furthering education in a sectarian school, we are violating the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution." This is another side of the legal coin. Heretofore the courts have construed the First Amendment to mean that the Government may not support religious establishments. Mr. Oglesby is saying that it may not inhibit them either. Only time will tell us whether Mr. Oglesby is correct.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS - DO THEY WORK?

Can good private schools be financed entirely by tuition grants? The history of four Virginia communities indicates that the answer to this question is "No".

Charlottesville

In Charlottesville the public schools were closed in 1958 by order of Governor Almond. Rock Hill Academy, a private, segregated high school, was established and is still operating, as is Robert E. Lee, its companion elementary school. Rock Hill is generally recognized as a well-equipped school with good facilities. Its science and language programs are particularly good.

In 1960-61, 555 applications for tuition grants in Charlottesville were approved. Most of this money was spent at Rock Hill and Robert E. Lee. This money almost covered the schools' operating costs. Some $350,000 gleaned from private donations (about $200,000 in cash and pledges, the rest in loans) has gone into capital outlay. Thus, the Charlottesville private foundation has gone into the red because of these initial capital costs, which were necessary for the construction and equipment of facilities, including one old house and four new classroom buildings, which have made Rock Hill the good private school it is.

Apart from the money raised by loans and fund drives, Rock Hill, in 1959-60, received some money from parents, over and above the tuition grants. The tuition charge is $250; the grant allowance was $234.43. The difference was made up by the parents. In the year beginning in 1960, the local governing body of Charlottesville voted to supplement the grants with non-school funds and the difference was made up in this way.

Thus, when Rock Hill and Robert E. Lee were first founded, the tuition grants were really not adequate even to pay the schools' tuition charge. In 1959-60, parents paid a total of about $9,420 to eke out the grant money. Now that difference is being made up by Charlottesville taxpayers. The grants were totally inadequate to cover the cost of new school buildings and the acquisition of the original building for Rock Hill, nor did they cover transportation costs. These Charlottesville private schools are in debt, even though the foundation received $20,000 from an anonymous donor.

Norfolk

When six Norfolk public high schools were closed, a Norfolk private foundation established the Tidewater Academy, which offered grades 7-12. This effort did not receive much community support. Although nearly a thousand tuition grants went to Norfolk during Tidewater's first year, enrollment at the school did not exceed 200, indicating that Norfolk children were not interested in hastily organized facilities and instruction. The school is housed in an "old mansion" which cost $75,000. No extracurricular activities are included in Tidewater's curriculum unless the students want them so badly that they themselves organize them.

Fund-raising efforts have been made for Tidewater and have proved disappointing. Continuing solicitations are being made, but meanwhile sources are meager. The school charges each pupil about $80 a year over and above his tuition grant.

The Tidewater mansion was purchased only after a fund-raising drive provided some of the necessary money. After several months of financial maneuvering, the private foundation obtained the funds for the down payment. The remainder of the purchase price will be paid off over a period of years. The mortgage is held by individuals, rather than any investment concern.

In Norfolk, as in Charlottesville, tuition grants fall slightly short of covering actual operating costs, and did not cover initial capital outlay at all. While it is not likely that Tidewater will wish to expand its facilities, it is certain that the grants could not finance the expansion.

Front Royal (Warren County)

When Warren County High School was closed, a private foundation started private segregated Mosby Academy. At first, Mosby occupied a small restaurant on the edge of town. It had no laboratory, no manual training workshop, and no home economics facilities. Its library was inadequate.

In 1960-61, 473 children from Front Royal were given tuition grants. Most of these children attend Mosby. The school has always solicited private donations. In 1959-60, it received $50,000 from a local labor union; later, the national union put a stop to this expenditure of the local's funds.

Now Mosby is housed in a new building containing 22 rooms and a cafeteria. The school is in the process of acquiring the facilities it lacked when it opened. All of its capital needs must be supplied through gifts and fund-raising projects, and it is faced with a financial drive to build a new, companion, elementary school. Each student pays $15.00 a year over and above tuition grants, plus small fees for materials.

Here, again, tuition grants do not quite cover operating costs, and do not cover capital outlay at all.

Farmville (Prince Edward County)

Here, the public schools have been closed for nearly two years, and no Negroes attend any school. At first the Prince Edward Private Foundation attempted to run its schools without any tax support. That proved impossible, and in 1960-61, 1,324 tuition grants were approved for the county's students. There are seven schools in the Prince Edward Foundation private system, housed in 6 churches, the Women's Club building, and, in the case of the high school, scattered through churches, stores and an old residence. A new high school building is being constructed. No cafeteria facilities are available. The school day ends at 1:30 P.M.

A recent fund-raising drive netted a private foundation nearly $250,000--nearly 4/5ths of which was pledged rather than given in cash. All of it will be spent on capital outlay for new buildings and facilities. Each pupil pays a yearly charge of $15.00, over and above his tuition grant. In addition to this, each family pays a dollar a week to a private organization for transportation--about $35 a year.

The Prince Edward curriculum is not superior, but it is not too different from that given by the closed public schools--although, of course, the private foundation cannot match the equipment of those schools. Sports are the only extra-curricular activities.

The initial legal test of the tuition grant system will come when the courts are asked to decide whether the grants constitute state support of private education. If the courts decide that the state is supporting segregated education by means of the grants, they will probably strike down the entire grant system. If the grants are found to be what the state claims they are...direct benefits to the recipient children...the

problem of grants to students in church schools will almost certainly arise, and this legal struggle may also bring about the downfall of the grant system. In any event, the private tuition grant schools are in real danger.

CONCLUSIONS

It is evident, from the Virginia case histories, that tuition grants in Virginia are not adequate to support the poorest private school or the finest. These schools have set their tuition fees as low as they dare, but there is still a gap between the grants and the fees. If the gap were the only problem, it would not constitute a serious obstacle to the creation of private schools elsewhere, but such is not the case. The grants do not begin to pay for the costs of old and new buildings, and for the acquisition of first-class facilities. All of these things must be paid for by donations and pledges from the private citizens of the affected communities. So far, these citizens have been remarkably generous, but the time is bound to come when they will lose interest in the private foundations. This is already happening, to some extent, in Charlottesville, Warren County, and Norfolk. There are even indications that it is happening in Prince Edward, where the closed public schools have united the county's white citizens in an all-out effort to keep the private foundation going.

Nor are all of these schools good schools. Rock Hill Academy is the best of the lot; it would probably pass muster anywhere. Mosby, though deficient, is improving, but Tidewater remains quite mediocre, and the Prince Edward schools, while they serve the whites of that rural community fairly well, do not measure up to national standards.

In New Orleans, where the long established private schools charge approximately $500 to $700 yearly tuition, the tuition grants will fall far short of these charges. These private schools do not charge exorbitant fees -- this is the money necessary locally to run a good private school.

Can any school financed solely by tuition grants ever offer its pupils an adequate education? Not one of the Virginia schools have studied has even attempted to rely solely on tuition grants for all its operating expenses. Could private, tuition-grant schools survive in New Orleans without substantial donations and gifts? Certainly no good New Orleans private school has been able to do this, nor have the Virginia schools been able to do so.

What do these facts suggest for Louisiana?

1. Tuition grants cannot cover the operating costs of even a small, mediocre private school.

2. Schools founded on grant aid will have to conduct perennial fund-raising drives to collect the money necessary for building and expansion of building facilities.

3. As the public begins to lose interest in the private, tuition-grant schools, some of those schools will go under. There is a limit to the number of cultural enterprises any city can support.

4. Even a guarantee of sufficient funds is not a guarantee that the recipient school will be a good one.

There is a further drawback to the tuition grant system for Louisiana. The grants are flat rates, based on the per educable allowance and the amount each school district receives from the equalization fund. While the per educable allowance is fixed, the equalization allowance is not. It fluctuates from year to year according to the needs of the districts. Rural parishes, accustomed to fall back on the equalization fund as the school population increases and the school facilities are forced to expand, will find the present tuition grant allowance insufficient to cover operating costs, and the grants cannot possibly begin to pay for capital costs. This will not work too great a hardship on the cities of Louisiana, for most of them rely on property taxes to relieve their tight budgets. It will, however, work great hardship on the small, poor country parishes, where there is little property to tax, unless the state institutes a flexible scale of tuition grants, giving more to the rural areas. The administration has not, so far, considered this problem.

Nor is this all. A school system cannot function with true efficiency unless it is continually planning for the needs of children who will enter the system in years to come. It must study the whereabouts of those children in order to build schools readily available to them. It must calculate the number of children it can expect to enter the system every year, and plan accordingly. At present, 25,000 new pupils enter our public schools every year. They must be considered, and accomodated. These studies cost money, and the tuition grants cannot be stretched to cover many of the special services our New Orleans schools now provide.

Taxation for tuition grants is distasteful on principle to an increasing number of citizens. These men and women, who do not object to supporting the public schools because they have a public purpose, do object to paying for the private education of students to whom public education is available. Might it not be said that the tuition grant schools also have a public purpose? Their adherents answer "Yes". The schools have softened the impact of desegregation--they also provide "freedom of choice" for students in desegregated areas. The real question here is one of degree. How much "freedom of choice" is desirable? Those students who object to desegregation may withdraw from public school if they choose. They are quite free to finance their private education--if they can. Do we owe them more "freedom of choice" than this? Opponents of the grant system say that we do not. We would not dream of underwriting the private education of every child who cannot afford to pay for it himself. Why should we give this kind of aid to the applicant children simply because they don't like desegregation? The answer is that the issue of desegregation colors the thinking of the general public on this matter. The principle becomes obscured by practical considerations. If the applicant children wanted to escape from coeducational schools, for instance, the public would probably be indignant at

the very idea of financing such a retreat. It may be years, however, before the Southern people become indignant when they are asked to finance a retreat from desegregation.

Do the tuition grants do harm? The answer is both yes and no. They are a severe drain on the finances of the state. They are, in Virginia at least, misused to a grave extent. They are paid to children who have always attended private school; to children who transfer from their own public system to a better one; to children who attend private schools outside their counties and sometimes outside the state itself; to children who leave small, segregated schools to attend integrated schools in Norfolk. On the other hand, the grants provide a refuge for the diehards.

Some argue that the existence of tuition-grant schools weakens the open public schools in communities which employ the dual public-private system. To some extent this is true, but the same argument could be levelled at any private school. And it seems apparent that the tuition-grant schools of Norfolk, Front Royal, and Charlottesville are weakening as the public schools grow stronger. These communities may emerge from their crises with renewed confidence in the value of public education. It is significant that the "elite" of these cities, who often set the fashion for community action, are gradually returning their children to the public schools. Meanwhile, the Front Royal public school, during the hiatus created by the white boycott, was able to re-evaluate and reshape its curriculum into a remarkably fine program which includes a triple-track system of education and a number of science courses taught on college levels. These are benefits to the community's children which would not now be available had there been no private Mosby Academy.

Do tuition grants lead to school closure? Not in any instance that we have been able to discover. The one county - Prince Edward - which remains closed, shut down its schools and operated for a year without tuition grants.

It is possible, but not certain, that without the grant system no school outside of Prince Edward would have remained closed for long, and in this respect the grants are a weapon in the hands of the advocates of closure. The grant system provides an alternative to public education which may make closure more acceptable to Southerners. However, it also provides an alternative which makes desegregation more palatable to Southerners. Those who raise a hue and cry about "forced integregation" can be answered simply by a reference to the grant system. As long as the grants exist, "forced integration" cannot be a valid issue in the South, for those who do not wish to be "forced" have an out.

What doe we owe our children?

Do we owe them an education, regardless of the public or private nature of that education? Do we owe them full "freedom of choice"?

Or do we owe them "freedom of choice" only to withdraw from public school, and to finance their private education as best they can? These are questions every citizen must answer.

As the retiring School Board of Prince Edward said in April, 1960:

"We are aware that the Prince Edward Foundation has obtained contributions from those who have school age children and those who do not -- For this, we stand grateful. Yet the people of Prince Edward County must face the question whether this method of voluntary support of schools can be depended upon, year in and year out, through good times and bad, to pay the cost of education for all. Education must meet standards of quality over a period of many years, and be conducted by teachers and administrators of edicated purpose and training if it is to continue to be effective to meet the needs of our people."

These are wise and solemn words. Can a system of tuition-grant schools meet their challenge?

"THE CHALLENGES WE FACE"

(An address given by Mr. J. E. Devaughn, Principal Brown High School, at Wednesday night Fellowship Supper at Park Street Methodist Church on April 26, 1961)

I do not propose to come tonight to tell you what you should think and do about the evident crises we face. I dislike the approach of one who would tell an audience a point of view which it should take; rather, I prefer to talk with you about the way we try to help our students at Brown to see the challenge we face. On the other hand, I think I have used the plural "crises" advisedly:

We face a crisis of particular importance in the United States in the racial issue; and this particular issue and related ones of our country spill over into the problems we face throughout the world. The problems are multiple in nature, in my opinion, and the issue of desegragation is merely one of these problems.

As I have conceived this problem as a school executive, I have considered the problem and the opportunity and responsibility as above that of personal feeling and inclination. I have felt that personal feeling should not be part of the consideration, but that welfare of the country and of its citizens and our future should be predominant. Personal feelings have liggle place in such considerations.

In these impersonal considerations, the Decision of 1954 must be taken as the law of the land, as lawful interpretation of the Constitution within the framework of our system. This decision and subsequent decisions must be taken as consistent and part of the process which guarantees to every man his personal rights. These decisions merely apply to the Negroes' rights. And, therefore, consistent attitude must be that this isthe law of the land, despite personal and sectional differences of opinion. We must admit that in the protection of the rights of all the people some rights which may conflict with any one individual's personal feelings may be granted, but that the protection of the rights of all is more important to Democracy than that a few are inconvenienced.

The school executive must realize that his only course of action is that necessary to implement in an orderly manner the Atlanta Board of Education Plan as approved by the District Federal Court. It is true that in a democratic society the issues may still be debated, as to whether the constitutional provisions which give Negroes the rights directed by the court are good, whether the rights may be abridged for the benefit of the prevailing class and race, but also must be considered the resultant effect of such abridgment upon the Republic as it affects not only the individuals of the minority group but of the majority as well. These discussions may be held, with view of constitutional change, but the cost must also be considered, and meanwhile the prevailing decision must be accepted without apology. Recognition of law and order must be achieved in a democracy.

There is also the idea that freedom of association somehow is challenged in this decision. Freedom of association is a constitutional right and is not jeopardized in the granting of rights to individuals of another race or color or creed. This idea of association is one of individual conscience, not of legislation nor decree. One may be as free as his conscience and sense of right allow in choice of associates. This may be the hardest task finally.

There is another important consideration: We all are in this thing together, and it involves not just the local resolution of the racial issue, but involves also our position in the world in a way little understood by most.

Since this issue of desegregation is one of multiple problems we face as a nation and as Western Culture, we consider the job a professional one -- to bring to students understanding not only of this particular problem but of other issues of the world that relate to it. Our job is to put in perspective, without indoctrination, the problems of the world as they relate to the United States and the

individuals of our school. These issues are in fact determinants of the future of our nation and of the future of the individuals to whom we are responsible.

The local problem and those of the large world can best be seen in perspective. Perspective isbest achieved when we consider man in his history. Recently a writer in the New York Times Magazine helped all who would read to gain a sense of perspective when he wrote that it took man 475,000 years to reach the Agricultural Age. It took him another 25,000 years to reach the Industrial Revolution. From the Industrial Revolution to the Space Age required only 150 years! To express the sweep of human history in another way, the history of man may be likened to a river that began on a huge plateau with little fall and meandered in a wide stream slowly for a half million years. Then the river reached a hill country of gradual decline for another period of some great length. In the last century and a half the river has come over an Alpine range and has descended in such torrents and with such speed that we cannot make sense of the sweep of events and the tendency of the main stream. The speed with which events now move in relation to the slower times is illustrated in the fact that it took Christianity from Jesus' crucifixion in 29 A.D. to 325 A.D. to be accepted by Constantine the emperor of the culture which crucified Him. Yet, the doctrine of Karl Marx moved with remarkable speed, though insidious and materialistic instead of heavenly. The Manifesto was published in 1848, and yet the workers in St. Petersburg who entreated Tsar Nicholas II in 1905 were bestirred by Marxist doctrine as well as by rightful feelings against injustices of that period, and the Revolution of 1917 was almost totally dominated by this doctrine little more than a half century after the Manifesto. Thus we see the increased tempo of the sweep of ideas.

We fought World War II with fighter craft which flew at 325 miles per hour, and had a few craft for which we claimed 425 miles per hour. Now our "Hustler" flies more than twice the speed of sound, and a man guides a space craft successfully at 5100 miles per hour. This is part of the swift movement of events which hold us in their grasp. Yet, the movement of man in space is not so momentous as that of the rising nations of the earth and that of the rising aspirations of the peoples of the world and of the minorities of our United States who have been in the culture. This our students and we must recognize if we are to survive as a nation and as a part of Western Culture, wherein the individual and his pursuit of religious and individual values are important. Thus, it is now in reality a possibility that a nation may fall and lose its position in the world in a matter of weeks or even days.

In this perspective we try to help students to see that Laos and our failure there are important to us and our position in the world and to the value system to which we are committed. We would help them see that SEATO was powerless to act because the strongest member of the Pact, Turkey, could not have been committed without giving Russia an excuse to attack and seize our bases there and the warm-water ports which would have given her an outlet to the Mediterranean which she has sought to enter for many centuries. We try to help students to see that South Vietnam has a meaning to them in relation to values we treasure, and that China and its materialism is an even greater threat in the years ahead. We must help them see that Russia and those countries of the Communist conviction will exploit conflict as a method of operation on either extreme, working with those who would unsuccessfully dam the movement of the torrent of history and against those who would successfully channel it. Students must know that Communists have exploited and used liberal elements in the best American colleges for their own purposes and have also joined groups which were dominated by hate. Students must know that in the fall of 1961 Communists and unthoughtful persons could exploit and agitate against the peaceful solution of desegragation of our Atlanta schools and divide us to our hurt before the eyes of the world. This the students and we must be cognizant of constantly.

We have tried to help students see the troubles in Cuba, and all of Latin America as well, in perspective and in view of our national goals. It is important that they review Suez and the action of Britain and France there a few years ago as perhaps crucial, with our joining Russia in denunciation of that action. The rising nations of South Africa must be seen in light of old oppressions and aspirations of peoples who will influence the near future of this world in which we are irrevocably entangled. Our destiny, we help them to see, is with all of these conflicts, and is inescapable. Even in a short quarter century England's position and future in the world has been drastically changed beyond the Englishman's and our comprehension of such sweep of aspirations of colonial peoples. Our own history is changing in this quarter century. Evidence is in the imbalance of payments and the drain on our gold reserves, in our troubles in Cuba, and in all trouble spots of the earth. These are all related events of the stream of history.

We take time to add to the perspective of students. Arnold Toynbee, we remind them, listed three causes of the fall of the majority of civilizations of human history, plus militarism as an outgrowth of any one of these three chief causes: 1) A soft bed, or an enviroment which invited peoples to be content and on the defensive and unconcerned about the issues of the world confronting them; 2) An outside challenge not met creatively; 3) An internal challenge not met creatively.

We have all three. First, we have a people enjoying great material comfort for the most part, and with too much invested to venture to think or speak or act in a manner to disturb the comfort they now enjoy, too comfortable to move out of the payline or the clubhouse-home and to take an issue on fundamental principles of America. Second, we have the outside challenge of a Communism with goals definitely and even destructively defined, a challenge which turns our own great liberalism upon us in a distorted form, quoting our Jefferson and Wilson while denying individual freedom and religious search of the human conscience, practicing materialism and pretending that ends and means are separate, that the ends justify the means. We have not met this challenge with the creative reaffirmation of the human principles upon which America was founded, but rather have met the challenge in a defensive position of that which is inconsistent with our announced purposes and beliefs, and thus, we have our truths flung into our teeth by an alien philosophy and a most efficient operation of the Communists. In the third place, we have with us, and have had since slavery was shamefully and with great guilt taken upon us, a proletariat, a minority in the culture but not of the culture, a minority which is challenging all of us that they be of the culture. Must not students and all of us understand that the Constitution and Declaration before it and the noble minds of the founding years give the members of the minority group bases for their claim, and that the Justices merely testify to this fact and reaffirm the rightness of the claim?

This we all must face. This is only a part of the sweep of history in perspective. This is not a localized problem. It is part of the world problem we face. And face it we must, with calmness and magnanimity of heart and soul. What we personally feel must have second place and must be of little consequence if we have enlightened self-interest for years of our personal future as well as that of our nation.

May I remind you, as we try to remind students, that most revolutions, including our own, were caused by movements of minorities in attempt to rise, or by the privileged as they fought to prevent the rise? Pray God we may avoid a violent Revolution or Counter-Revolution.

We have worked with students to help them see these issues in perspective. We have helped them to know the issues and choices without attempting to change points of view. One of our great prides is the Brown High Honor Code, which over a period of years is a result of students' thinking of a value system. We have strengthened student government, so that it is a real voice in the school. We have tried to have students face the issues for September, 1961, on desegragation, and they have renounced violence as a method of action in a land of law and order and have pledged to use democratic methods to forward their purposes. Of course, not all students will be fully committed, but we have tried to have them see the problem in perspective.

But this is not just a school problem or a problem for students. We feel that the Christian Church stands at a crucial point in its history in this and other matters in this world, and are certain that the Church will reaffirm its great historic place in moral leadership in the world as well as in this matter. Else it will turn its back upon the issues and cease to be a moral influence in our world. The Samaritan, too, must have a place in the culture, or the culture will fall. Families must consider the issues above personal feelings and desires. All civic clubs and groups in the culture must face the issue.

Fellow citizens, choices of history have never been easy, for the individual or a nation. In fact, every great choice of history, by individual or by a nation, was difficult and took courage and resolution and sacrifice. This problem and the related problems that challenge us are of the same kind. We must solve this challenge of September, 1961, or we shall not solve the other problems we face over the globe. We have challenged the students of Brown High. We challenge you!

"READY FOR THE CRISIS"

(Excerpts from a sermon preached on May 28, 1961, at Druid Hills Methodist Church, Dr. Nat G. Long, Pastor.)

No one of us knows what tomorrow will bring...As long as life moves smoothly, anybody can meet it, but only those who are prepared can stand in the crises. Emergencies cannot make us, but they reveal what we are, and sometimes they break us.

The disciples were concerned about the end of the world; they were anxious about the second coming of Jesus. They asked their Lord when he would come again, and when the world would end. He said, in effect,"I cannot tell you when the world will end, or when I shall return. But the only way to be prepared for the end of the world, or for the coming again of the Son of man is to be ready for either at any and every hour." To illustrate what he had in mind he told a story. . .

(Here repeats the story of the wise and foolish virgins.)

Certainly, we find there not only instruction regarding our attitude toward the end of time and toward the second coming of Jesus, but also toward any crisis of the future. It is a parable of preparedness. In it Jesus is saying, "You cannot know what crisis you will be compelled to face tomorrow, but you can become spiritually prepared for any and every crisis."

Jesus likens the Kingdom of God to the coming of a bridal party. A wedding for the Jews was the most joyous of all occasions. Jesus was saying that the joy of a wedding is the proper sign of the Kingdom of God. He wanted his disciples to become prepared for the most joyous thing on earth. He wanted them to be prepared for all kinds of emergencies and crises...Whatever comes we should be ready for it. Jesus seems to say, "Be ready for the future; new duties are to be done; new missions are to be performed; new issues are to be met; new honors and pleasures are to be enjoyed; terrible trials are to be faced. Be prepared for any and everythin."

The crises that are coming to you and to me are inescapable. They are of a thousand kinds. Financial disaster may deprive our children of an education. The savings of a life time may be shattered over night. Suddenly in the midst of a happy life disease may set in. A person may be tortured by loneliness. Some moral issue may face us. And, of course, for each of us there will be the crisis of death.

One social crisis which we must face in Atlanta in September of 1961 will be the desegregation of our schools. Whether we like it or not, we shall be compelled to accept it. None of us here is responsible for it, but we must face it. The Supreme Court of the United Statesin 1954 ruled segregation as unconstitutional. United States District Judge Hooper has ordered that the plan of the AtlantaBoard of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation as of May 1, 1961. The applications of Negroes to enter the twelfth and eleventh grades of white schools were made between May 1 and May 15, 1961. These applications are being processed. There will be some integration. It is no longer a matter of opinion as to whether we should have it or not. It is a matter of fact that we shall have it. It will be a crisis for us.

The only question before us is, How shall we meet the crisis? We can wisely prepare for it, or we can foolishly leave the matter up to hoodlums and mobsters. If we do nothing, and let the worst element of our society determine the reaction of the great city of Atlanta to this social crisis, we shall

bring disgrace upon our city, state, and nation. How lacking in intelligence such an approach would be!

How can we wisely prepare for this crisis? Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Police of Atlanta, in addressing the members of his police force, suggests the proper approach. Said he, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take..as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land that must be obeyed by everyone. . history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good." As members of the church let us be sure our part is good. Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, also suggests the right attitude. Says he, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

Every person here can do something about this coming crisis. First of all, he can earnestly pray for God's guidance; second, he can resolve that he will be sane, dignified, law-abiding; third, he can speak out against defiance of the courts; fourth, he can help to create an atmosphere of peace. For the church people all over this city to make this wise approach to the crisis will enable us to meet it as God would have us do. I plead with you wisely to prepare for the coming school crisis in this manner.

Let us again emphasize the fact that the emergency, or crisis, will not itself develop character. The emergency or the crisis will only reveal character. The conflict with slavery in the United States did not make a Lincoln, but when a Lincoln had been made in the quiet of humble training, it proved him to be the man of the hour. World War II did not make General Dwight Eisenhour, but when he had been made through years of hard study and efficient service, the war thrust him forward as a great leader. The coming school crisis will not make Atlanta a peaceful, dignified, law-abiding city, but when a peaceful, dignified, law-abiding citizenry has been developed through prayer, through level-headedness, through commitment to God, the crisis will show how noble and fine our people are. . .

only 1 Ga OASIS

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June 2, 1961

Dear Friend:

You have doubtless read this "quote" from Dr. John Letson:

"The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

People of good-will throughout the city are asking "what can we do to help achieve this worthy goal?"

Even if you are already involved, our committee offers another opportunity - practical - specific - and important:

Will you invite into your home a small group of friends, acquaintances, and neighbors, to talk together informally, with the guidance of an amiable discussion leader?

This carefully selected person, a concerned citizen like yourself, will come prepared to enable the group to share its hopes, troublesome questions, and to examine the important role of the individual citizen in maintaining law and order. He (or she) will have ready access to much helpful resource material.

To sum up: over one hundred discussion leaders are trained, and one of them is ready to accept your invitation! Please read carefully the enclosed guide, then fill out and mail the "tear sheet", as soon as you can decide upon the date and time. The name of your discussion leader will reach you by 'phone or by postal.

You have been selected by our committee to play a vital part in this citizens' "grass roots" effort, and we earnestly hope you will accept.

Sincerely,

Lydia Shelfer

Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Chairman
Community Contacts Committee

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Civic & Service Organizations

P.S. We send thanks to those of you who have already agreed to be hosts. For our records, please mail in the enclosed "tear sheet" as soon as possible.

L. S.

PARK STREET METHODIST CHURCH - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 8, 1961

Dear Friends,

The Commission on Christian Social Concerns, with the approval of the Official Board, submits to the membership of Park Street Methodist Church the following information and recommendations for your prayerful consideration:

The Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan is now being worked out according to the requirements of law, which means that three Negro students will be admitted to Brown High when school opens this fall. This is a fact we must face. There is no alternative short of closing all our public schools. The Atlanta Board of Education is implementing the Pupil Placement Plan as ordered by the Federal Courts. We believe they are not to be censured, but rather, they should be aided by a mature citizenry to accomplish what must be done in as orderly and just a manner as possible. It is up to us as Christian citizens to accept this responsibility sanely and seriously.

The individual Christian rightly asks: "What, then, can I do?"

Your Commission suggests the following for your careful study:

1. As Christian citizens we have an obligation to live up to the laws even those we do not agree with, or the ones which cause us inconvenience. We believe that a Christian will not attempt to take the law into his own hands, but will rely upon and uphold the proper authorities as they attempt to preserve order and provide protection for all citizens. He will not become a part of a mob or give any encouragement to violence. Rather, he will inform police of any attempts to incite to violence or intimidation if he should become aware of such plans or actions.

2. We believe that each member should think through the Christian position calmly and deliberately for himself so that he will know where he stands and be prepared to act on his Christian convictions rather than let anyone else do his thinking for him. We believe that a Christian will be a steadying influence among his friends who become emotional or violent in their attitudes toward others. He will be courteous to all people and respect each individual as a child of God. He will remain calm and exercise mature judgment at all times.

3. We believe that it is the responsibility of Christians to provide constructive leadership in our community during this period of transition They should encourage calm consideration of the issues we face. We must do our best to preserve peace and order in these difficult days. We cannot permit any outbreak of hatred or mob violence. We can help our community to serve as an example to others who must face the same problems in the future.

Since the above statements are submitted for your careful study and prayerful consideration, we request your written signed comments to guide us in future considerations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Harold N. Cheney

HNC:lh

Harold N. Cheney, Commission Chm.

The above resolution was passed unanimously by the Official Board Meeting in regular session on Wednesday, June 7, 1961, and is submitted for your study and reaction.

John H. Mathews

John H. Mathews, Chm. Official Board

NOTE: For resource study information only and not for general publication.

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:

Recognizing the recent decisions of our civil courts with regard to the desegregation of the public schools and the subsequent proposals of the Atlanta School Board to implement these decisions in the fall of 1961, the Session of Trinity Presbyterian Church makes this official statement with regard to the position of the church in light of this impending situation:

1. We recognize this coming change as one over which there has been much discussion and difference of opinion. We recognize the difficulties involved in resolving this problem in our society due to the deep feelings and sentiments of many people.

2. In 1954, our General Assembly stated ". . .that enforced segregation of the races is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics and that the Church, in its relationship to cultural patterns, should lead rather than follow." We affirm this position already taken by the General Assembly of our denomination regarding the moral rightness of efforts to end racial discrimination. Our concern that such changes come about without undue disturbance or friction is based on fundamental Biblical and theological truths which are relevant to such social crises.

3. We, therefore, endorse the constructive measures now being worked out by the duly constituted authorities of our city to implement the decisions of the courts. We encourage the members of this church to pray for the good of these endeavors, to lend their support to those sane and positive efforts toward a smooth transition and effective conclusion of these procedures. We encourage rational discussion of this matter in a context of Christian love and trust, and urge people to avoid participation in and support of such groups or programs which are likely to intensify strife.

By action of the Session,

May 1, 1961 Trinity Presbyterian Church

The following directive was sent on May 31, 1961 to all Catholic priests of the Atlanta Diocese by Chancellor Harold J. Rainey:

As you know the integration of the public schools in Atlanta is scheduled for September of this year. In view of this approaching crisis, the Most Reverend Bishop directs that the Memorare be recited by priests and people at all Sunday Masses during the announcements. An announcement should be made to the effect that the Memorare is being recited for the just, peaceful and happy outcome of this important step in the history of our beloved City. All should be requested to pray that through the help of God's grace and the intercession of Our Blessed Lady, Atlanta will make this transition with dignity and honor. The Memorare is to be recited at all Sunday Masses until further notice.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Rev. Norman Shands
Chairman

Rev. Nat G. Long
Co-Chairman

Vice-Chairmen:

Father Walter Donovan
Catholic

Dr. Irving Goldstein
Jewish

Rev. T. P. Grissom
Interdenominational
Ministerial Alliance

Mrs. George Gunning
Catholic

Dr. Robert E. Lee
Lutheran

Mrs. Philip Narmore
United Church Women

Rev. Stuart Oglesby
Presbyterian

Rabbi Jacob Rothchild
Jewish

Rev. Leon Smith
Methodist

June 16, 1961

Dear Friends,

As you know the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan is now being carried out as required by law, which means that the eleventh and twelth grades of some of our schools will be desegregated when school opens on August 29. This is a fact we must face. We must do our best to see that this transition is made peacefully.

School officials, law enforcement agencies, civic groups, and others are working effectively toward this end. We feel that moral and spiritual leadership must come from the religious community. The Religious Organizations Section of Oasis was formed to assist churches and other religious groups to prepare their own congregations and to exercise a constructive influence on the general climate of the community.

Thus, we are addressing this letter to you with the hope that you will want to act on one or more of the following suggestions of things you can do with your own congregation:

1. Provide discussion opportunities for young people and adults, perhaps through regular meetings and groups already functioning, to help them understand the situation we face this fall. (You may want to use the enclosed Fact Sheet, Bibliography, and statements by Dr. John W. Letson, Atlanta School Superintendent, and Mr. Everett DeVaughn, Principal of Brown High School.)

2. Mail a statement to your own members which will help them to think through their own religious position so as to be prepared in advance when changes do come. (Enclosed are samples of such statements already mailed to the membership.)

3. Include in your preaching references to being prepared, accepting change, etc. as illustrated in excerpts from the enclosed sermon.

Of course, some of you may have done these things already and wish to move beyond this. Whatever you do, we would like to know about it to encourage other churches to follow your lead. So please let us have a copy of your letters, statements, etc. indicating what use can be made of the material.

Please do not hesitate to call on us if we can help you in any way.

Sincerely,

Norman Shands
Norman Shands
Chairman

Nat G. Long
Nat G. Long
Co-Chairman

Leon Smith
Leon Smith, Chairman
Resources Committee

P.S. We would like to encourage you to make your vacation plans so as to be in Atlanta the latter part of August so that your moral leadership will be on the scene if needed.

We also urge you to reserve the last week end in August for "A Day of Prayer for Law and Order" perhaps with a special sermon on that day.

EXCERPTS FROM PRESENTMENTS OF FULTON COUNTY GRAND JURY
May--June, 1961, Term

* * *

(3) We wish to commend the (Atlanta) school system on the openness, objectivity and good faith with which they are carrying out the court order to desegregate Atlanta schools.

(4) We wish to exhort all citizens and groups to conduct themselves during school desegregation with restraint, dignity and honor, keeping in mind that wherever opposing groups must meet on a middle-ground, sentiments and convictions remain but must be subordinated to constructive effort to work in the new environment toward a goal which is best for the whole....

(5) We commend the use of established legal procedures by any group or individual to attain relief and redress from alleged encroachment on personal rights....

Many problems exist and many more will arise. They must be met one-by-one with calmness, with objectiveness and with dignity. They must be met with application of the Christian principle of the Golden Rule. They must be met with respect for and support of our laws. Our many American freedoms, of which we are so proud, include many privileges but not the privilege of selecting certain laws to obey (because they favor our viewpoint) and other laws to disobey (because they are contrary to our viewpoint). * * *

O A S I S

June, 1961

A "Dramatic Springboard"

--- for discussions

If you are wondering how to introduce the subject of school desegregation to your particular group of teen-agers or adults, perhaps you would like to take advantage of this interesting offer:

A group of professional actors and actresses have volunteered their services to improvise, or act out situations that might occur in desegregated schools this fall.

The settings for these dramatizations can be club meetings, church groups, camp units, community centers, or other appropriate places. It is suggested that the minimum number in the participating audience be twelve. The physical plant should determine the maximum number.

The actors' material must be carefully planned to suit the particular needs of each group, so your suggestions would be needed at this point.

After the actors have performed thier "improvisations," the audience is divided into groups of six to eight persons, with a discussion leader to guide the conversation for approximately ten minutes. Next comes brief reports from each group to the total number present.

This procedure may be repeated with from two to four improvisations comprising the program.

A summation concludes the program. If possible, this should be done by speakers from both races.

This medium is an excellent one to help people talk about what they feel, and get their hopes and fears out in the open.

PROCEDURE:

Call JA 5-8469 to make your request for a cast of actors, at least two weeks in advance, if possible. This will give time to consult on the material, and to work out other details.

July 6, 1961

TO: Mrs. Ruth Perlmutter, Miami Beach, Florida
The Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mr. Jim Noland, Houston, Texas
Mr. M. Carl Holman, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Paul M. Rilling, Atlanta, Georgia

This will confirm our meeting here Thursday, July 13th, from 2 to 5 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of exploring a four-city study on employment opportunities.

If any of you need travel advances or assistance in arranging hotel accommodations, I hope you will let me know.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, is serving as coordinator of the effort and is preparing a memorandum of suggested procedure for our collective efforts. This meeting will give you an opportunity to compare notes and to agree on similar methods.

I regret that I will be out of town on the 13th, but our new Director of Research, Dr. James Moss, will be present to assist Dr. Parrish and you.

PMR:mm

cc: Dr. C. H. Parrish

31

August 1, 1961

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL NOTICE AND ASSIGNMENTS

H. T. Jenkins, Chief of Police

The Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools in the City of Atlanta.

In accordance with Federal and State regulations, and under orders from the Federal Courts, the Atlanta Schools will be desegregated when schools open on August 30, 1961.

If any person or persons objects to the manner and method of operations of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Superintendent of School's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections, discussions or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.

Local and state laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that "no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school."

The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace -- the Atlanta Police Department has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city and especially at and around the schools. Attached hereto are special school assignments.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

August 1, 1961

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

On August 9, OASIS will present a model discussion group on To-Day in Georgia at 9 A.M., WSB-TV. Parents of children attending Grady will be the participants.

We hope you will tell your neighbors, friends, and members of your organization to watch and to call the station afterwards. This is a grand chance to invite a group in for coffee at your home and to continue your own discussion period. But don't forget to let Ruth Kent and Ray Moore have your comments!

Chief Jenkins of the Atlanta Police Dept. has released a statement to us which we know will be valuable to you in your effort to build community opinion.

The statement reads as follows:

"The Board of Education and the Supt. of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools of Atlanta. In accordance with state and Federal regulations and under orders from the Federal Court, the Atlanta schools will be desegregated when school opens on August 30, 1961.

"If any person or persons objects to the manner or method of operation of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Supt. of Schools's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections be discussed, or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.

"Local and State laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that 'no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign, or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school.'

"The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace -- the Atlanta Police Dept. has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city, and especially at and around the schools." August 1, 1961

Please make the best possible use of this information.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip)
General Chairman

25

Desegr. Atl.

School Principal Request to Students' Parents

#29

Exh 28

HENRY GRADY HIGH SCHOOL
929 Charles Allen Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Office of the Principal

August 17, 1961

To the Parents of All Students
of Henry Grady High School

Dear Parents:

As you know, the Federal courts have ordered desegregation of Atlanta high schools. Two Negro students have been transferred to Henry Grady High School.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of certain precautions in connection with the opening days of school and to ask your co-operation in the observance of these regulations and with all our efforts to provide the education which is your children's right.

The following information and precautionary measures are for your guidance and for the welfare of the students of this school:

1. All students will report to school on Wednesday, August 30, for a full and regular day from 8:30 A.M. to 3:10 P.M. On Tuesday, August 29, the new 8th grade and other students new to the school who have not previously registered will report for orientation and registration. Tuesday, August 29, is also available for parents wishing to discuss student schedules or pertinent problems with school personnel.
2. Parents desiring a conference with the principal, counselors, or teachers should arrange an appointment at any time before August 30 or after September 7. Non-school adults will not be admitted to the school building for an indefinite period beginning August 30.
3. A sufficient number of police officers and detectives will be on duty at, or in the vicinity of, the school for the safety and protection of the students, to maintain order, and to regulate and control both pedestrian and automobile traffic.
4. Spectators, sightseers, and loiterers will not be allowed to assemble, either on foot or in automobiles, in the vicinity of the school. Adults will not be allowed to park in the immediate neighborhood of the school.
5. Students, provided there are no adults in the car, will be allowed to park in the customary places except that no parking will be allowed on Charles Allen Drive between 8th and 10th Streets.
6. All students will be expected and required to report immediately to their old homerooms or to the cafeteria immediately upon their arrival at school. Positively no loitering or congregating of students will be permitted in cars, yards, corridors, toilets, or stairways.
7. Students will not be allowed to bring cameras or radios into the school building until further notice.
8. We are asking too that use of the telephones be limited to emergencies. We hope you will not call the school during this period except for illness or dire extremity.
9. Traffic regulations, particularly as apply to driver licenses, will be enforced.

10. The flow and pattern of automobile traffic in the vicinity of the school will remain unchanged except that no parking will be allowed on Charles Allen Drive between 8th and 10th Streets. This is the portion of the street directly in front of the building.

We believe you can render a great contribution to our school and to our students by your own example of patience and understanding. We believe you can help in creating and maintaining an attitude of good citizenship and respect for law.

Every effort will be made to protect your sons and daughters. We are optimistic in our belief that there will be no disorder caused by our students. This belief rests squarely on a faith in our excellent students as they reflect the fine training of the homes and parents of Henry Grady High School.

When the chips were down Henry Grady has always "come through".

I believe that Henry Grady High School will again come through in a way that will earn the praise of the whole city and the whole world!

Sincerely yours,

R. H. Derthick

R. H. Derthick
Principal

S:D:ejh

News Release

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL of CHURCHES

The Voice of Atlanta's Conscience

163 Walton Street, N. W.

JA 3-2796

August 23, 1961

NO. 3 RELEASE ONLY AFTER 10:00 P.M. August 26, 1961.

Newscasters are requested to hold release of this statement until 10:00 P.M., August 26, 1961. Repeated use of the Layman's Letter is recommended through August 29th. If only one reading of it can be made, it is recommended that once be on August 29, 1961.

Atlanta, August 27, 1961. Headquarters OASIS (Organization to Assist Schools in September). Religious Section, Laymans' Committee.

Over 800 key laymen of Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Orthodox faiths representing 16 denominations and 81 congregations signed a statement called "A Layman's Letter to His Child" and printed it in full with signatures in Atlanta's Sunday papers. This is an effort to obtain peaceful compliance with the court order to desegregate Atlanta's Public Schools on August 30th. This statement is in the tradition of the statements and manifestos of Atlanta's clergymen during the past three years which have become world famous as models in racially intolerant communities.

Exhibit 25

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

Soon you will be going back to school again. That day you will stand alone. You depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

You depend now upon my years, my judgment, and whatever godliness I possess to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

Therefore, as a layman who worships Almighty God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us;

And that in this my judgment, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the memory of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Rev. Norman Shands
Chairman

Rev. Nat G. Long
Co-Chairman

Vice-Chairmen:

Father Walter Donovan
Catholic

Dr. Irving Goldstein
Jewish

Rev. T. P. Grissom
Interdenominational
Ministerial Alliance

Mrs. George Gunning
Catholic

Dr. Robert E. Lee
Lutheran

Mrs. Philip Narmore
United Church Women

Rev. Stuart Oglesby
Presbyterian

Rev. Frank M. Ross
Episcopal

Rabbi Jacob Rothchild
Jewish

Rev. Leon Smith
Methodist

Herman M. Thompson
Methodist

August 24, 1961

Dear Friends,

As you may know certain vicious hate materials seems to be getting fairly wide distribution in our community.

Some of this is being handed out on the street, some mailed to the home, and some is being addressed directly to high school students by name.

Some of this material offers to set up "private white schools" for all grades immediately, to help students to get state tuition grants, and urges students not to attend "when school opens on Sept. 1" -- though actually the opening day of school is Wednesday, August 29.

Because of all this, we feel that you will want to have the enclosed factual information so that you will know who the publishers of this material are. Of course you are free to make whatever use of this factual information you feel will be helpful in your particular situation.

We want to thank you again for your observance this week end of a "Day of Prayer for Law and Order" as well as using prayer during the following week and all the other things you have done to help prepare your people and our community generally for peaceful desegregation of our public schools.

Sincerely,

O. Norman Shands

O. Norman Shands, Chairman

Nat G. Long

Nat G. Long
Co-Chairman

Leon Smith

Leon Smith, Chairman
Resources Committee

LD

NOTICE:

The enclosed fact sheet was prepared by the Anti-Defamation League at the request of OASIS.

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

THE THUNDERBOLT - the official organ of the National States Rights Party formerly published in Louisville, Kentucky; now published in Birmingham, Alabama, official headquarters of the National States Rights Party. This racist publication is violently anti-semitic and frequently has attacked the FBI and has made personal attacks on J. Edgar Hoover. The Thunderbolt has been widely distributed in Atlanta during the last several months.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP) - this party was formed in August 1958 and its leadership includes many anti-semites of long standing, such as Dr. Edward R. Fields and J. B. Stoner.

DR. EDWARD R. FIELDS - although listed as information-director of the NSRP and editor of The Thunderbolt, he is in fact the principal figure of this organization. Fields has a long back-ground of anti-semitic activity despite the fact that he is only thirty years of age. Fields presently resides in Birmingham, Alabama but makes frequent trips to the Atlanta area.

J. B. STONER - is an attorney licensed to practice in the state of Georgia and of late has been defending Klansmen and others of their ilk who have been apprehended committing acts of violence. Stoner is the leader of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, P. O. Box 48, Atlanta. He formerly headed an organization known as the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Stoner and Fields have a close working relationship and the former is sometimes listed as "Attorney for the NSRP".

THE WHITE AMERICAN - official organ of the National White Americans Party, P. O. Box 2013, Atlanta 1, Georgia. First issue, published August 1961, given widespread distribution in this city. It is similar in content and form to The Thunbolt. It is violently racist and anti-semitic and is edited by Robert A. Bowling.

ROBERT A. BOWLING - was one of those indicted for the bombing of The Temple in Atlanta in 1958. His indictment was later nole prosse. Robert Bowling and his brother, Richard, were formerly active in J. B. Stoner's Christian Anti-Jewish Party. The two Bowling brothers took part in a picketing demonstration staged by the Christian Anti-Jewish Party in front of The White House in 1954. Robert Bowling was one of the three men who distributed The White American and carried placards attacking Ralph McGill and the Atlanta newspapers in front of the Journal-Constitution Building on August 9, 1961.

PRIVATE WHITE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION - P. O. Box 6551, Station "G", Atlanta 15, Georgia. This organization is given prominent mention in the August 1961 issue of The Thunderbolt. The telephone number (MA 2 - 4850) listed by this Association is also the same number used by the NSRP in Atlanta.

EMORY BURKE - now resides in Montgomery, Alabama. Burke was a leader of the Columbians. He maintains close ties with old associates such as Fields. The Columbians were a storm trooper type organization active in Atlanta after the Second World War. Several of its leaders were imprisoned because of their activities.

JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS - is the former head of the defunct White Circle League, which was located in Chicago. Beauharnais is a long time racist and anti-semitic activist and has been closely associated with Fields and other members of the NSRP. His last known residence is Macon, Georgia. Within the last few months, Beauharnis formed an organization known as The National Segregation Party. He has been observed in the Atlanta area within the last month or so.

PETER XAVIER - is a veteran anti-semitic writer, formerly living in Dayton, Ohio but now residing in Macon. Xavier has been arrested for cross-burnings in the Dayton area.

Sample News Release

N E W S R E L E A S E

FOR RELEASE

Sunday, August 27, 1961

____ Atlanta laymen, of the three major faiths, of _____ denominations and of _____ different churches and synagogues, urge fellow parrishioners and citizens to accept school desegregation "with dignity" in a statement released today.

A letter from laymen to their children on the eve of school opening, the statement asks the school children of Atlanta "To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered."

In releasing the "laymen's letter" a spokesman for the group said that an effort was made to enlist representative laymen of all faiths and denominations, rather than a large number of signatures.

The letter is circulated only among the congregations of the white community.

"Our ministers, priests and rabbis have spoken out," said a committee spokesman. "So have our churchwomen. So have our Negro citizens. We felt it was time for us, the white laymen of the city, to make our views known."

Following is the text of the "Laymen's Letter" and the names of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant laymen whose signatures were received by today's release deadline.

Denominations represented are: Baptist, Catholic, Christian,

M O R E

Christian Science, Episcopal, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Quaker, Seventh Day Adventist, and Unitarian.

The names of the laymen subscribing to the principles of the letter are listed alphabetically, without church identification. These signing did so as individual laymen, not as officials or representatives of their churches and synagogues.

School Superintendent Request to News Representatives

Desegr - AH

30
92

29

Atlanta Public Schools

CITY HALL

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

The first obligation of the Atlanta schools is to provide educational opportunities for pupils enrolled. A further responsibility is to seek in every way possible to assure pupils' safety and welfare as they go about the business of obtaining the education which is their right. It is hoped that the first day of school will be as normal as possible. As a step in this direction the following policies are established with the belief that they will contribute substantially to our goal of serving the best interests of the students and of the public welfare:

1. School buildings, grounds and premises, and adjacent sidewalks at Brown, Murphy, Henry Grady, and Northside High Schools are off limits to all persons except students of the school and professional and maintenance personnel.
2. News representatives carrying special cards issued by the Chief of Police will be permitted to assemble across the street from school premises. No one will be permitted to congregate or assemble in the streets adjacent to these schools. Cars may stop to discharge passengers but will be required to move on.
3. News representatives are requested to respect the fact that students are under the legal responsibility of the school from the time they leave home until their return home at the conclusion of the school day. It is requested that students be contacted only at their homes. Students will not be permitted to talk with news representatives while at school.
4. It is requested that principals and teachers not be contacted during the school day. Official contacts will be made at the City Hall news room at intervals throughout the day.
5. The official opening hour of the schools is 8:30. Negro students transferring to the high schools have been requested to report to school a few minutes after the opening hour. The closing hour is 3:10 P.M. Transfer students will be permitted to leave a few minutes before the closing hour.
6. Complete and accurate news will be provided throughout the day from the news center at the City Hall.

John W. Letson
John W. Letson
Superintendent of Schools

J:S:ejh
8-29-61

Ex 297

A CODE OF ETHICS

Proposed by youth groups of OASIS
(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

August 30, 1961

"I will strive

. . . to live my religious faith in regard to the brotherhood of man, and the Fatherhood of God

. . . to understand and appreciate each individual in terms of his unique personality

. . . to remember to practice the teachings of courtesy, friendliness, and fair play

. . . to behave as a responsible, democratic citizen, in obedience to law and order

. . . to bring honor to my community, to my school, and to my classmates."

June-July-August, 1961

Guide Sheet for Hosts of Neighborhood Discussion Groups

1. "Job Description" for hosts:

   a. decide on date, time; notify OASIS office
   b. invite from 12 to 20 people
   c. carry out duties of a host in your home, as you would normally do
   d. an "extra" function might be to encourage those who come to have similar meetings in their homes, each with a different invitation list, of course.

2. Ways of deciding whom to invite:

   a. people in your immediate nighborhood - i.e. - those living on your block, whether or not you know them well
   b. friends and neighbors who will have children in high school
   c. people from your church, PTA, or club
   d. devise your own criteria!

3. Methods of issuing invitations:

   a. informal notes, such as -

      "Dear - - -

      Tom and I are asking a few people in on Tuesday evening at eight and would like to have you come.

      The purpose is to get some additional information about desegregation process which will take place in some of the Public High Schools next term. Also, we want to talk about what we think our role should be, as citizens in our own neighborhood.

      We are lucky to have Mr X to lead our discussion, and to bring with him some helpful resource materials.

      Will you call # --- sometime before Tuesday, and tell us you're coming -- we hope!"

      - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
      - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

   b. telephone calls -
      Your approach will of course be determined by your personal relationship with the person to whom you are speaking.

4. Mechanics:

   a. Size of group - from 12 to 20
   b. Dates - from now through August
   c. Time of day - morning, afternoon, or evening--(preferably evening, so men can be included)
   d. Length of meeting - about 2 hours
   e. Discussion Leader - notify OASIS office of your need as far in advance as possible. The committee will go into action, and will let you know whom to expect.

- -

TEAR SHEET

June - July - August

Neighborhood Discussion Group Hostess and/or Host

Name: _____ Telephone # _____

Address: _____

Approximate date and time of day: _____

Mail to: OASIS, 813 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Ed. La.
S.O.S.
Material
August, 1961

POLICE BATTLE CROWD OF 1,000

New Orleans Violence!

ACTS TO BAR NIGHT RACE WAR

Fight to Keep School Open

How Mother Faced a Mob

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30 (UPI)—"People like these mobs will crucify you and cut you to pieces," Daisy Gabrielle said. Mrs. Gabrielle, a stocky brunette, had just returned from taking her daughter, William Frantz ... SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE 12/1/60 ... days ago. Mrs. Gabrielle, 43, was shoved and punched by "the ... yesterday. She today stepped up their menacing activities against Mrs. Gabrielle and the Reverend Andrew Foreman, father of the other white child at William Frantz. Word of a Federal court ruling knocking the props from under Louisiana's segregation fight only

Integration Recess Sought by Board At New Orleans

From Gazette Press Services

New Orleans, Nov. 17. The New Orleans School Board, shaken by disorders racial violence that have swept the city, ... federal court permission for a recess ... public schools here.

District ... ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/17/60 ... who ordered the integration, set ... hearing arguments on the motion

Break Up March on City Office

Integration Crisis Grows Worse

NEW ORLEANS, LA. UP—Police with clubs, ... by horses and ... fire hoses, ... dispersed ... at ... DES MOINES TRIBUNE 11/16/60 ... races in ... public schools.

A chanting crowd of between 1,000 and 2,000 dispersed into smaller groups and scattered just before noon, after fire hoses drove them from an attempt to invade offices of the New Orleans school

Integration Bedlam Reigns In New Orleans

Angered by Small Crack in Pupil Boycott, Women Vent Spleen On Youth, Reporter, Minister's Dog

Picture on Page 9.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. ... AP)—Shoving and kicking women—and ... in their pupil boycott at integration ... their spleen today on a univ... PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE 12/2/60 ... and a minister's dog. Frant... ...ot this week's disturbances, in contras... ...ne two who attended yesterday.

Screaming insults, picketing housewives manhandled Sydney Goldfinch, a Tulane University student saying he led recent downtown sit-in demonstrations. They shoved and kicked him ... until police rescued him.

Teenage Mob Repulsed At New Orleans School

KEEP BOYS IN, NEW ORLEANS MAYOR URGES

Fear Negroes May

Jeering Crowd Routed at New Orleans Schools

School 'Mourners' Plan Capitol March

Fill Segregated New Orleans Classes

Whites Shun Integrated Schools

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28 (AP)—The ... who ... BOSTON GLOBE 11/28/60 ... practical ... white student ... nearly 100 percent ...

White students from the two schools flocked to segregated schools in nearby St. Bernard Parish (county). Newsmen said they spotted only seven white children entering the William Frantz school.

Mothers of students at McDonogh ... court order—said the three negro first graders "had the school all to themselves."

The School Board at 11 a.m. said only two of the children who entered Frantz stayed for classes today. No white students at all, the board said, entered McDonogh No. 19.

Meanwhile, attaches of the Federal Court said there would be no ruling today by a three-judge panel on a request to suspend the integration order pending a settlement of Federal and state differences. The ruling, they said, would come later in the week.

Louisiana Students Rallied for Protest

NEW ORLEANS, ... (UPI) — Louisiana ... council ... MINNEAPOLIS STAR 11/22/60 ... schools and ... legislature.

Flare Up Marks 2d Day of Integration

By Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS—... police scattered more than 100 teen-agers ... into an integrated public school ...

Aft... INDIANAPOLIS NEWS 11/15/60 ... of the teen-agers and obvious ... and anger among several hundred ... police sealed off the area around McDonogh School No. 19 for an area of 2 blocks.

POLICE SHIELD SCHOOLS

Attempts of White Teen-agers to Break Into Integrated New Orleans Buildings Are Turned Back by Patrolmen.

SIX IN CUSTODY

After Charge Fails, Officers Seal Off 2-Block Area Near McDonogh 19.

FEW ARE IN CLASSES

Mothers Go Into the Two Institutions Early to Get Text Books.

New Orleans, Nov. 15. (AP)—City police today scattered more than 100 teen-agers trying to break into an integrated public school ... KANSAS CITY STAR 11/15/60 ... six. ... anger ... hundred spec-

New Orleans Police S... Over 100 Teen-agers Attempt to Invade Sc...

Police Buck Howling Mob in New Orleans

Student Boycott Halts Classes at Two Schools

From Daily News ... Services

NEW ORLEANS ... and teen-age ... DAYTON DAILY NEWS 11/16/60 ... negro girls are ... first grade classes for ... the third straight day, after a dallas ... bomb in the ... Nearly 2,000 mothers ... obedience" by segrega... through the streets of ... heavy guards around ... schools.

Photos on Page 26

Teenagers driving in a giant caravan toward McDonogh were

Louisiana Legislature Defies U. S. on New Orleans Schools

Orders Deputies to Shut Schools Today, Board Insists They'll Open

By Robert S. Bird

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 19 ... —The Louisiana State ... ture, defying Federal ... in a speech ... night ... NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE 11/14/61 ... any state interference with the ... gration of the New Orleans ... ols tomorrow.

... seems to presage a head... ...h of authority tomorrow ... and possibly physical ...rce, since the Federal government has emphasized there can be no backing down from its approved plan to furnish without further delay token integration in the city's elementary schools.

Further indication of this intention was given earlier when Judge Wright cited for contempt State Superintendent of Education Shelby W. Jackson. This was because the superintendent supposedly had defied a court order Saturday in de...

School Demonstrators Halted at New Orleans

Crowd of 1,000 to 2,000 Dispersed By Police With Clubs and Fire Hoses

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. ... —Police with clubs backed by horses and spew... WASHINGTON EVENING STAR 11/16/60 ... today broke up a riotous demonstration ... of New Orleans public schoo... ... 1,000 and 2,000 dispersed int... ...ttered just before noon after fire hos... ...n an at-tate — angered at the board temp... ...e offices of the ... allowing integration — New ...eans School Board in ... not release the money. the center of the downtown business area.

Police arrested many demonstrators. Some resolved minor injuries. The first actual violence between Negro and whi...

GUARD JUDGE ...

U.S. SPANKS L...

Attackers at New Orleans Integrated Sc...

reading: "Police go home. Your kids may sit with niggers."

At the Frantz school, police arrested a man for carrying a concealed weapon, but it turned out to be a toy pistol. He was taken from the area in a patrol car.

U. S. Judges Smash Louisiana School Ban

Housewives, School Pickets, Rout Men

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1 (UPI)—White "blockade runners" smuggled six white children into an integrated school today and ... BOSTON GLOBE ... member of a Negro organization, an elderly man and three women representing open school groups, and five reporters, setting them all to flight.

City Board Told: No More Delays

From UPI and AP

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. ...

LEGISLATURE SUPPORTS BOYCOTT OF INTEGRATED NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS

WHITES URGED IN RESOLUTIONS TO KEEP THEIR ...

WE CANNOT AFFORD THIS AGAIN!

THIS WAS THE IMAGE NEW ORLEANS SHOWED THE WORLD IN LATE 1960!

WHETHER OVER-EMPHASIZED . . EXAGGERATED . . OVER-PLAYED . . MAGNIFIED . . OR NOT, THE PLAIN FACTS ARE THAT THESE HEADLINES DID APPEAR IN NEWSPAPERS FROM BORDER TO BORDER AND COAST TO COAST . . THESE PICTURES DID REVEAL THE SHAMEFUL ACTIVITIES OF SOME PEOPLE.

AS A RESULT, RETAIL BUSINESS SLOWED. TOURIST TRADE DECREASED. INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT WAS DISCOURAGED.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEW ORLEANIANS WERE NOT REPRESENTED IN THESE DEMONSTRATIONS. YET RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE SHARE THE BLAME FOR THEM BECAUSE THEY TOOK NO POSITIVE ACTION TO PREVENT THEM.

AGAIN!

THIS WAS THE IMAGE NEW ORLEANS SHOWED THE WORLD IN LATE 1960!

WHETHER OVER-EMPHASIZED . . EXAGGERATED . . OVER-PLAYED . . MAGNIFIED . . OR NOT, THE PLAIN FACTS ARE THAT THESE HEADLINES DID APPEAR IN NEWSPAPERS FROM BORDER TO BORDER AND COAST TO COAST . . THESE PICTURES DID REVEAL THE SHAMEFUL ACTIVITIES OF SOME PEOPLE.

AS A RESULT, RETAIL BUSINESS SLOWED. TOURIST TRADE DECREASED. INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT WAS DISCOURAGED.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEW ORLEANIANS WERE NOT REPRESENTED IN THESE DEMONSTRATIONS. YET RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE SHARE THE BLAME FOR THEM BECAUSE THEY TOOK NO POSITIVE ACTION TO PREVENT THEM.

THIS YEAR, FURTHER DESEGREGATION OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPEARS LIKELY. ALREADY, ONE INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS A LEADING FACTOR IN CAUSING THESE RIOTS, HAS PROMISED ON A LOCAL TELEVISION SHOW THAT HE WILL CALL FOR MORE VIOLENCE AND MORE DEMONSTRATIONS THIS YEAR.

RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS MUST TAKE THE LEAD IN PREVENTING A RECURRENCE OF THIS SITUATION. RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS HAVE A RIGHT TO DEMAND THAT OUR MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL TAKE A FIRM STAND AGAINST SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS -- OR FOREGO VOTES IN COMING ELECTIONS. RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS CAN DEMAND THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FULFILL THEIR DUTIES AND BREAK UP SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS RAPIDLY. RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS CAN DEMAND THAT ANY CONGREGATION OF PEOPLE BE PROHIBITED AROUND SCHOOLS THAT MIGHT BE DESEGREGATED. RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS CAN SPEAK OUT IN FAVOR OF LAW AND ORDER, PEACE AND DECENCY IN OUR COMMUNITY.

OTHERWISE, WE CAN EXPECT MORE HEADLINES LIKE THESE THIS YEAR.

THIS, NEW ORLEANS CANNOT AFFORD.

U. S. on New Orleans Schools

Orders Deputies to Shut Schools Today, Board Insists They'll Open

By Robert S. Bird

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 13 —The Louisiana State L... ture, defying Fede... in a special ... night ...

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE 11/14/61

...any state interference with the ...gration of the New Orleans ...ols tomorrow.

...s seems to presage a head... ...h of authority tomorrow ...d and possibly physical ...force, since the Federal government has emphasized there can be no backing down from its approved plan to furnish without further delay token integration in the city's elementary schools.

Further indication of this intention was given earlier when Judge Wright cited for contempt State Superintendent of Education Shelby W. Jackson. This was because the superintendent supposedly had defied a court order Saturday in de...

...court-ordered integration deadline tomorrow and give the Legislature a chance to prepare new anti-segregationist legal maneuvers.

But the New Orleans school board, siding with the Federal Government and defying the state legislature, served notice it will open the schools anyway, thus preparing the way for five ...

School Demonstrators Halted at New Orleans

Crowd of 1,000 to 2,000 Dispersed By Police With Clubs and Fire Hoses

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1... —Police with clubs backed by horses and spe... ...today broke up a riotous demonstration of New Orleans public schools.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR 11/16/60

int... ...1,000 and 2,000 dispersed hos... ...tered just before noon after fire ter... ...an attitude — angered at the board ...offices of their allowing integration — New ...eans School Board in not release the money, the center of the downtown business area.

Police arrested many demonstrators. Some received minor injuries. The first actual violence between Negro and whi...

GUARD JUDGE

New Orleans, Nov. 15. (AP)—City police today scattered more than 100 teen-agers trying to break into an integrated public school ... six.

KANSAS CITY STAR 11/15/60

At ... ...rious ... anger ... hundred spec...

U.S. SPANKS L

Attackers at New Orleans Integrated Sc

reading: "Police go home. Your kids may sit with niggers."

At the Frantz school, police arrested a man for carrying a concealed weapon, but it turned out to be a toy pistol. He was taken from the area in a patrol car.

U. S. Judges Smash Louisiana School Ban

City Board Told: No More Delays

From UPI and AP

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30—Federal Judges today smashed Louisiana's ...

LEGISLATURE SUPPORTS BOYCOTT OF INTEGRATED NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS

Housewives, School Pickets, Rout Men

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1 (UPI)—White "blockade runners" smuggled six white children into an integrated school today and the ... locked doors ... they ...

BOSTON GLOBE 12/1/60

After ... the ... member of a Negro organization, an elderly man and three women representing open school groups, and five reporters, setting them all to flight.

WHITES URGED IN RESOLUTIONS TO KEEP THEIR CHILDREN HOME

Segregationists Yell and Whistle at Auditorium Rally — March Planned on Board of Education.

By TOM YARBROUGH
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS. ... Die-hard opp... ...tegration ...

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH 11/16/60

...ance. ...ned a mass march ...

RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS

DETROIT NEWS 11/16/60

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Mobs Battle Police in School Crisis

New Orleans Teen-Agers Demonstrate Over Mixing

COURT

Reject

Police Arrest Eleven

NEW ORLE... (AP)—Temper... agers—... 100 ... pea... races. ...ns public sc... ...sday.

CHARLESTON NEWS-COURIER 11/17/60

Forays ... youngsters of both sexes meited away from the nervous feet of police horses in an abortive attempt to break police lines around McDonogh No. 19 school.

Officers Help Four Negroes To Integrate Orleans Schools

New Rioting Flares In Orleans Dispute

Women Heap Abuse On Cleric and His Child

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30 (AP)—The block-and-a-half the ... ...reman has to go ... ...ghter Pa... ...rants Sc... ...k in the ...

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN 11/30/61

... have hurled abuse at M... ... as he walked past the screaming crowds with his arm around his daughter.

The demonstrators made their toughest show of strength yesterday.

After a dozen women formed a human chain to block them and one woman grabbed Mr. Foreman's jacket, the 34-year-old minister said:

"We'll have to re-evaluate the situation. It's never been like this before."

Police had wedged a path for Mr. Foreman and his daughter. At noon, he drove to the rear of the school to escape the incensed crowd. There is no afternoon kindergarten session.

Pamela was one of four white children who attended Frantz yesterday along with one Negro first grader. At McDonogh No. 19, there were three Negro first graders and no white children. About 1,000 go to the two schools.

Cranks Kept Calling

Inside Mr. Foreman's modest one-story frame house, his young wife wept as she saw him return with yelling women demonstrators trailing him. She had received crank calls all morning.

They sat together in the small living room talking it over.

"Think of what the child has to go through," Mrs. Foreman said. "You know Pamela is an emotional child."

Her two younger children, not yet school age, played at her feet.

"I don't think it's disturbed Pamela," Mr. Foreman said after thinking for a few seconds. "She wants to go to school."

Mr. Foreman is pastor of two Methodist churches here.

"When Pamela started going," Mr. Foreman said. "I thought we could do this quietly. Now I don't know. I don't know what to think. Except that I'm convinced this segment is not representative of the City of New Orleans.

Youths Attack Negroes

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) - ...fore than 5,000 moth... ...teen-agers, urged ... ...dence ... ...scr... ...ul New ... ...turn ...

JACKSON STATE TIMES 11/16/60

"On ... ...ater, on with the water, ... mob screamed as it advanced on the offices of the Orleans Parish School Board, which opened two integrated elementary schools for the third straight day.

Fire trucks were lined up in front of the offices after the crowd broke away from encircling motorcycle police.

The firemen turned on the hoses and the crowd surged into the stinging water and kept going. The crowd advanced into the full flow of the water and stood there waving Confederate flags and shrieking "Two, four, six, eight, we don't wanna integrate."

Refuse to Halt

Every time firemen turned down the water pressure the crowd surged forward again ...

Seething Crowds Jeer U. S. Action

By JOHN C. WARNER

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) At least four Negro girls walked into formerly all-white first grade classes here today and the state troopers under orders ... integration ... ...t to hal...

JACKSON STATE TIMES 11/14/60

... ...scheduled ... ...ous, but apparently ... ...our entered. Three went ... McDonogh 19 and one went to the William Frantz school.

There was no violence, but jeers welled up from huge crowds kept across the street from the schools by police. The schools are several miles apart.

At least two dozen white parents immediately marched into the schools and began taking their children out. One mother said she was removing her three children because she didn't "want them in there if anything happens." Others said they would not let their children go to school with Negroes.

Cops Block La. School Paid

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

INTEGRATION BLOCKADE FALTERS

U.S. CUTS INTEGRATION DELAYS

...ice supplied ... ...ing her.

"We'll get that crumb," screamed the women.

Earlier, the crowds had screamed chants and profanities in front of the houses of both white parents.

Police, enforcing tougher restrictions today, kept the hecklers off the sidewalks. A property owner across from the school let them use his lawn until they grew profane.

Then she order them off. "I don't want that kind of language used in my yard," she said.

Federal Judges Smash Legal Roadblocks

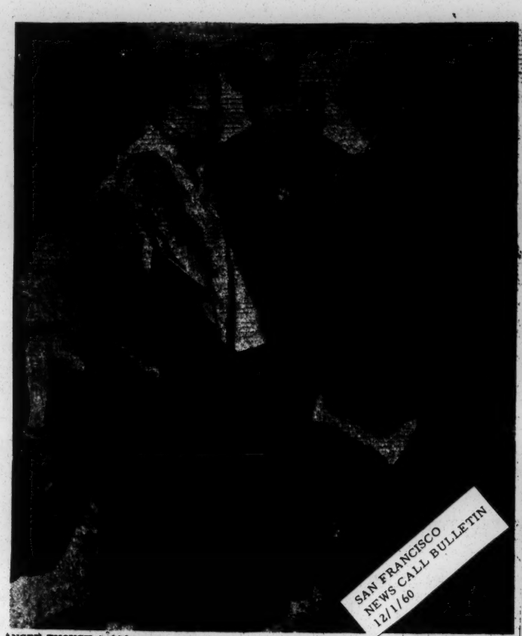
Screaming Women Keep Up School Blockade in New Orleans Despite Ruling by Court

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30 (AP) ... ...al judges smashed Louisiana ... ...integration today, but sc... ...kept up their stubborn bl...

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE 12/1/60

Crowds aroun... ...s public schools grew. Tens ...

Police escorted one mother and her child into William Frantz School.



ANGRY ENOUGH to kick anyone, an unidentified New Orleans mother doesn't let the fact that she is holding her small daughter keep from aiming a foot at the seat or the first pair of pants that went by. She was among a mob of anti-integration housewives thwarted in attempt to keep two white "blockade runners" from entering William Frantz School today with white children. There is one Negro girl attending classes in the school.
—United Press International Telephoto

THEY OBJECT . . . Signs insisting on continued segregation are flaunted outside the William Frantz elementary school in New Orleans after it was integrated by federal court order. Today, as three Negro girls entered a previously all-white school, they were booed and jeered.

Associated Press wirephoto
NEW ORLEANS SCENES — Motorcycle policeman helping to keep mob of high school students back, and teen age girls jeering officers.

New Orleans Firemen Keep Crowd At Distance With Fire Hose
Woman, left center, appears to be still advancing despite water-soaked dress.

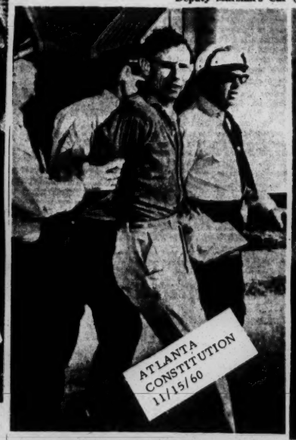
—AP Wirephoto
LEAVING INTEGRATED SCHOOL
Policeman Guards Mrs. James Gabrielle and Daughter from Heckling Mothers

Associated Press Wirephoto
NEW ORLEANS POLICE HOLD BACK CROWD AT SCHOOL
Deputy Marshal's Car (R) Escorts Negro Students From Classes

GIRL INJURED BY CROWD IN INTEGRATION PROTEST
She Was Almost Trampled As Large Group Engaged In Shoving

—UPI Telephoto
Policeman rounds up truants at New Orleans.

CHORUS OF PROTESTS... Teenage girls shout at police before the newly-integrated William Frantz elementary school in New Orleans today. Women in background look grim. About 300 white teenagers marched on the school. Police turned them back. (Another photo in Picture Section.)



Associated Press Wirephoto
POLICE ARREST UNIDENTIFIED MAN
He Was in Crowd That Heckled Negro Students

—UPI Telephoto
She's Calling on Minister
A Bible-carrying, screaming segregationist mother joins the crowd of women demonstrating in front of the home of Rev. Andrew Foreman, a white Methodist minister whose daughter continues to attend one of New Orleans' two integrated schools in defiance of the segregationist boycott of the two schools.

AP Wirephoto
ANGRY MOTHERS JEER AT WHITE MINISTER TAKING DAUGHTER TO SCHOOL
The Rev. Lloyd Foreman, New Orleans, La., Methodist minister, stands with arm around his daughter, Pamela Lynn, 5, while waiting for police to move women aside.

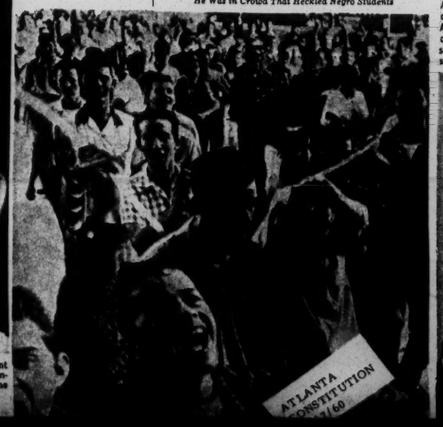
New Orleans Firemen Use Hoses on Angry Crowd Marching on School Board

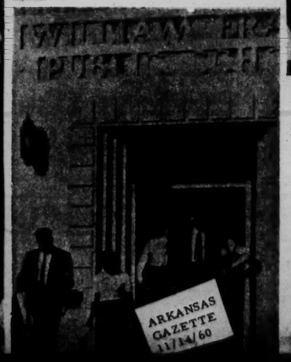
Waving signs, demonstrators shout their protests against school integration at the start of a meeting of the Citizens Council of New Orleans in the Louisiana city Tuesday night. Thousands attended the meeting to hear segregation leaders speak about the integration of two New Orleans elementary schools.

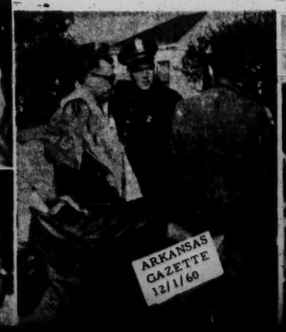
—AP Wirephoto
Woman Is Knocked Down (right) as Police on Motorcycles Shove Crowd Back

—UPI Telephoto
Another School Day
Yolanda Gabrielle, 6, walks close to her mother's side en route home from another day at New Orleans' William Frantz Elementary School. Yolanda and her mother, Mrs. James Gabrielle, have run the gantlet of jeers, curses and stone-throwing from staunch segregationist housewives as the mother and the girl defied a boycott of the integrated school.

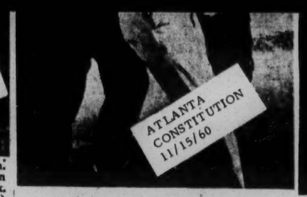
VOICE OF DISCONTENT — An irate mother of a student boycotting one of New Orleans' schools voiced her opinion Thursday when a lone Negro pupil entered the school.







CHORUS OF PROTESTS... Teenage girls shout at police before the newly-integrated William Frantz elementary school in New Orleans today. Women in background look grim. About 300 white teenagers marched on the school. Police turned them back. (Another photo in Picture Section.)



Associated Press Wirephoto

POLICE ARREST UNIDENTIFIED MAN

He Was in Crowd That Heckled Negro Students

—UPI Telephoto

She's Calling on Minister

A Bible-carrying, screaming segregationist mother joins the crowd of women demonstrating in front of the home of Rev. Andrew Foreman, a white Methodist minister whose daughter continues to attend one of New Orleans' two integrated schools in defiance of the segregationist boycott of the two schools.

Waving signs, demonstrators shout their protests against school integration at the start of a meeting of the Citizens Council of New Orleans in the Louisiana city Tuesday night. Thousands attended the meeting to hear segregation leaders speak about the integration of two New Orleans elementary schools.

—AP Wirephoto

Woman Is Knocked Down (right) as Police on Motorcycles Shove Crowd Back

—UPI Telephoto

Another School Day

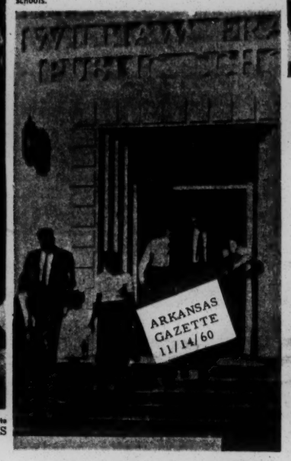
Yolanda Gabrielle, 6, walks close to her mother's side en route home from another day at New Orleans' William Frantz Elementary School. Yolanda and her mother, Mrs. James Gabrielle, have run the gantlet of jeers, curses and stone-throwing from staunch segregationist housewives as the mother and the girl defied a boycott of the integrated school.

VOICE OF DISCONTENT — An irate mother of a student boycotting one of New Orleans' schools voiced her opinion Thursday when a lone Negro student entered the school.

Associated Press Wirephoto

JEERING, CHEERING CROWD OF TEEN-AGERS MARCH IN NEW ORLEANS

They Were En Route to City Hall to Protest Integration of City's Schools



—UPI Telephoto

Federal marshals escort Negro child.

IRKED BY INTEGRATION—Mothers with children kept out of integrated classes express their anger on sidewalk across from McDonogh 19 elementary school in New Orleans where three Negro girls entered Tuesday for their second day. Few white children attended classes in the two desegrated schools. (AP Wirephoto).

—UPI Telephoto

Faces in the Crowd

These mothers of white students at New Orleans' McDonogh Elementary School boo and jeer as three 6-year-old Negro girls leave the school after completing their first week of classes on an integrated basis.

—UPI Telephoto

Felt She Had Kick Coming, So . . .

This New Orleans mother, among the segregationists gathered at New Orleans' integrated Franz Elementary School let fly with a swift indiscriminate kick. A newsman was the innocent recipient. (Other pictures, article on Page 9A.)

(AP Wirephoto)

Women hecklers are pushed back by police in New Orleans after they crowded the sidewalk and lunged toward Mrs. James Gabrielle as, with a police escort, she took her daughter home after a day in the integrated William Frantz School. A woman is on the ground behind pushing. One Negro girl began attending the school November 14. The crowd is heckling Mrs. Gabrielle because she takes her child to school. The hecklers are supporting a total white boycott.

—AP Wirephoto

Motorcycle Police Drive Back Angry Crowd Marching on School Board Offices Today in New Orleans

—UPI Telephoto

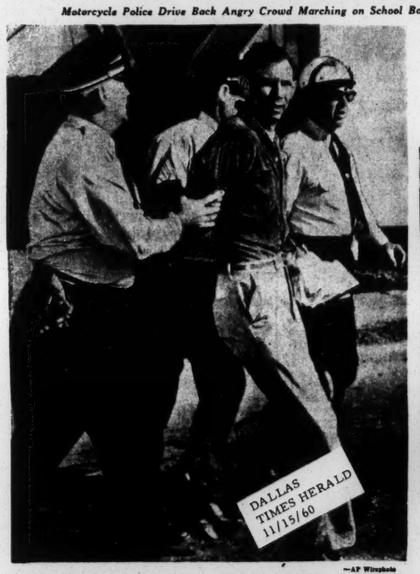
Police drag screaming girl away from school.

DRIVING INTO A CROWD PROTESTING INTEGRATION of schools in New Orleans, police on three-wheel cycles knocked down two persons. The angry group was marching to the School Board office when the police stopped them.
—A. P. Wirephoto

Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS—Police form a wedge of motorcycles to keep back crowd (mostly teen-agers) that had marched on the School Board office yesterday to protest integration of schools.

MARCHING CROWD—A policeman on a motorcycle watches as a crowd of high school students and others approach the newly desegregated William Frantz school in New Orleans Tuesday. Some were arrested by police in the process of dispersing the hecklers.



—AP Wirephoto

New Orleans man is arrested after crowd heckled Negro pupil.

Derisive remarks are shouted by parents of students boycotting William Frantz School, one of two New Orleans schools being integrated, as a lone colored student enters the building.—AP Wirephoto.

New Orleans firemen turn a stream of water on a crowd converging on the offices of the City School Board in protest against the integration of schools.—AP Wirephoto.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CROWD HELD BACK AT NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL

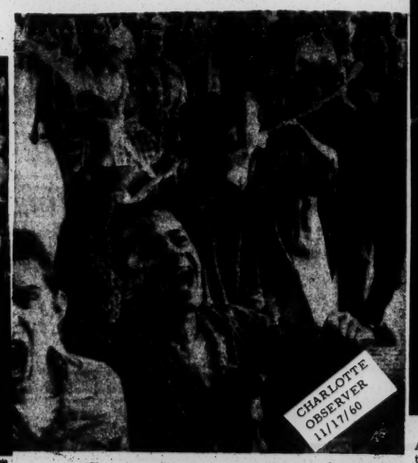
. . . Heckling teen-agers checked by police

It's Long Walk to School When Hate Lines Streets

PRIEST JEERED . . . Rev. Jerome Drolet, Bible in hand, is hooed by two women as he walks toward Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. He called the crowd which blocked his path, "lunatics."
UPI Telephoto

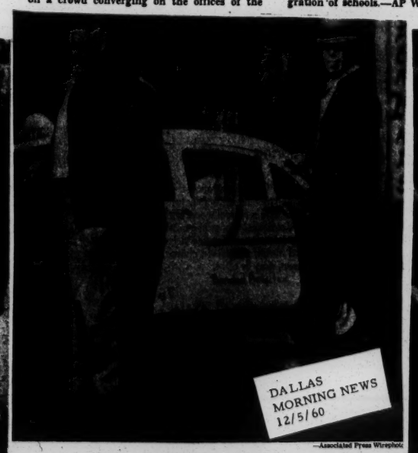
—UPI Telephoto

Police hold back marching teen-agers seconds before soaking them with fire hoses.



Teen-Agers March In Integration Protest

New Orleans youths yell and jeer as they advance on City Hall.

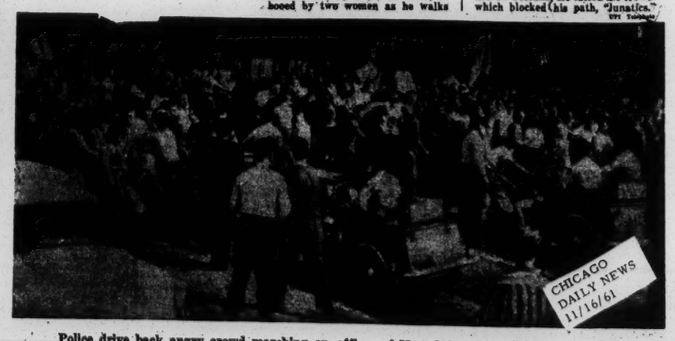


—Associated Press Wirephoto

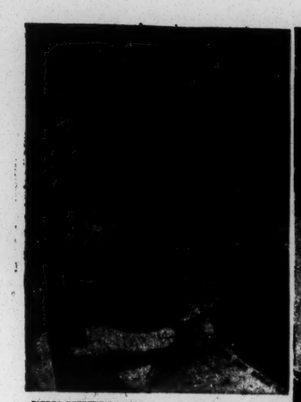
MINISTER ASSAILED

A man waving his finger challenges the Rev. Lloyd Foreman to come out of his church and fight as a friend urges him away. Another objector of the Rev. Mr. Foreman's daughter attending integrated school follows in New Orleans, La., action Sunday. Relations remain tense there.

A SCREAMING CROWD demonstrates near New Orleans School Board offices in protest to integration of New Orleans schools. Police used motorcycles and fire hoses to disperse the crowd. (State Times-UPI Telephoto)



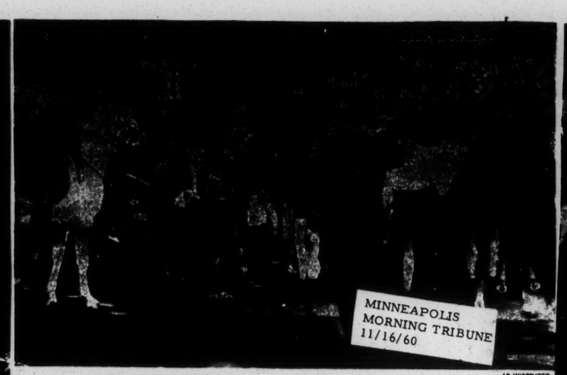
Police drive back angry crowd marching on offices of New Orleans school board today.



BIG PRESSURE . . . A screaming teenage girl is carried off by police as large crowd gathers near New Orleans School Board office to protest against integration of city's schools. UPI Telephoto

UPI Telephoto

ANGRY MOTHER KICKS A NEWSMAN AT NEW ORLEANS
He was in line of fire at Frantz school today



AP WIREPHOTO

MOUNTED NEW ORLEANS POLICE MOVED BACK THE CROWD AT McDONOGH SCHOOL
Police arrested at least 11 persons during anti-integration demonstration

(AP Wirephoto)

ROUGH ROAD HOME—Mrs. James Gabrielle and daughter, pupil in New Orleans integrated grade school, are aided by police as crowd lunges and jeers at them. Three-judge panel yesterday upheld integration order. (Story on Page 4.)

Wirephoto (A.P.)

A 'HECKLING CROWD IN NEW ORLEANS

This was the scene Tuesday in New Orleans as a crowd of heckling teen-agers advanced on newly integrated William Frantz Elementary School. They were turned back about a block from the school by policemen such as this officer awaiting the approaching crowd beside his motorcycle. Several persons were arrested here and at McDonogh 19 Elementary School in the course of dispersing the crowds.

Yolanda Faces the Jeers

UPI Telephoto

This is the face of Yolanda Gabrielle, 6, as she walks with her mother toward home after another day of integrated classes at William Frantz elementary school in New Orleans, La. Yolanda and her mother have faced the jeers, the shoving, cursing and rock throwing of segregationists during her second week of attendance at the school.

AP WIREPHOTO

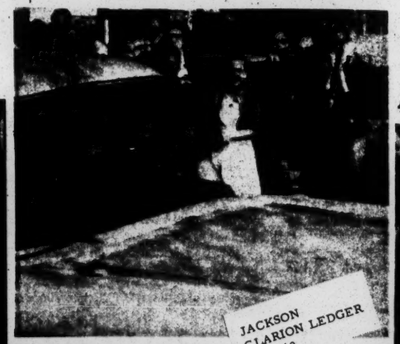
PATROLMEN HUSTLED A DEMONSTRATOR AWAY
He was carrying a toy pistol at Frantz school

Screaming Segregationist

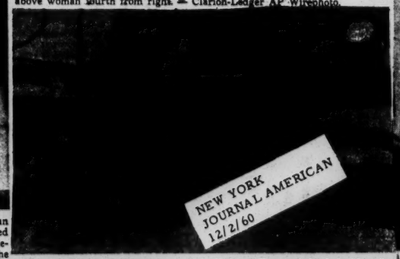
Screaming and struggling, teen-age demonstrator is hauled into custody after challenging police attempting to break up anti-integration crowd in New Orleans yesterday. She was one of about 100 arrested during a long day of protests against the city's school integration program. Police and firemen broke up major demonstrations but were harassed through the night by roving gangs of hoodlums. —UPI Telephoto.

The Longest Walk In the World

THE BLOCK AND A HALF Rev. Lloyd Foreman has to go with his daughter Pamela to integrated William Frantz School in New Orleans was described by him today as "the longest walk in the world." He said he was appalled by the actions of the women who hurled abuse at him and his daughter.



TOSS ROCK, HECKLE AT MIXED SCHOOL . . . women heckle car taking white students from class in integrated William Frantz school. Woman third from right has arm in motion after tossing rock, which is in air just above woman fourth from right. — Clarion-Ledger AP Wirephoto.



HOME FROM SCHOOL . . . Rev. Andrew Foreman escorts his daughter and the son of a Baptist minister from the police-guarded William Frantz School, in New Orleans. Six white children attended the integrated elementary school, along with a single Negro girl.

New Orleans Women Go Wild

(UPI Telephoto)

VENTING HER FURY over the racial trouble in New Orleans this mother with child in her arms just had to kick someone. The first person who came along happened to be a newspaperman and here's what happened.

(UPI Telephoto)

MOTHER STRUCK—Mrs. James Gabrielle with daughter Yolanda, 6, at home in New Orleans after scuffle when Mrs. Gabrielle walked her daughter out of previously all-white school and was jeered and struck by mothers of other pupils.

(UPI Telephoto)

Policeman attempting to restrain Joyce Egginton, 34, New York correspondent for London Daily Herald, during demonstrations in New Orleans.

Jeering at Integration in New Orleans

Associated Press Wirephoto.

Confederate flags and placards with anti-integration slogans are waved from crowd massed in front of city hall at New Orleans yesterday to protest against integration program in schools. Girls and women in foreground are jeering police who kept order in the area.

Segregationist Demonstration

TWO TENSE SCENES—At left a woman identified as Joyce Egginton, New York correspondent for the London Daily Herald, wrestles with a New Orleans policeman as the officer attempts to place her in police paddy wagon. At right, hate is written over the face of a screaming teenage girl as she is carried off by police. New violence was expected today as reports spread of Negroes shooting at whites during protests of integration of two New Orleans School.

(State Times-UPI Telephotos)

Desegregation Begins in New Orleans

Jeering at Integration in New Orleans

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH 11/17/60

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Confederate flags and placards with anti-integration slogans are waved from crowd massed in front of city hall at New Orleans yesterday to protest against integration program in schools. Girls and women in foreground are jeering police who kept order in the area.

Segregationist Demonstration

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH 11/16

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Shouting, sign-waving demonstrators hold the floor at segregationist rally organized by the Citizens' Council of New Orleans last night.

Fear and Hate

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE 11/17/60

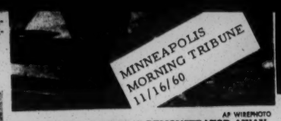
UPI Telephoto

NEW ORLEANS POLICE REMOVE SCREAMING GIRL
She was one of 1000 who tried to mob school board offices

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT 11/30/60

—Press Wirephoto

HECKLERS OUTSIDE MINISTER'S HOUSE—NEW ORLEANS—Women jeer in front of house of Rev. Lloyd Foreman today after he took his daughter into a back door of integrated William Frantz School to avoid them. Crowd challenges him to come out. Woman stretching out bandana threatens to put it around his neck. They want a total white boycott of the school attended by one Negro girl. Only a few white students are attending.



MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE 11/16/60

AP WIREPHOTO

PATROLMEN HUSTLED A DEMONSTRATOR AWAY
He was carrying a toy pistol at Frantz School

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH 11/17/60

Screaming Segregationist

Screaming and struggling, teen-age demonstrator is hauled into custody after challenging police attempting to break up anti-integration crowd in New Orleans yesterday. She was one of about 100 arrested during a long day of protests against the city's school integration program. Police and firemen broke up major demonstrations but were harassed through the night by roving gangs of hoodlums. —UPI Telephoto.

JACKSON STATE TIMES 11/17/60

TWO TENSE SCENES—At left a woman identified as Joyce Egginton, New York correspondent for the London Daily Herald, wrestles with a New Orleans policeman as the officer attempts to place her in police paddy wagon. At right, hate is written over the face of a screaming teenage girl as she is carried off by police. New violence was expected today as reports spread of Negroes shooting at whites during protests of integration of two New Orleans School.

(State Times-UPI Telephotos)

JACKSON STATE TIMES 11/14/60

JACKSON STATE TIMES 11/14/60

TENSE SCENES — Under the watchful eye of a New Orleans policeman, left, deputy U. S. marshals escort two Negro children into the McDonogh Elementary School today; while at right U. S. marshals escort a Negro mother and her young daughter into previously all-white William Frantz Elementary School.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS 11/30/60

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

BLOCKADING MOTHERS AT WORK

Mothers of children boycotting integrated William Frantz School in New Orleans, La., block and jeer the Rev. Lloyd Foreman with his 5-year-old daughter going to school Tuesday.

Through A Ring Of Hate

UPI Telephoto

Patsy Gabrielle (right) continued to walk her child from school, not answering jeering pickets

DES MOINES TRIBUNE 11/16/60

Wirephoto (A.P.)

POLICE MOTORCYCLES DRIVE BACK ANGRY CROWD

[illegible] Wednesday, in [illegible] New Orleans as police [illegible] of angry segregationists [illegible] integration of the schools. Several persons in the crowd, largely made up of women and teen-agers, were knocked down (shield of motorcycles at right) as the cycles advanced through yelling, city-carrying throng.

BOSTON GLOBE 11/30/60

THE BLOCK AND A HALF Rev. Lloyd Foreman has to go with his daughter Pamela to integrated William Frantz School in New Orleans was described by him today as "the longest walk in the world." He said he was appalled by the actions of the women who hurled abuse at him and his daughter.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN 12/2/60

HOME FROM SCHOOL . . . Rev. Andrew Foreman escorts his daughter and the son of a Baptist minister from the police-guarded William Frantz School, in New Orleans. Six white children attended the integrated elementary school, along with a single Negro girl.

Desegregation Begins in New Orleans

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH 11/20/60

Negro first-grader follows her mother and deputy U.S. marshal into McDonogh Elementary School, one of two New Orleans schools being integrated. City policemen, one of whom is shown at left, put a protective ring around the schools to insure safety of pupils and maintain order among crowds gathered outside buildings.

DES MOINES REGISTER 11/17/60

Rout Demonstrators With Fire Hose

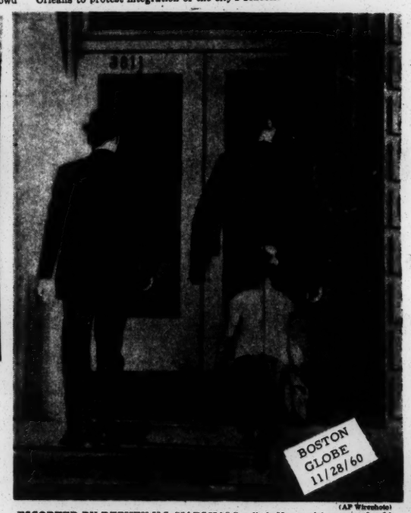
New Orleans firemen go into action Wednesday with fire hoses to help police turn back a crowd marching on school board offices in downtown New Orleans to protest integration of the city's schools.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN 11/30/61

REV. FOREMAN AND DAUGHTER
Objects of Bitterness in New Orleans
UPI Telephoto

KANSAS CITY STAR 12/14/60

A Negro girl (escorted by two deputy U. S. marshals) enters McDonogh public schools in New Orleans—(Wirephoto).



BOSTON GLOBE 11/28/60

(AP Wirephoto)

ESCORTED BY DEPUTY U.S. MARSHALS, a little Negro girl enters school in New Orleans after a week's vacation. Only seven white children showed up for classes at this school.

BOSTON GLOBE 12/1/60

(UPI Telephoto)

VENTING HER FURY over the racial trouble in New Orleans this mother with child in her arms just had to kick someone. The first person who came along happened to be a newspaperman and here's what happened.

(UPI Telephoto)

Policeman attempting to restrain Joyce Egginton, 34, New York correspondent for London Daily Herald, during demonstrations in New Orleans.

SEATTLE DAILY TIMES 11/15/60

HECKLER ARRESTED: TODAY in New Orleans—Police arrested an unidentified man in an unruly crowd which heckled a Negro pupil and police outside newly integrated William Frantz School.—A. P. wirephoto.

SOME LITTLE AMERICAN GIRLS GOING TO SCHOOL

DAYTON JOURNAL HERALD 11/17/60

Crowd Held At Bay With Fire Hose

NEW ORLEANS—Firemen use a fire hose to hold back a crowd that was marching on the school board to protest integration of schools. (AP wirephoto)

Integration Row Erupts At Louisiana Schools

Man With Toy Pistol, Four Others Arrested

By MARGARET SHANNON

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15 — New Orleans police, under orders to keep the peace no matter what their personal feelings a[illegible] integration, Tuesday quelled a loud-mouthe[illegible] ration at one school and arrested a me[illegible] tol at another.

ATLANTA JOURNAL 11/15/60

In all [illegible]

For [illegible] marshal [illegible] gro girls, [illegible] to the two school. [illegible] first integrated ones.

White mothers reacted by taking their children out of school in droves.

Within an hour after the school bells rang there were only an estimated 20 white pupils left at McDonogh 19 Elementary School, where enrollment is 467, and 23 at Frant Elementary School, which has an enrollment of 576.

THE THREE Negro pupils at McDonogh arrived at 8:20 a.m., wearing bright frocks, white sweaters and white hair ribbons. A crowd of about 250, kept a wide street distant by police, jeered and hooted.

White mothers, many of them in pedal pushers or capri pants, streamed into and out of the school, striking their children's names from the rolls and taking their schoolbooks home. The crowd liked them and cheered accordingly.

A raucous, exuberant bunch of

White Cleric Again Jeered By Racists

By UPI and AP

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—A three-judge federal court tod[illegible] integration [illegible] New Orlean[illegible] crowd, try[illegible] children [illegible] grated [illegible] 5-year-[illegible] the back [illegible] court rejected [illegible] request to throw out [illegible] original integration

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CALL BULLETIN 11/30/60

White Girl, Dad Cursed at School

Compiled from Wire Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Cursing housewives [illegible] to block a whi[illegible] from taking [illegible] in[illegible] school [illegible] them [illegible]

DENVER POST 11/29/60

"[illegible] hands off me," [illegible] and the Rev. Andrew Foreman as a white woman reached past police guards to shove him. He was taking his daughter Pamela Lynn, 5, to her kindergarten class at William Frantz School.

A crowd of about 25 women, leaving the first cold snap since integration began, were waiting in front of Frantz School for the Rev. Mr. Foreman, a Methodist minister, and his daughter.

Yelling insults and curses, they tried to block the minister and his daughter from crossing the street to the school. Police guarding the building ran across and cleared a path for the minister and his daughter.

"[illegible] — white trash," the woman screamed. One of them [illegible]

100 Teens Try to Mob School

Defy Integration, Six Are Arrested

NEW ORLEANS [illegible]5 (AP).—City police who meant business a[illegible] than 100 teenagers trying to break i[illegible] ed public school and arrested six t[illegible]

After th[illegible] the teen[illegible] of [illegible] us in[illegible] crease[illegible] anger [illegible] hundred spec[illegible] sealed off the [illegible] McDonogh 19 [illegible] an area of two blo[illegible]

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

Urge Continued New Orleans School Boycott

Legislators Weigh Action To Impeach U.S. Judge

Daily News Wire Services

NEW ORLEANS [illegible] na legislators, locked in a power struggle [illegible] government, Wednesday urged whi[illegible] children away from two integrati[illegible]

Impea[illegible] ings again[illegible] Judge who ordere[illegible] integration were reporte[illegible] under discussion as lawmakers ended a 12-day special session at Baton Rouge in early morning hours.

A rare closed session was called for Wednesday morning to start a new special 30-day meeting called by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis.

Both houses adopted a resolution urging a boycott of the integrated schools.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS 11/15/60

Mounted Police Balk Charge in Louisiana Flare-up

(Pictures on Back Page)

(From [illegible] and UPI Dispatches)

NEW ORLEAN[illegible] 15.—City police scattered more than 100 t[illegible] ng to break into an integrated public [illegible] ed six today.

After [illegible] increased t[illegible] police sealed [illegible] rea a for an area of t[illegible] blocks.

The violent outbreak of emotion came an hour after four Negro first-grade girls entered McDonogh and William Frantz schools to a chorus of catcalls.

Most of the persons arrested were white teenagers, but one man wearing a construction workers' tin helmet scuffled with police as he was hustled to a squad car.

GIRL DRAGGED AWAY

Officers dragged a blond girl to a car after she resisted arrest.

At the Frantz school, police arrested another man for carrying a concealed weapon, but it turned out to be a toy pistol. He was taken from the area in a patrol car.

One hundred twenty-five policemen concentrated on McDonogh and only heavy trucks

DETROIT NEWS 11/15/60

Teen March Broken Up By New Orleans Police

Pupils Stay Out In New Orleans School-Bias Row

11 Arrested in Demonstrations On Token Integration's 2d Day

By Robert S. Bir[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible] New Orleans ele[illegible] schools remai[illegible] token fr[illegible] seco[illegible] despite [illegible] g segre[illegible] arrests o[illegible] demonstra[illegible] tors.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE 11/17/60

Teenagers Defy Integration Edict

NEW ORLEANS [illegible] (AP).—Mounted policemen repulsed [illegible] agers today trying to break into [illegible] ough 19 Public School, one [illegible] t time yesterday.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN 11/15/60

[illegible] the block and [illegible] home, niggers" greeted the McDonogh trio.

When the Negro girl, her parents and the marshals

Tension Mounts With Integration

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Ci[illegible] who meant business scattered more th[illegible] rrested six break into an integra[illegible] today.

After the abo[illegible] vious increased ten[illegible] dred spectators, poli[illegible] among several hundred spectators, poli[illegible] out of the area around McDonogh 19 School fo[illegible] area of two blocks.

The violent outbreak of emotion came an hour after four Negro first-grade girls entered McDonogh and William Frantz schools to a chorus of catcalls.

Most of the persons arrested were white teenagers, but one man wearing a construction worker's tin helmet scuffled with po-

DALLAS TIMES HERALD 11/15/60

La. Mobs Battle Police

White Pupil's Mother Attacked

See Picture, Page [illegible]

NEW ORLEAN[illegible] and she began swinging (UPI)—Cursin[illegible] black purse. Her husattacked [illegible] who had been waiting day [illegible] ran up and police [illegible] ued from across the street to hold the women off. Mrs. [illegible] ated Cabrille suffered a cut hand.

[illegible] a women fell [illegible] Jane Gabrille wh[illegible] she came out of We-

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CALL BULLETIN 12/1/60

1,000 Push Boycott in School Row

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible] (AP). — Club [illegible] police called [illegible] into action [illegible] tempt to [illegible] a scream[illegible] ration agai[illegible] egration in [illegible] w Orleans.

[illegible] ed streams of [illegible] the heads of the [illegible] more demonstrators, [illegible] keep them back from [illegible]

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

Yelling Mobs Battle Police In Louisiana

Rioters Follow Leaders' Urgings For 'Civil Disobedience' Campaign

From Gazette Press Services

New Orleans, Nov. 18. — Mobs of segregationists—mostly teen-agers and women—tried to charge the offices of the New Orleans School Board and the City Hall today [illegible] violent demonstrations against feder[illegible] t-ordered [illegible] and oth[illegible] ed with the [illegible] red as [illegible] sions were set [illegible] all of segregationist [illegible] for a "civil disobedience" campaign against the integration Monday of two formerly white

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/16/60

WOMAN REPORTER

'Me Assault 2 Officers?'

NEW ORLEANS — [illegible] "I was standing in front of [illegible] she said, hooked on the charges [illegible] Really, now, the idea of some- City Hall between the hundreds and put into the cage

Screaming Crowds On March in Dixie

Fire Hoses Used to Quell 2,000 Teens Spurred by Moms

Daily News Wire Services

NEW ORLEANS—A [illegible] of more than 2,000, mostly teen-age[illegible] ip by mobs and segregationi[illegible] rild in downtown New Orle[illegible]

Police turned fi[illegible] them and charged into them with motorcycles.

The demonstration [illegible] set off after a call by segregationists for a "civil disobedience" campaign against the integration of two formerly all-white elementary schools—McDonogh No. 19 and William Frantz school—by four, [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS 11/15/60

Threats Fail to Keep Girls Out of Class

By JOHN M. CARLISLE

Of The Detroit News Staff

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The fa[illegible] of the four lit[illegible] girls in volv[illegible] integrati[illegible] d today [illegible] reatened, harasse[illegible] deprived of

DETROIT NEWS 11/17/60

Four Negroes Enter N.O. Schools; State Opens New Attack

Police Thwart Mobs At 2 New Orleans Integrated Schools

10 Whites Attend Boycotted School

New Orleans, Dec. 2 (AP.)— [illegible] t of New Orleans' two integrated [illegible] ore today but Governor Jimm[illegible] ng fight for segregation.

At Baton [illegible] legislature moved quickly along the [illegible] e aid to those parents who want to sen[illegible] children to private segregated schools.

Ten white pupils and one Negro attended classes at William Frantz School and three Negro girls attended

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 12/2/60

17 Arrested; White Pupils Skip Classes

From Gazette Press Services

New Orleans, Nov. 15.—City police broke up marching groups of placard and flag-[illegible] teen-agers [illegible] s white [illegible] s four [illegible] d two [illegible] entary [illegible] ding [illegible] arrested [illegible] around a barricade. [illegible] United States. Then

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/15/60

Judge Guarded As Louisiana Tension Mounts

Legislature Called Into Sunday Session As Integration Nears

New Orleans, Nov. 11 (AP.)— State and city police threw protective guards around [illegible] federal judge and seven [illegible] ere to day [illegible] over [illegible] city's [illegible] our [illegible] J. Skelly Wrig[illegible] ordered the admission of five Negro girls to first grade classes at two all-white schools Monday.

A new segregation law makes any federal official working to effect school integration subject to arrest by state police.

At the same time, state police set up protective measures [illegible] against segregation leaders em[illegible] broiled in the clash with the federal government [illegible] Messenger, a United States Dep[illegible]

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/11/60

New Orleans Police Turn Back Teen-Agers In Integration Flareups

N.O. Schools to Open Despite State Threat

Boycott Yields an Inch, Furious Mothers Attack Bystanders at School

New Orleans [illegible] angered by [illegible] grated [illegible] univer[illegible] Six [illegible] Frantz [illegible] A group of white mothers—student boycott at an inte[illegible] their wrath today on half [illegible] including newsmen and a [illegible] attended classes at the William [illegible] of this week's disturbances. Only

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 12/1/60

U. S. Judge Forbids Legislative Moves

All Louisiana Officials Enjoined; Board Told to Proceed With Mixing

Baton Rouge, Nov. 13 (AP.)—Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright tonight signed a restraining order to prevent any state interference with the scheduled integration of New Orleans public schools Monday.

[illegible] in Baton Rouge, Louisiana's legislature was treading water, waiting to start another special session at midnight.

The Legislature's course was not known specifically but at a Citizens' Council meeting in New Orleans Tuesday night Rep. John C. Garrett of Claiborne Parish insisted it was time for "the Legislature to invoke full interposition and arrest Judge Wright (Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright).

"If they want to come and arrest the governor of Louisiana and the members of the Legislature and the judiciary, we are ready to go," Garrett shouted.

OBJECTS TO VIOLENCE

The speaker counseled against violence, but he stirred such a heated reaction from a crowd of 4,000 to 5,000 that he had to beg time and again to be allowed to speak.

Another speaker, Emile Wag-

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION 11/15/60

Arrest 18 In Second Crisis Day

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Constitution Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS—Teen-age tro[illegible] ants took the lead in demonstrating on the second day of desegregation here Tuesday, but well disciplined city police turned them back and prevented violence.

At least 18 persons [illegible] a deputy sheriff from [illegible] parish, were [illegible] charges ar[illegible] turbance [illegible] desegre[illegible] ity around 1,00[illegible] o 65 Tuesday.

[illegible]

New Orleans Schools Might Have To Close

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER 11/18/60

[illegible]ney Lack Students And Cash

U.S. Judges Hold Off On Decision

From Observer Wire Source

NEW ORLEANS — A week of violence and legal warfare ended in this strife-torn city Friday with its school system still legally desegregated but likely to col-

Police Jail 250 At New Orleans

Marshals Reinforced At Integrated Schools

By MARGARET SHA[illegible]

Atlanta Journal Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, La., [illegible] watch on possible troubleme[illegible] of racial disorder [illegible] whites and Ne[illegible]

Integration [illegible] schools [illegible] ottik [illegible] lana [illegible] selves.

Only [illegible] children were reported [illegible] two schools, which have a combined normal enrollment of approximately 1,000.

* * *

THERE WERE reports that state troopers would try to enter the two schools to serve papers in various court and legislative actions designed to stop integration.

[illegible]

ATLANTA JOURNAL 11/17/60

New Orleans Police Turn Fire Hoses on Mob of 1,000

Chanting Mothers, Youths Protest Integration

By MARGARET SHANNON

POLICE CLUB YOUTHFUL RIOTERS

93 Arrested in New Orleans Race Strife

By Associated Press

demonstrations against school [illegible] race-mixing exploded again and [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] Nov. 28.

[illegible] So went a day in which racial [illegible]

New Orleans Crowd Jeers

Booing Crowd Greets Pupils, U.S. Marshals

From Gazette Press Services

New Orleans, Nov. 14. — Four Negro first-grade girls marched into two previously all-white New Orleans schools escorted by federal marshals today.

There was no violence in the city's first day of federal court-ordered integration. But private citizens and the state legislature renewed attempts to stop integration.

These were highlights:

★ Two citizens obtai[illegible] s state District Court or[illegible] trains the New O[illegible] board from usi[illegible]

★ Th[illegible] ed [illegible] School [illegible] from tak[illegible] ing whatsoever in [illegible] any way with the operati[illegible] of the school system by the legislature."

★ An angry state House of Representatives appealed to all states to join in its sovereignty fight and then voted to oust the four members of the School Board. Only Board member Emile Wagner, a segregation leader, was not named in the order.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/14/60

La. School Tension Increases

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—(AP.)—Tension increased at New Orleans' two integrated schools today in the wake of a federal court ruling ordering agencies of the state of Louisiana to cease interfering with integration.

The three-judge panel also refused to stay or modify the ruling opening the previously all-white schools to Negroes on a graduated basis.

Demonstrations increased in intensity at one of the integrated schools yesterday after the judges handed down their ruling.

"It doesn't make a damn," a woman demonstrator shouted. "We are going to have segregated schools."

Two women were knocked down as police shoved back members of a jeering, hooting crowd who sought to follow a white mother taking her daughter home from the William Frantz School.

Cops Rout La. School Mob

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

93 Arrested In New Orleans Racial Violence

Rocket Planted At Home

Shots Ring Out From Automobiles

From Observer Wire Service

NEW ORLEANS [illegible] toux demonstrations [illegible] desegregation and again [illegible] leans W[illegible]

Du[illegible] in[illegible] were ar[illegible] a additional arr[illegible] 31 Negroes were [illegible]

In [illegible] demonstrations, screaming demonstrators grudgingly gave ground to clubbing police and arching fire hoses, but the girls [illegible]

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER 11/17/60

Segregation Rioters, Police War in New Orleans Streets

New Orleans Mob Protests Mixing

Marchers Met By Hoses, Clubs

NEW ORLEANS (AP) [illegible] swinging police called big fire hos[illegible] in an attempt to break up [illegible] against school integration [illegible]

DALLAS TIMES HERALD 11/16/60

Housewives Restricted By Police

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Ten white children went unharmed into an integrated school today past angry housewives whose [illegible] ade appeared to be crumbling.

The ten [illegible] ree cars to William Frant[illegible] ought attendance to its [illegible] week—11 students, [illegible] the lone Negro girl in the building.

The [illegible] as police call the [illegible] of about 40 women heading the fight for a white boycott of the school, had to split into four groups to try to cover all four entrances.

[illegible]

CHEYENNE, WYO. STATE TRIBUNE 12/2/60

Picket Line Of Mothers

New Orleans Schools Might Have To Close

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER 11/18/60

Police Jail 250 At New Orleans

Marshals Reinforced At Integrated Schools

By MARGARET SHA
Atlanta Journal Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, La., watch on possible troublema of racial disorder res whites and Ne

Integration schools attik dima selves.

Only children were reported two schools, which have a combined normal enrollment of approximately 1,000.

THERE WERE reports that state troopers would try to enter the two schools to serve papers in various court and legislative actions designed to stop integration.

But federal marshals reinforced their details at the schools. It was reported, ready to meet any efforts by the state to thwart federal court orders against interference with integration.

Police Thursday made nine arrests in the neighborhood of the two integrated schools and high schools in the area. They were executing a policy of pick-

ATLANTA JOURNAL 11/17/60

...ney Lack Students And Cash

U.S. Judges Hold Off On Decision

From Observer Wire Reports

NEW ORLEANS — A week of violence and legal warfare ended in this strife-torn city Friday with its school system still locally desegregated but likely to only

New Orleans Police Turn Fire Hoses on Mob of 1,000

Chanting Mothers, Youths Protest Integration

By MARGARET SHANNON
Atlanta Journal Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16—About 1,000 mothers and teen-agers screaming through the streets of New Orleans and police turned fire hoses on them.

ATLANTA JOURNAL 11/16/60

How the New Orleans situation is like and unlike Georgia's. Story on Page 2.

Fire Hoses, Clubs Used on City Hall Marchers

By JOHN M. CARLISLE
Of The Detroit News Staff

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Hundreds of demonstrators protesting school integration ran screaming through downtown streets here today. Police met the crowd with fire hoses.

Eye witnesses said that the crowd numbered 5,000 persons at its height. The demonstration began at the city hall then shifted to school board offices a few blocks away.

One report was that between 50 and 75 demonstrators were arrested and that some suffered minor injuries in scuffles. Policemen were jeered.

FIREMAN DEFIED

The main demonstration was dispersed after about an hour. Those in the crowd seemed unafraid of the fire hoses and their powerful streams of water. They screamed, "On

DETROIT NEWS 11/16/60

POLICE CLUB YOUTHFUL RIOTERS

93 Arrested in New Orleans Race Strife

By Associated Press

demonstrations against school race-mixing exploded again and again throughout New Orleans Wednesday.

Nov. 23.

So went a day in which racial violence had disappeared with daylight and a light drizzle. And

Screaming Women Harass N.O. Pupils

New Orleans, Nov. 23

to a boycott of integrated
police today and
Amid yell
picket line of
to escort his
School.

white mothers—vowing
e finish—jousted with
police broke a mass
white Methodist minister
ghter into the William Frantz

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/29/60

More School Riots Hit New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16—Riotous demonstrations against school race mixing ex-

including three Negroes were arrested, and at night additional arrests, including 31

police and fire hoses, but the gangs re-organized and hit other spots.

New Orleans Crowd Jeers As Minister Holds Church

New Orleans

Methodist
screaming
gr

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 12/4/60

Davis' Talks Still Cloaked In Confusion

Baton Rouge, Nov. 22 (AP).—Southern governors responded quickly today — for and against—to a secret conference

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/22/60

New Orleans Tense

Riotous Mobs Protest Mixing

Jeers Meet Minister in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS (AP) A Methodist minister screaming

DALLAS MORNING NEWS 12/5/60

Police at New Orleans Quell 2,000, Jailing 58

CHARLESTON NEWS-COURIER 11/17/61

Six White Children Enter School Amid Angry Protests

10 Whites Go to School With Negro

Louisiana House OKs Private School Aid: Page 11A

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Ten white children came in cars to William Frantz

MINNEAPOLIS STAR 12/2/60

Louisiana Pupils Skip Desegregated Schools

DALLAS' 12-YEAR PLAN APPROVED

Louisiana's Anti-Mixing Statutes Killed by U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30 (AP)—Federal judges hammered down all Louisiana barriers to school integration today, then approved a 12-year stairstep plan of integration for Dallas public schools.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL 11/30/60

4 Negroes At Schools; Whites Out

By BRUCE GALPHIN
Constitution Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS — Police clashed with some 2,000 rioting teen-agers Wednesday as violence flared on the downtown streets here on the third day of school desegregation.

At least

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION 11/17/60

Cops Rout La. School Mob

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

93 Arrested In New Orleans Racial Violence

Rocket Planted At Home

Shots Ring Out From Automobiles

From Observer Wire Reports

NEW ORLEANS

demonstrations
desegregation
and again
leans W

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER 11/17/60

Segregation Rioters, Police War in New Orleans Streets

New Orleans Mob Protests Mixing

Police Turn Fire Hoses On Crowd

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — More than 5,000 mothers and teen-agers, urged to "civil disobedience" by segregation screaming throughout New Orleans turned fire

"On w
water.
civ
Or.
which
ment

CHARLESTON NEWS COURIER 11/16/60

Marchers Met By Hoses, Clubs

NEW ORLEANS (AP) swinging police called big fire hoses break up an attempt to integrate against school Fires over the heads of the 1,000 demonstrators, trying to keep them back from meet around the New Orleans School Board office.

DALLAS TIMES HERALD 11/16/60

Housewives Restricted By Police

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Ten white children went unharmed into an integrated school today past angry housewives who made appeared to be crumbling.

The te
Fran
its
coun
buil

three cars to William ought attendance to week—11 students, the lone Negro girl in the

CHEYENNE, WYO. STATE TRIBUNE 12/2/60

Picket Line Of Mothers Broken Up

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Fighting-mad white mothers—vowing a boycott blockade of integrated schools to the finish—united with New Orleans today. The mo

DALLAS MORNING NEWS 11/30/60

Riots Rock N. Orleans

93 Jailed in Racial Strife Over School Integration

NEW ORLEANS, Nov Negroes roamed Down this tense city pedestrians

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

(UPI)—Carloads of residential streets of ng wildly at white white teen-agers and the other by Negroes.

U.S. Court Rejects Request For Suspension of School Integration in New Orleans

Louisiana Loses In Court Battle For Segregation

Mob Breaks Windows of Buses, Cars

Invades City Hall; Halted by Hoses

By Robert S. Bird

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—A mob of rampaging teen-augmented by older and a rowdy mothers

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE 11/17/61

Integration Riots

Mobs Fight Cops In Wild Protest At New Orleans

Compiled from dispatches of AP, UPI and New York Herald Tribune

NEW ORLEANS, Nov white teen-agers, al stormed the ly protest

Yellin were driven

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE 11/17/60

mob of riotous young mothers ns today, wild schools.

they charged police, formed and charged again.

groes, were arrested. As the disorders continued into the night 34 additional arrests, including 31 Negroes, were made.

The crowd that assembled this morning appeared to be

Governor, Legislature Restrained

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A three-judge federal day rejected leans Sch to s the s

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT 11/30/60

rejected isiana's re- out the orig- ration order by the U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright on grounds the court lacked jurisdiction.

Judge Wright sat on the special panel with Chief Judge Richard T. Rives of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and U.S. District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry.

The school board has asked that integration, which started Nov. 14, be suspended pending the settlement of state-federal legal issues.

The state claimed, by virtue of a resolution passed by a special session of the state legislature earlier this month, that it did not accept the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court's ruling

and screeching as they charged, marched and counter-marched around many blocks, some of them smashed windows of buses and automobiles carrying Negroes, and beat, stoned, slashed and chased other Negroes they encountered on the streets. The mob fluctuated in size from 1,000 to 3,000.

The police had to call Fire Department pumpers to hose down the crowd on Carondelet St., in the center of the tourist area, when it tried to get through police lines to demonstrate in front of the New Orleans Parish School Board.

In French Quarter

At one point some of the howling mob invaded the French Quarter, smashing Negro-operated automobiles on Bourbon St.

Earlier, the swirling mass of demonstrators had invaded the city's new ten-story, glass-and-stainless-steel City Hall in the Civic Center, and scores of them made their way to the very door of Mayor deLesseps Morrison's second-floor office, chanting, "We want Morrison."

Mobs Battle Police in New Orleans Streets

(Picture on back page)

New Orleans, Nov 18 (AP —Riotous demonstrations against mixing exp thru day and 59 pe Negroes were arrested, and

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 11/16/60

3 Judges Rule Integration Must Proceed

New Orleans, Nov. 18.—A three-judge federal court in Louisiana ARKANSAS GAZETTE 11/30/60 but their

New integrated schools grew

WHITE FRANTZ PUPILS GET FEDERAL ESCORT

Louisiana Vs. United States

Governor Fights Federal Court Order in Integration Dispute

By RICHARD G. GRAY of the PICTURES Staff

THE legal battle over school in Deep South with Jimmie H. Davis In an attempt to gradual integrati system this fall. G of legislative mem

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH 11/20/60

moved into the Governor District Court order to begin dual-pupil schools instigated a number

First, the hillbilly-singer Governor assumed personal control of the city's schools, ousting the local board of education. When a special three-judge Federal Court restored jurisdiction of the local board and declared state segregation laws unconstitutional, Davis appointed a legislative committee to carry out his mission. Before the commission was four days old, U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright countered the action with a temporary restraining order, doing away with the committee and barring enforcement of a new package of segregation laws passed by a special session of the Louisiana Legislature.

After Judge Wright's action, the New Orleans School Board approved the admission of five Negro first-grade girls to the city's all-white schools. The legislature, with forces of Governor Davis in complete control, then declared a school holiday to postpone the integration. Judge Wright issued a restraining order to keep the schools open, and last Monday four colored students entered white schools accompanied by U.S. marshals. Opposition from crowds outside the schools was only cool, but Tuesday crowds of teen-agers attempted to enter the grounds of McDonogh School. They were driven back by city mounted police and officers on

AP

FOUR NEGRO PUPILS GO IN

Federal Deputy Marshals Escort Girls Into Two Public Schools in New Orleans to Carry Out a Desegregation Order.

Widespread Threats Are Reported

White children were transported to integrated William Frantz school under the protection of federal marshals today after widespread threats and intimidations against persons ignoring the school boycott.

White attendance dropped again despite use of the fed-

children attended Frantz this morning with the lone Negro assigned there. The Negro child, a

(Picture on Page 8)

first grader, has been accompanied by federal marshals each day since integration began Nov. 14.

Order Confirmed

U. S. marshal Edward J. Pettibon confirmed this morning that deputies would be used also for the protection of white children.

In interviews, parents of white children attending Frantz disclosed threats against their lives, harassments, and economic pressures. Several residents of the Florida ave. housing project told The States-Item they have withdrawn their children from Frantz because of the threats.

At McDonogh No. 19 the white boycott was still complete. Since Nov. 14 the only students there have been three Negro children.

Demonstrations Erupt Again And Again In New Orleans

Many Injured; Police Scatter Mob With Fire Hose, Clubs

Associated Press

NEW ORLE
mixing
New Orl

demonstrations against school and again throughout downtown

DAYTON JOURNAL HERALD 11/17/60

Segregationists Attack Newsmen And Bystanders

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

Page 27

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—A white children entering Fed Elementary School and

blockade agains d William Frant ks on bystanders

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL 12/1/60

Meet the School Segregation Jeerleaders

NEW ORLEANS
the dirty
Willia
that a
and do
deserves
They

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN 12/2/60

ers of a crowd
nurse-story school
expressing his feelings about

about and insult white parents who insist

Teen-Age Gangs Mar New Orleans School Integration

NEW ORLEANS, La. —
packs of 100 and
races in New Orl

Youngsters
lines around McD
from the nervous fe

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE 11/16/60

Women Enraged as Six Whites Enter School

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(UPI)—White "blockade run-

TAKES CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

Another Cleric Defies Mob

NEW ORLEANS, Dec.
Baptist minister
been
Pastor

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN 12/2/60

"I was instinctively afraid," he said.

The mob of around 50 people, mostly women, also have harassed another "blockade

Rev. Andrew Fursman.

Rev is a Methodist minister whose five-year-old daughter Pamela attends kindergarten at the integrated school.

NEW ORLEANS POLICE BRACE FOR ROWDYISM IN SCHOOL ROW

Protests Against Integration Continue — 46 Arrested in Night of Rock-Throwing by Whites and Negroes.

By TOM YARBROUGH
Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17—Police braced for possible rowdyism today after a rock throwing by Negroes at the school here.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH 11/17/60

17 Persons Arrested By Police

No One Injured In Demonstration

From Observer Wire Reports

NEW ORLEANS—Students of two newly desegregated elementary schools here Tuesday mounted police at

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER 11/17/60

School Supt. James Redmond told a news conference those who missed school Monday or Tuesday would be treated as truants and violators of the state's compulsory school attendance law. Both the students and their parents are subject to juvenile court action, he said. "And we'll follow this through if it takes all year."

AS CROWD BOOS LEGISLATORS IN FRENZY

Some Parents Enter Buildings and Take Out Their Children.

U. S. District Judge Is "Not Right Mentally," a Segregationist Suggests.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.(AP) — Four Negro girls, trudging through yelling spectators integrated two

KANSAS CITY STAR 11/14/60

violence as the students entered the school—first of their race to attend white public schools in New Orleans since the Reconstruction era.

None of the estimated 75 state policemen sent to New Orleans by the angry Legislature tried to stop the U. S. deputy marshals and their charges as they entered the William Frantz and McDonogh

LA-
303

TELEVISION SCRIPT

FOR THE

ORLEANS PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

"Our Schools at the Crossroads"

Wednesday, September 6, 1961
7:30 p.m.

STATION WYES-TV

Moderator: Charles G. Smither

Participants: School Board Members

Louis Riecke

Theodore Shepard

Lloyd Rittiner

Matthew R. Sutherland

Special Guests

TELEVISION SCRIPT
"SCHOOLS AT THE CROSSROADS"

1. Program Ident: "Schools at the Crossroads"	ANNOUNCER: Schools at the Crossroads . . .
2 Program Ident: Presented by The Orleans Parish School Board	presented by the Orleans Parish School Board
3 Program Ident: Moderator: Charles G Smither	with Charles G. Smither as moderator.
4 Close up Smither	MR. SMITHER: Good evening, I am Charles G. Smither a New Orleans businessman, a lifelong resident of this city who attended schools here and graduated from Tulane University. I was invited by the Orleans Parish School Board to serve as moderator on this program because I was one of the first business leaders of this city to speak out in favor of open public schools and to ask for calm and peace at a time when we are faced with one of the major problems of our lives. I readily accepted the invitation. On this evening immediately before schools open tomorrow, I sincerely feel our present

MR. SMITHER (continued):

position should be reviewed so that everyone may know and understand how and why our public schools have arrived at what is truly a "crossroads." Unless all citizens of this city exercise extreme caution and think and act realistically, we stand to lose one of the foundations on which the U. S. has built the greatest country in the world: the foundation of public education.

5. Overall shot of school board members

Certainly, no men in our community are better prepared to tell what has gone before -- and describe the danger to our public education system -- than four men of the Orleans Parish school board who have worked diligently and ceaselessly for our public school system.

To introduce them to you seems almost unnecessary. After the past seven years they have all become widely known to every New Orleanian. But according to the people here at WYES, it's good television practice to introduce the principals in our discussion tonight.

And they are, of course:

6. Closeup Riecke

Mr. Louis Riecke, the president of the Orleans Parish School Board,

7. Closeup Rittiner

Mr. Lloyd Rittiner;

8. Closeup Shepard

Mr. Ted Shepard

9. Closeup Sutherland

And. . . the man who was re-elected to the board last year while running on a platform of open public schools . . . Mr. Matt Sutherland

10. Closeup Smither

MR. SMITHER (continued):

Mr. Riecke, I know you have told the story many times but just briefly would you recount the legal steps the board has taken to maintain segregated public schools since the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

11. Closeup Riecke:

MR. RIECKE: (Recount briefly the number of times that matter has been fought in courts. Emphasize own efforts, also point out efforts of other Southern cities -- Dallas, Atlanta, etc.

12. Closeup Smither

MR. SMITHER: I would gather then that after all this litigation, Mr. Riecke, you are convinced that under present law there is no alternative but to either accept a limited desegregation or sacrifice our public schools.

13. Closeup Riecke

MR. RIECKE: (Replies affirmatively, points out that constitutional amendments have already been introduced in Congress to place complete control of education in the hands of the various states.)

14. Closeup Smither

MR. SMITHER: Mr. Sutherland as a lawyer, you are probably most familiar with what procedures are available for amending the constitution. Would you summarize those briefly?

15. Closeup Sutherland

MR. SUTHERLAND: (Describe how constitution can be amended. End up by pointing out that until the constitution is amended, the Supreme Court rulings are the law of the land.)

16. Closeup Smither

MR. SMITHER: One of the men most familiar with all phases of the legal aspects of the school desegregation problem is M. Hepburn Many, U. S. District Attorney in New Orleans. Tonight, the school board has asked Mr. Many to summarize very briefly results of the seven years of litigation that has gone on since the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Many, would you explain this for us?

17. Closeup Many

MR. MANY: (Summarize Federal Court ruling and how legislatures of various states have passed laws that sought fruitlessly to continue segregated schools. Conclude by pointing out that unless and until the constitution is amended, the Federal Court rulings are the law of the land and must be obeyed by law-abiding citizens.)

18. Closeup Smither

MR. SMITHER: Speaking of obeying the law, it is significant I think that over the past two weeks a growing number of business and civic leaders have emphasized -- in public statements -- the importance of maintaing law and order during this period in which New Orleans is on trial.

Here are excerpts from some of those statements:

MR. SMITHER (continued): From the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area:

ANNOUNCER: (Off Camera), reads C. of C. statement

19. Closeup newspaper advertisement

MR. SMITHER: From the Committee of Louisiana, composed of 300 leading citizens of this city:

ANNOUNCER: (Off Camera) reads portion of Committee For Louisiana statement.

20. Closeup Stoddard

MR. SMITHER: From the Central Trades council here is A. P. Stoddard.

MR. STODDARD: Reads part of the Central Trades council statement.

21. Closeup Smither

MR. SMITHER: Among the many other organizations that have emphasized the importance of maintenance of law and order are: the Young Men's Business Club; the New Orleans Federation of Churches the Archdiocese of New Orleans, and many . . . many more.

22. Medium shot Smither

MR. SMITHER (continued): Our elected public officials have also emphasized that law and order will be maintained during the approaching weeks at any cost. Mr. Shepard, your statement in the New Orleans States-Item recently emphasized the steps that were being taken to accomplish this. Would you summarize those briefly?

23. Closeup Shepard

MR. SHEPARD: Of most importance, I think, is the statement made by Mayor Schiro recently in Time Magazine in which he said: "I am putting all on notice that law and order will be maintained at any costs." (Point out that since the Chief of Police is responsible to the mayor, this is in a sense a directive to the Chief of Police to take whatever steps are necessary to maintain peace and calm. Also, describe meeting with Schiro and Giarrusso and outline plans for maintenance of law and order around desegregated schools during coming weeks.

24. Closeup Rittiner	MR. RITTINER:(Point out that this maintenance of assurance of law and order around desegregated schools is particularly important to those parents who want their children in those schools. Knows that last year many parents really wanted to send their children to school but were reluctant, fearing for child's safety. This year. no parent needs to have fear for his or her child, because of demonstrations.)
25. Closeup Smither	MR. SMITHER: Last year, one mother of nine children continued to send five of her children to Frantz school throughout the entire year. We have invited Mrs. Conner here tonight to tell you why she feels that public education is important enough to her and her family to continue sending her children to school.
26. Closeup Mrs. Conner	MRS. CONNER: (Tells story of why she felt she should send her children to school, fears that she had at first, but how she overcame those fears etc.
27. Medium shot Smither	MR. SMITHER: Mr. Riecke I believe the school board hopes that parents of children in the Frantz and McDonogh 19 areas will return their children to these schools this year.
28. Overall shot of school board members	MR. RIECKE: Positively, first for the welfare of the child. Secondly, because parents of children run the risk of losing those two neighborhood schools if the boycott continues. (Explain why this is so)

29. Closeup Smither — MR. SMITHER: Would the same situation apply to other schools scheduled for desegregation this year?

30. Closeup Riecke — MR. RIECKE: Positively. If parents elect to boycott those schools, then they are risking loss of those schools permanently, etc. (Emphasize most important that parents continue to send children to schools because of value of public education to our way of life.)

31. Closeup Rittiner — MR. RITTINER: (Points out that public schools of New Orleans have received national acclaim for high educational standards. Even with token desegregation, these standards will be maintained because basis for which Negro students can be placed in all white schools after applying for transfer is ability to learn, etc.)

32. Closeup Shepard — MR. SHEPARD:(Emphasize, however that if some parents want to send their children to private school that is their right. However, they should not interfer with the right of other parents who are willing for their children to continue in public schools.)

33. Closeup Sutherland — MR. SUTHERLAND:(Point out, however that if parent does elect to send child to private school he should be sure that the school is in existence and will do a good job of educating the child. Should meet high educational standards etc.)

34. Closeup Smither — MR. SMITHER: To summarize this discussion, then, gentlemen, I think these are the principal points that have been made here tonight:

MR. SMITHER (continued):

1. Desegregation of our public schools is presently the law of the land and must be obeyed;
2. There is a way to change this law and there are already amendments to the Constitution introduced in Congress that would accomplish this;
3. In the meantime, our public officials have emphasized that law and order will be maintained around our desegregated public schools;
4. The high educational standards of New Orleans public schools will be maintained even with token desegregation;
5. Total boycotts of schools could cause us to lose our public school system;
6. Parents who elect not to send their children to public schools should not interfere with others who elect to continue their children in the desegregated schools;
7. If a parent elects to send his child to private school, he should be sure that the school is capable and staffed to provide the child a sound education.

And gentlemen with that, I am sure the parents of all school children in New Orleans join me in expressing our thanks to you -- not only for presenting this show tonight, but for all you gentlemen have done for the people of this city over the past years as members of the school board.

(1961)

COPY FOR: T-P, New Orleans States-Item
Thursday, September 7
5 col. x 150 li.
750 li. total

Good citizens fight in the courts

. . . not the streets!

Last week, citizens of Atlanta proved themselves upstanding, law-abiding citizens in meeting the problem of school desegregation.

In preparing for this crisis, the leadership of Atlanta pleaded with the people: "Let's not be another Little Rock . . . or New Orleans."

Violence and demonstrations here last year were stimulated by a few rabble rousers ... only the irresponsible participated. Certainly, their actions did not represent the majority who believed in law and order.

Nevertheless, we became an example of how not to meet this problem.

Now, we have an opportunity to redeem ourselves.

Today, schools will open. According to the law, more limited desegregation must follow.

The problem facing the individual citizen and the city has now been removed from the area of personal feeling for or against desegregation ... and now becomes a matter of law and order.

Each citizen has the privilege of living his life according to his own views, as long as he acts within the law. The good citizen -- if he disapproves the law -- seeks to change it by orderly and legal means. Only the rabble resort to useless violence that will never change the law.

Violence destroys a community. It disrupts business ... it limits our community's growth ... it undermines the the health and moral strength of all citizens.

Upon each citizen rests the responsibility for our community's future. Upon each citizen rests the responsibility of maintaining law and order. Upon each citizen rests the responsibility for the growth and development of our city's children.

Atlanta citizens proved themselves willing to accept this responsibility. Let's prove New Orleans citizens are willing, too !

LOUISIANA INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION

The Rev. Alex W. Hunter, President

Directors:

W. Theodore Baptist

Dr. John P. Dyer

Dr. Edward H. Knight

Charles E. McHale

Warren V. Morel

Rev. Ignatius M. Roppolo

COPY FOR: T-P, New Orleans States-Item Advertisement
Wednesday, September 6, 1961
5 col. x 150 li.
750 li. total

CIVIC LEADERS HAVE STEPPED FORWARD!

Schools in New Orleans will undergo further desegregation soon, in compliance with Federal Court directives.

Last year, demonstrations by a small, irresponsible number of people occurred under similar conditions. Magnified far beyond its proportions, this violence succeeded only in creating a world-wide, unfavorable impression of our city. It failed totally to change the action of Federal Courts.

In recent weeks, growing numbers of civic leaders have stepped forward with pleas and demands that law and order be maintained.

Among the many groups and organizations taking such stands are:

American Association of University Women

The Catholic Church

Central Labor Council, AFL/CIO

The Chamber of Commerce

The Committee for Louisiana

The Committee on Public Schools

The Federation of Churches

Independent Women's Organization

Junior Chamber of Commerce

Save Our Schools, Inc.

Young Christian Workers

Young Men's Business Club

These pleas for law and order doubtlessly came after serious consideration and contemplation of the havoc that will be wrought in our community if violence is again permitted to mark our city.

In not one instance was a request made that any individual change his personal views on the matter of desegregation of our schools.

In not one instance was any individual asked to sacrifice his personal right to select his own friends or rear his children according to his own standards.

Every citizen was, however, asked to obey the law and help preserve the peace of our community.

This is in your own best interest, the best interests of your children, the best interests of New Orleans.

LOUISIANA INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION

The Rev. Alex W. Hunter, President

Directors:

W. Theodore Baptist

Dr. John P. Dyer

Dr. Edward H. Knight

Charles E. McHale

Warren V. Morel

Rev. Ignatius M. Roppolo

COPY FOR: T-P, New Orleans States-Item advertisement

September 5, 1961
5 col. x 150 li.
750 lines total

"I AM PUTTING ALL ON NOTICE THAT LAW AND ORDER WILL BE MAINTAINED AT ANY COST!"

--Victor H. Schiro, Mayor,
City of New Orleans
As quoted in Time Magazine,
Page 40, August 25, 1961

In this statement, our mayor was referring to the approach of school opening this Fall.

Our mayor has since reaffirmed this statement.

Our police chief has announced positive plans to maintain law and order and prevent the despicable demonstrations that interfered with public education last year.

Our laws are plain!

Louisiana Statute, R. S. 14:103, pertaining to disturbing the peace says:

"A. Disturbing the peace is the doing of any of the following in such manner as would foreseeably disturb or alarm the public:

"(1) engaging in a fistic encounter or

"(2) using of any unnecessarily loud, offensive, or insulting language; or

"(3) appearing in an intoxicated condition; or

"(4) engaging in any act in a violent and tumultuous manner by any three or more persons, or

"(5) holding of an unlawful assembly; or

"(6) interruption of any lawful assembly; or

"(7) commission of any other act in such a manner as to unreasonably disturb or alarm the public.

"Whoever commits the crime of disturbing the peace shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars ($100) or imprisoned for not more than ninety days, or both."

City ordinances are equally pointed, penalty for defiance more severe.

It was under these laws that two separate groups of outside agitators were recently jailed and fined in our city.

It is under these same laws that those who would disrupt the peace and harmony of our community . . . those who interfere with parents who send their children peaceably to school . . . those who bring shame and unfavorable publicity to our city . . . can and will, according to our public officials, be prosecuted.

LOUISIANA INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION

The Rev. Alex W. Hunter, President

Directors:

W. Theodore Baptist
Dr. John P. Dyer
Dr. Edward H. Knight
Charles E. McHale
Warren V. Morel
Rev. Ignatius M. Roppolo

SCHOOL CRISIS 1961

WHY DO WE HAVE A CRISIS?

LAWS IN CONFLICT

United States Constitution

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; . . .nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated ... are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

United States Supreme Court, May 17, 1954
Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

U. S. Constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 2, Par 1

Georgia Constitution

"All citizens of the United States, resident in this State are hereby declared citizens of the State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities to such citizenship."

Georgia Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 1, Par. 25

"The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

Georgia Constitution 1945, Art. 8, Sec. 1, Par. 1

"Legislative acts in violation of this Constitution, of the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the Judiciary shall so declare them."

Georgia Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 4, Par. 2

THEREFORE:

The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is the law of the land and state laws that are in conflict are unenforceable. Any public school system must now recognize that the state cannot by law enforce racial segregation in the schools.

The Sibley Report p. 6

WHY IS THERE A THREAT NOW?

The Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia in 1959 declared that segregation as practiced in the Atlanta School System was illegal and must cease. It ruled that the Atlanta School Board must submit a plan for desegregation.

The Court accepted and approved the plan on January 18, 1960. Applications for tranfer of negro pupils will be received between May 1 and May 15, 1961 for the 11th and 12th grades. Thereafter one grade a year shall be open for desegregation.

The Atlanta School Board plan has 18 standards for assignment. These include geography, curriculum, academic record, aptitude, psychological qualifications, morals,conduct, health, and the effect of new pupils on academic standards, other pupils and teachers. It also provides for tests, interviews, investigation and hearings.

"It is further ordered, however, that the motion for further relief be granted to the effect that said plan shall be effective as of May 1, 1961, looking toward the operation of the school system for the session beginning in September 1961."

Order of the Court, Judge Frank Hooper May 9, 1960
United States Federal District Court, Northern District of Georgia.

"This Board has the inherent power of pupil placement. To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, tranfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedures shall be followed ... Student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color."

Atlanta Board of Education Plan for Desegregation approved by the Court January 18, 1960

THEREFORE:

Atlanta must start its desegregation plan in May 1961

WHY IS THIS A LAST CHANCE LEGISLATURE?

"... The last chance that I think this court can give ..."

To postpone the order to desegregate until May 1, 1961 will give the Georgia Legislature just one chance to prevent the closing of Atlanta Public Schools.

Statement by Judge Hooper May 9, 1960

WHY IS THIS A THREAT TO ATLANTA SCHOOLS?

The Governor "shall" close schools in a district if they are not segregated.

The Governor has the sole authority to ascertain if schools are not entitled to state funds (only segregated are entitled to funds). If not he "shall" by executive order provide for the closing of such schools.

Georgia Laws 1956, p. 6

The Governor as "conservator of the Peace" may close any school in any district of the state (including any school, branch or department of the University System) in order to preserve the "good order, peace, and dignity of the State".

Georgia Laws 1959 p. 15

Funds are cut off:

Georgia Law forbids funds to maintain or pay officials, teachers or employees for any but a segregated school.

Georgia Laws 1955 p. 174

Georgia Law makes it a felony (punishable by not more than or less than 2 years in the penitentiary) for any offical of the state, county or city to give money to integrated schools.

Georgia Laws 1955 p. 174

THEREFORE:

To integrate Atlanta Schools without action by the Legislature "could mean but one thing: that is the closing of Atlanta Schools."

Statement by Judge Frank Hooper May 9, 1960

WHY IS THIS A THREAT TO ALL GEORGIA SCHOOLS?

Because If a State provides for one it must provide for all.

It is an unconstitutional discrimination against taxpayers who pay taxes and yet do not have public schools. The Court ruled no one public school or grade in Virginia may be closed while the State permits other public schools or grades to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers.

James vs. Almond, U. S. District Court, Eastern District, Virginia, Norfolk Division, January 19, 1959

"It must be assumed that a similar suit would be filed by Atlanta parents, and that a similar ruling would follow ... Under such a holding the state would be faced with the necessity for deciding whether to close all the schools of the state,... or to accept integration of Atlanta Schools."

The Sibley Report p. 6

THEREFORE:

The closing of Atlanta Schools would, under application of the principles of law in the Virginia case, result in the closing of all public schools in Georgia.

Opinion filed by Judge Hooper Sept. 8, 1960

IS THERE AN ANSWER?

YES

On April 28, 1960 the General Assembly Committe on Schools (The Sibley Committee) presented its analysis of the situation and recommendations to the Legislature.

THE MAJORITY REPORTED THAT:

Those who insist upon total segregation, but who back away from closing the schools, are not only deceiving themselves and the people, but are creating a very difficult and harmful situation. p. 15

If the schools are closed it should be with the expectation that it will be permanent, not for a short time. To close the schools temporarily is a useless gesture and can cause nothing but confusion, great economic loss, and utter chaos in the school system. p. 14

The basic alternatives to closing the schools are: 1. give local authorities control of placing students, 2. give as much "freedom of choice" as possible to parents and local communities, 3. give "assurance that no child will be required to go to school with a child of a different race except on a voluntary basis." p. 12

Pupil Placement is that plan by which local school boards can place a pupil in a school according to place of residence, level of intelligence, educational attainments, home environment, physical condition, student's fitness and ability to do successful work in a particular school, and relationship to the students in school, but without reference to race or color. p. 12

To put these alternatives into effect would mean some changes in the Georgia Constitution, which would have to be voted on in a general election. p. 15

THEREFORE:

THE MAJORITY RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. A Constitutional Amendment be proposed to the effect that no child shall be forced into a school with a child of the opposite race, and that the child whose parents object to an integrated school be entitled to reassignment, tuition grants or scholarship aid. p. 17

2. A Constitutional Amendment be proposed to provide for a uniform system of local units for the administration of the schools, and to allow any such unit to close schools within the unit or to reopen the school in accordance with the wishes of the majority of voters. p. 17

3. The General Assembly pass laws for tuition grants or scholarships for students who wish to withdraw from an integrated school or whose school has been closed. p. 17

4. The General Assembly pass laws to have teacher retirement cover private school teachers as well as public school teachers. p. 18

5. The General Assembly decide whether to close the schools or to give as much freedom of choice as possible through 1. pupil placement, 2. empowering the people of each community to vote whether to close their schools in the event of integration or to continue the operation of their schools, and 3. enabling each parent to be able to ask for reassignment or withdrawal with tuition grants or scholarship aid for private education. p. 18

THE MINORITY RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Constitutional Amendment be proposed to guarantee that no child be forced to go to an integrated school.

2. The General Assembly provide for tuition grants by state, county and municipal funds.

3. Schools should be kept segregated as long as possible then resort to tuition grants.

4. The Governor and the General Assembly should take such action and enact such laws as may be required from time to time.

Minority Report p. 6 & 7

WHAT ALTERNATIVES ARE THERE?

WAIT AND SEE

Atlanta must desegregate by September 1961 and, if the laws are not changed, Atlanta schools will be closed and the rest of the schools in Georgia threatened.

Opinion by Judge Hooper, filed Sept. 8, 1960

Why wait for a called special session of the Legislature that cost $30,000 - $35,000 a day?
Will this help the peaceful solution?
Did it help the peace or the solution in Louisiana?
Why continue the confusion that hurts the schools and the economy of Georgia?

If the State stands upon present laws yet thinks it can avoid closing all the schools, the result will be integration in its worst form; coercive integration by court order with no local safeguards for the people.

The Sibley Report p. 15

CLOSED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The conclusion is inescapable that, to maintain total segregation everywhere in the state, the state will have to withdraw from the operation of public schools. The Sibley Report p. 10

What happens to 1,000,000 public school students in Georgia?
What happens to 2,752 public schools?
What happens to 50,000 public school teachers and employees?
What happens to $200,000,000.00 dollars owed on school bonds?
What happens to $365,000,000.00 invested in school buildings?
What happens to the economy and growth of our State?
What happens when a $300,000,000.00 a year business is shut down?
Figures from the League of Women Voters

On August 27, 1960 a three judge Federal Court in New Orleans, Bush vs. Orleans Parish School Board et al, declared invalid Louisiana law which gave the Governor the power to close any school in the state ordered to integrate. footnote to Opinion by Judge Hooper filed Sept. 8, 1960.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

It would be impractical to develop a system of private schools that would provide adequately for the educational needs of the whole state.

The Sibley Report p. 11

Public Schools cost $241.00 per pupil per year.
The State pays 72% of the school costs.
Cities and counties pay 23% of the costs.
Georgia private schools cost on an average of $585.00 a year per pupil.
Figures from League of Women Voters.

A great many Georgians cannot afford the luxury of a private school.

Statement by Judge Hooper May 9, 1960

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

A responsibility of citizenship is that we make known our opinions to our elected officals.

SILENCE WILL NOT SAVE OUR SCHOOLS

Reprints may be ordered, 2c each, from HOPE – Athens, Box 741, Athens Georgia

set letter copy AOL

Exhibit 18

20.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (Thomas), Inc.

INTERSTATE BUILDING — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

DeSales Harrison
Chairman of the Board

August 6, 1962

TO ALL EMPLOYERS OF CHATTANOOGA AND HAMILTON COUNTY:

Gentlemen:

On Friday, August 31st, pupils in City and County schools will register for the coming year, and the schools will open on Tuesday, September 4th. For many months the School Boards and the City and County Governments have been working to assure compliance with the orders of Federal Courts concerning desegregation. If the schools open in an atmosphere of respect for the law, Chattanooga is ahead; if disorder of any kind should occur we will all suffer for years to come. The experience of other cities proves it.

We are writing today as fellow businessmen who seek your help. Each of you has great influence with his own employees. We ask you to use that influence on the side of law and order. There are certain things you can do to make the openings of the schools completely peaceful. The first is let your own people know that you support the City and County Governments, and the School Boards. The courts have made their decision, and it is now up to the School Boards to comply. They are determined to do it, and are fully supported by the City and County.

The second thing we ask you to do is to use the payroll inserts which are being provided by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Ten copies are enclosed with this letter. All firms having more than ten employees will receive a supply of the inserts either by mail or messenger. If your company does not receive the forms by August 14th, please call Les Werner, AM 6-7504. If you cannot use the envelope inserts by the 17th, it would still be helpful to give them out as late as Friday, August 24th. This payroll insert carries a simple message, that peace and prosperity go together. We cannot have one without the other.

Sincerely yours,

Felix G. Miller, Jr.
Miller Bros. Company

DeSales Harrison
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (Thomas), Inc.

W. E. Brock, Jr.
Brock Candy Company

Don H. Overmyer
Chattanooga Box and Lumber Company

Exh 26 Program of Plan for Teacher

Exhibit 26

SUGGESTED SIX MONTHS' PLAN FOR PREPARING FOR DESEGREGATION OF CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

February 19 - September 1, 1962

Leader -- Individual Principal

Date	Topic	Resources*	Description
Feb. 19	Report from Superintendent	Kinescope of Dr. Carmichael's Television Presentation January 18 and 19	Status -- community support -- challenge
Feb. 26	Introductory Session		Primarily factual and historical in nature -- constitutional provisions -- The Bill of Rights -- the 14th Amendment -- the Plessy-Ferguson Case -- legal and litigative court decisions, laws, etc. -- the 1954 Supreme Court decision -- factors on which it was based -- recent desegregation activities in other areas than elementary and secondary education, such as higher education, public accommodations, etc. -- the history of Chattanooga race relations -- facts and figures on comparative White and Negro populations and proportion and numerical growth or decrease in each -- school population statistics -- Chattanooga school desegregation activities such as court hearings, submitted plans, etc. -- moral, educational aspects.
March 5	Action Patterns in School Desegregation	Individual Principal and Teacher	Review of Phi Delta Kappa book on Action Patterns -- Is preparation necessary? -- comprehensive approach to preparing for desegregation -- school people's role in preparation for desegregation -- responsibilities of individuals and groups for carrying out a plan for desegregation -- the instructional program -- pupil personnel problems -- student activities and social affairs.
March 12	Community Support	Community Leaders obtained from Mayor's Committee, Speaker's Bureau	Would include discussion of the history of Chattanooga race relations, community reaction to the action of the Board of Education since 1954, the response of the community to the hearings in Federal Court February 1 and 2, and predicted community support.

*Single copies of films, filmstrips, booklets, etc., available in Materials Center.

Date	Topic	Resources	Description
March 19	How to Put on a Rumor Clinic	Rumor Clinic Film and Instructions for Filmstrip See film	One teacher to work with group of students to be followed up in individual classroom discussion: a. How great the changes and distortions in a report can become as the story is passed along from person to person; b. How the changes take place, even when there is no desire on the part of the people involved to distort what they heard or saw; c. Why rumors can never be accepted as fact until they are checked, and why they must be checked so carefully before they are made the basis for any action.
March 26	Physical and Cultural Differences - Inheritance	Exhibit Prepared by Carnegie Museum. See filmstrip	An exhibit prepared by Carnegie Museum to show some factors of intergroup relationships.
April 2	Community Preparation	Superintendent's Staff, Teachers, Leaders in PTA	Coping with the anxious parent -- interpreting to the community what is happening and what is going to happen -- consideration of actual and assumed problems likely to arise and methods to cope with them -- cooperation with and use of the PTA.
April 9	Preparation of Pupils	Superintendent's Staff, Principals, Teachers, Community Social Workers	Consideration of curriculum revision -- classroom discussion before the fact -- determining athletics, social and other arrangements prior to desegregation, as well as after -- consideration of matters such as seating, grouping, academic "standards," adjustment of different cultural backgrounds where they exist, -- super-sensitivity of majority and minority group children vis-a-vis discipline and alleged discrimination -- coping with incidents, keeping minor ones from flaring up into major concerns and handling realistically those which really are major -- being sensitive to ostracism and "the freeze" by children -- utilizing special talents.

Date	Topic	Resources	Description
April 16	Race	Pamphlet "What We Know About Race" and Film "Brotherhood of Man"	The biological, social, psychological, anthropological, historical and similar related aspects of the Negro community and the American society.
April 23	The Minority Group Member (The American Negro)	Films "A Morning for Jimmy" and "The Burden of Truth"	The problems faced by minority groups -- their reactions to them -- the psychology of being a minority group member -- "what minority groups want".
April 30	Prejudice and Discrimination	Film "The High Wall" and pamphlets "The ABC's of Scapegoating" and "Prejudice and Society"	The causes of prejudice -- how it manifests itself in discriminatory acts -- the cost to the American community.
May 7	Human Relations and Social Class	Book "Who Shall Be Educated" by Havighurst, et al., Allison Davis studies W. Lloyd Warner studies, etc.	The key factors in and the determination of social class divisions in American society -- socio-economic stereotypes which are applied to minority and majority groups - relationship of socio-economic status to "intelligence."
May 14	The Teacher, the Classroom and the Schools	"Point of View" film by Dr. William Van Til	Sound education practices in teaching good intergroup relations and in promoting good intergroup relations -- the role of the teacher -- some successful approaches -- the moral, legal, religious and other roots for these.
May 21	Techniques -- Socio-Drama	Dr. Ulrey Wilson Dr. Stanley Williams, U.C.	A group participation technique for resolving conflicts, starting discussion and gathering information -- role playing as a classroom skill -- underlying concepts -- functional operation.

Date	Topic	Resources	Description
May 28	Classroom Techniques -- Socio-Metrics	Nolan Estes, Division of Instruction Staff	The construction of a sociogram -- determining patterns of friendship within the classroom and/or any other group.

BASIC RESOURCES EVERYONE SHOULD READ:

1. What We Know About "Race"
2. ABC's of Scapegoating
3. Prejudice and Society
4. Action Patterns in School Desegregation

Please return to PA

For your information the following actions were taken at a meeting on May 7, 1963, at the Jacksonville Civic Auditorium:

"ASSIST" (Aid September Students In Sensible Transition) was adopted as the name for the organization.

The following Purpose was adopted:

"It shall be the Purpose of ASSIST:

1. to form a council of organizations and responsible individuals which will actively take steps to create a climate conducive to dignified compliance with the directives of constituted authority relative to the desegregation of public schools in Duval County.

2. to urge responsible officials to take active steps to insure that law and order be maintained, and

3. to lend its support to these officials:

   to the end that human tragedy and economic disaster be averted in our community.

It was moved, seconded, and passed that ASSIST be incorporated and the following included in the charter:

1. That there be a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer.

2. That there be established a Board of Directors consisting of the four officers and one official representative of each organization.

3. That there be an executive committee consisting of the officers and seven (7) members selected by the Board of Directors.

4. The Board of Directors and Executive Committee are empowered to act only within the limited scope and intent of the Purpose of this organization as defined above.

5. That the following persons be named as "subscribers" in the Charter for the purpose of incorporation:

   Mrs. John B. Ross
   Mrs. Louise Wilson
   Mr. Jack Coleman
   Dr. W. W. Schell

   and that the name of Rev. George Todd be included as a subscriber should one of the other elected not be able to serve.

The Nominating Committee requested additional time for preparing the slate.

The next meeting will be held at 8 p.m., May 14, Mr. John Mahon to act as Chairman for that meeting, at which By-Laws are to be submitted for approval.

DALLAS AT THE CROSSROADS

Dallas' Opportunity

Now that the courts have rendered their decision for desegregation in Dallas schools, the problem facing the individual citizen and the city is removed from the area of personal feeling for or against desegregation and becomes a matter of law and order.

Every citizen has the privilege to live his life according to his own views so long as he acts within the law. The good citizen does not resort to violence because he disapproves of or dislikes the law — he brings change about by orderly and legal means. A person who creates civil disorder is a lawbreaker, and a bad citizen who deserves the condemnation of his neighbors.

Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a

community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility. It should be remembered that force has accomplished great things for man throughout history, but it has seldom won admiration.

The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility. Dallas is known throughout the country for outstanding accomplishment and spirit. Sheer pride in our city should inspire us to work together to preserve a prosperous, healthy, and peaceful community.

Violence and the Child's Burden

The price which must be paid by the city which attempts the solution of community problems by violent means is almost beyond reckoning. This price can be expressed in economic terms, through individual business declines, poorer job opportunities, and loss of new or expanded industry for the city; in medical terms, through individual suffering and adverse effects on the health of citizens; in terms of loss of self-respect for both the city and individual citizen.

One of the most serious consequences of violence is its effect upon the children of the community. Where parental guidance and civic leadership fail, and violence flares, the burden of desegregation falls upon the city's children. They are forced to make adjustments which, without help, often prove beyond their capacities. Lasting emotional injury is the direct result.

The Family's Responsibility

There is a great difference between public desegregation and personal freedom of association.

In private areas, not related to the law, it is the right and responsibility of each individual family to establish its own values and personal standards. The wise parent prepares his child to accept and adjust to the changed school situation and at the same time establishes for his child values for private relationships.

Dallas leaders are not attempting to prescribe a personal standard for any individual. This should be resolved by each family as a family matter.

However, we do ask each family to abide by the law and maintain a peaceful community. A climate of civil peace and order is essential if the family is to be able fully and freely to establish its own standards of personal association.

Setting an Example of Good Citizenship

A civic leader, through his acts, words and social behavior, sets an example. The general public has a right to expect this example from its leaders, and will be inclined to follow it.

For the success of this program, the good citizen must be identifiable both through spoken word and positive action in support of the position established by the Dallas Leadership. Each active example of good citizenship gives the general public a concrete behavior pattern to follow, and supports the individual citizen in his own effort to adjust to the new situation.

In a word, every person in a position of community leadership must stand up and be counted for law and order. The only way to be known as an outstanding citizen is to behave in an outstanding manner. By clear comparison, the individual who misbehaves will then be recognized by all as a poor citizen.

The American Way

Respect for and acceptance of the law is a vital part of the American tradition. It is also a part of the American tradition that every citizen may hold whatever opinions he chooses on the questions of his time.

In the present situation, brought to a head by the court's decision, you as a Dallasite are not asked to change your opinion, be it "pro" or "con." You are asked to respect the law, and help make the American Way work in Dallas.

"Every citizen must accept his personal responsibility to conduct himself sensibly and decently, to refrain from acts of violence, from taking the law into his own hands. This is how democracy works."

Sheriff Bill Decker

"We must create an atmosphere of calm, and prove, constantly, that we have everything to gain by not losing our heads."

Dick West — The Dallas Morning News

"We have only one basic, elementary fact to face in preparing for desegregation in our public schools. It is simple, it is just, it is realistic . . . it is mandatory. Our people must maintain unqualified respect for law and order."

Felix McKnight — The Dallas Times Herald

"Whatever the answer to this problem may be, it will not be found through violence. You and I have the power to control the threat of violence through our thoughts, our acts, and the example of good citizenship which we set for our children and our neighbors. Individually, we have our responsibility. Working together, we will not fail."

Greater Dallas Council of Churches

"As your mayor, and speaking for the City Council, we pledge our assistance in this program and earnestly hope to have yours. Together we can all make the American Way work in Dallas."

Mayor Earle Cabell

"Your children and mine are our most precious possession. Our children need security, the sense of safety and love. As parents we give them these things. As citizens we will keep Dallas peaceful and our children's world secure."

Dallas County Medical Society

"The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility."

R. L. Thornton, Sr.

"One of the great things about our country and our city of Dallas is that our arguments are settled in the courts, not in the streets. With this spirit, we will continue to have a progressive city of which we can all be proud."

Dallas Bar Association

"We highly value active good citizenship. The most important thing any of us can be is a good citizen."

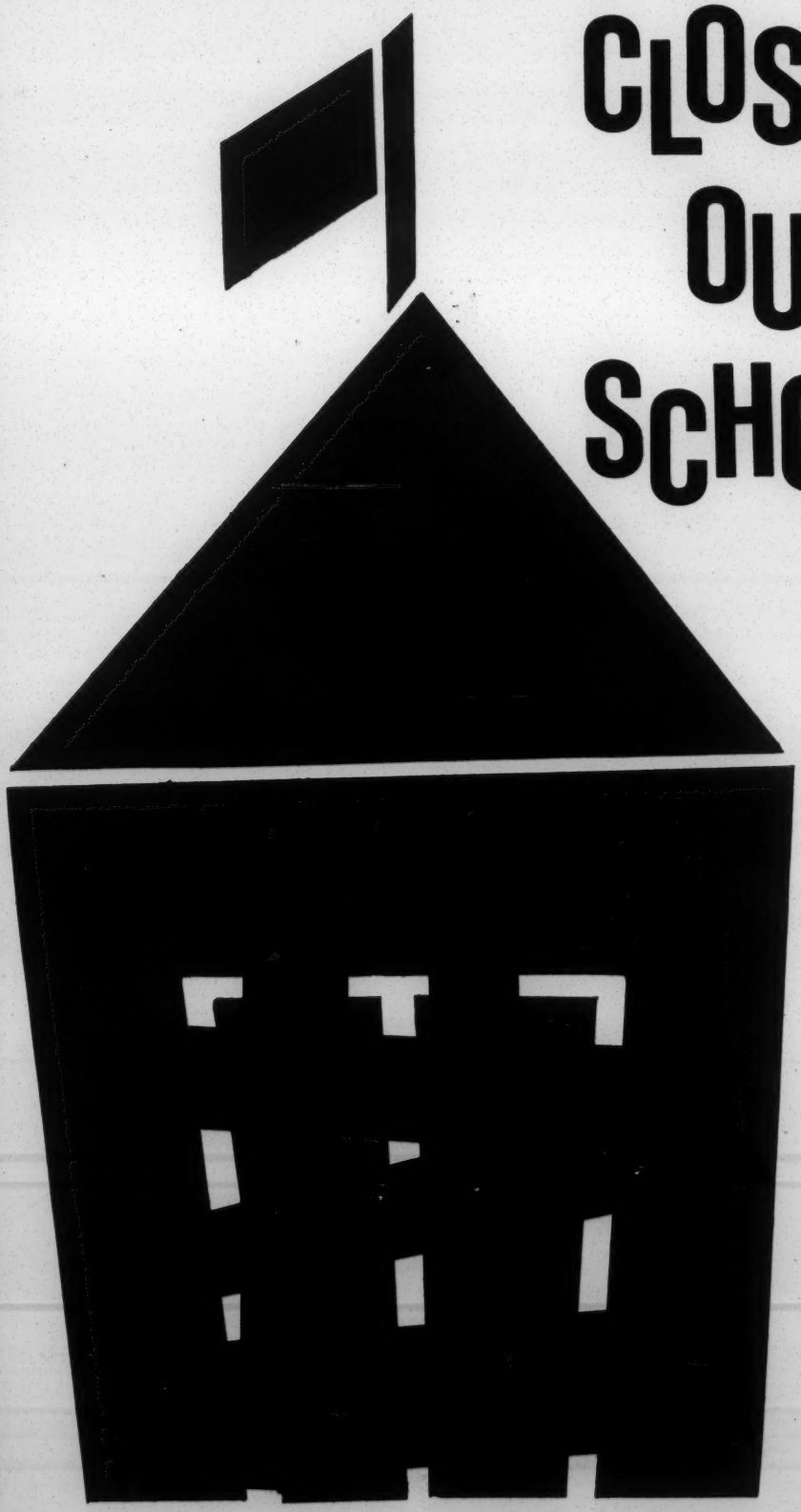
Dallas AFL-CIO Council

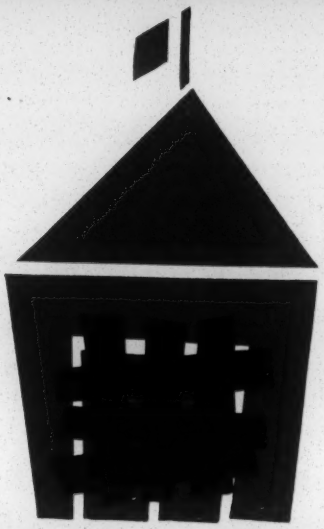
"No law enforcement agency is big enough to police every individual citizen in a community. No law enforcement agency can do its job without the wholehearted support of the people. Every citizen must police himself."

Chief Jesse Curry

Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association and the Dallas County Medical Society.

CLOSE OUR SCHOOLS?





SHALL WE CLOSE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

We Americans are justly proud of our way of life, our traditions of freedom, of individual enterprise, and of material well-being. We are also justly proud of our progress, which has brought us from colonial obscurity to a position of world leadership in less than two hundred years. We have been a nation and people of vast energy, high ambition, and great achievement.

One of the foundations on which this achievement has been built, and which now supports it, is our system of free, universal, public education—the largest and in many ways the best educational system in the world. We are engaged in a great national effort to strengthen and improve this educational system still further, so that we will have enough trained leaders in science, engineering, government, business, and the professions to keep our nation healthy and strong. Our continued well-being, even our survival as a nation, may largely depend on the success of this effort.

Much the same picture is seen from our own point of view here in New Orleans. Cities and towns and states thrive or decline according to their ability to compete with other cities and towns and states. One of the most important resources of any locality is its trained manpower, the development of which is the main responsibility of its public schools.

Can we afford to close our public schools?
What will happen if we do?

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WE CLOSE OUR SCHOOLS?

No one can predict with absolute certainty what the result will be if we close our public schools. But one thing does seem certain. A city the size of New Orleans is extremely complex. Any basic change in the way it is run, such as a shift from public to private schools, will bring some very complicated problems. It will not be possible to solve those problems simply or easily. Extremists, who assure us that we can do such a thing without enormous difficulty and sacrifice, are taking a very naive position.

Fortunately we are not entirely without information on what can happen to a community which closes its public schools. We have the examples of two cities, Norfolk, Virginia, and Little Rock, Arkansas, where public

PAGINATION INCORRECT

schools were closed. The experience of these cities is not exactly parallel to what ours would be—for one thing, New Orleans is much bigger—but it can give us an indication of what to expect.

Public school closing in both these cities failed. In Little Rock it lasted for a year, in Norfolk for only one semester. In both cities, when the people saw what actually happened when schools were closed, they banded together and demanded that they be opened again. Norfolk and Little Rock are sadder and wiser than they were before they closed their schools. Perhaps, if we are willing to profit by their experience, we can be wiser without being sadder.

Why did Norfolk and Little Rock change their minds about school closing?

WHAT DO WE STAND TO LOSE?

Obviously, those most likely to be hurt by school closing are the children attending public schools. In October, 1959, there were 91,115 in New Orleans. What happens to them if the schools close?

In Norfolk, three junior high schools and three senior high schools closed in September, 1958, shutting out 9,950 pupils. Various efforts were made to provide private schooling: evening classes in a South Norfolk high school took 948 pupils; a private school took 270; an estimated 4,400 attended "tutoring classes"; another estimated 1,620 moved elsewhere for schooling. Some 2,700 received no schooling at all. In January, 1959, full-page advertisements were taken in the two Norfolk papers by 100 leading business men calling for reopened schools, and the six public schools were reopened.

Little Rock had a similar experience. In the fall of 1958, 3,500 pupils were shut out of four high schools. There too, the attempt to provide private education was unsuccessful. The quality of education offered was greatly inferior to that of the public schools. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were raised and spent, but only about half the pupils were taken care of, and at the end of the year the private schools were bankrupt. In February, 1959, members of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce voted 819 to 245 in favor of opening the public schools again, and this was done the following fall.

During the periods when schools were closed, thousands of children received inferior education, or none at all. Losses in time and effort were tremendous. Little or nothing was gained.

Can we afford to do the same?

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SCHOOLS?

New Orleans has an enormous investment in its public schools. Buildings alone are valued by insurance firms at $75,170,090.00, and their contents at $7,436,200.00, not counting real estate value. Bonded debt, as

of December, 1959, was $43,870,000.00. What will happen to this investment if the schools are closed?

The operating budget for the past year was nearly $29,000,000.00. About $15,000,000.00 of this came from state funds, and some of this in turn came from federal funds. Courts have held consistently that when schools are ordered to be desegregated, money from taxes cannot be used to run segregated private schools. Therefore, if we convert from public to private education, we should assume that state and federal funds will be cut off, and local funds would have to be raised by some method other than taxes.

Private schools cost more than public schools. In New Orleans, the public schools spend less than $300.00 per year per pupil, whereas private schools, here and elsewhere, average well over $450.00. The operating cost of an adequate private school system might be expected to run at least $45,000,000.00 a year, not counting anything for the initial cost of buldings, equipment, or real estate.

It is hard to see how an adquate private school system could be started without costing between fifty and a hundred million dollars during the first year of operation.

Who would provide the money?

WHAT HAPPENS TO BUSINESS?

Both in Norfolk and in Little Rock, business men were among the leaders in calling for the reopening of public schools. Figures gathered by the Little Rock Industrial Development Company show the reason: school closing in Little Rock was bad for business.

The Little Rock Industrial Development Company estimates that in 1956 the city gained 2 new plants, with a value of $325,000.00, and 8 expansions, with a value of $1,350,000.00, for a total of $1,675,000.00. In 1957, the estimated figures were 8 new plants, with a value of $3,092,000.00, and 3 expansions, with a value of $913,985.00, for a total of $4,005,985.00. In 1958 there were no new plants, and only one expansion, with a value of $325,000.00. In 1959, again there were no new plants and only one expansion, with a value of $268,000.00. On the basis of these figures, it would appear that Little Rock lost more than $6,000,000.00 in industrial expansion during these two years.

The nearest comparable figures we have found for New Orleans show that from 1951 to 1956, industrial expansion in the metropolitan area

averaged about $81,000,000.00 a year. Our situation is not exactly parallel to that of Little Rock. But if school closing had the same effect here, we could expect that it would cost us $70,000,000.00, or more, in this item alone for every year during which our schools were closed.

Can we afford such a loss?

WHY DOES SCHOOL CLOSING HURT BUSINESS?

The following quotations from business leaders in the South will indicate why business men worry about school closing.

Dr. Louis Rader, manager of General Electric plant near Waynesboro, Virginia ($5,000,000.00 annual payroll):

> "A strong system of public education is very important among those factors that attract new industry into a state and that keep industry already here from moving away."
>
> Address at Thomas Jefferson High School, Richmond, Virginia, March 15, 1959.

W. R. Bowdoin, senior vice president, Trust Company of Georgia:

> "I have heard any number of representatives from national manufacturing firms now located in Georgia express grave concern on the question of retaining and obtaining highly skilled and technical personnel necessary for the continued operation of industries that provide employment for thousands of our people, unless educational facilities are available for their children."
>
> Atlanta *Journal*, Jan. 20, 1960.

Preston T. Holmes, vice president, State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Richmond, Virginia:

> "The manner in which this problem is handled will have a tremendous effect on the ability of the South to attract new industry and to encourage existing industries to expand their present facilities. For instance, North Carolina, with legal compliance with the Supreme Court decision and little social unrest, had new plant investment in 1958 totaling $253 million, while Arkansas, with its massive resistance and unsettled conditions, had only $25.4 million in 1958 compared with $44.9 million in 1957 and $131 million in 1956."
>
> *University of Virginia News Letter*, Oct. 15, 1959.

HOW DOES SCHOOL CLOSING HURT BUSINESS?

One of the most interesting statistics from the Little Rock experience is a table which shows the number of families moving into the metropolitan area, as compared with the number moving out.

	1957	1958	1959*
Families moving in	3342	2952	2376
Families moving out	1280	1623	2507

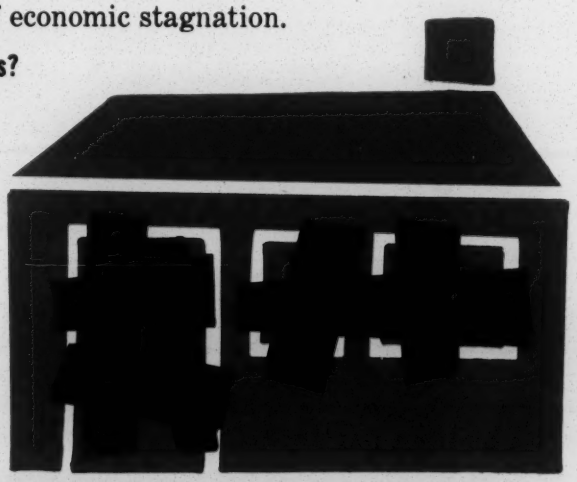
*Based on first six months.

If such a trend as that continued very long, Little Rock—or New Orleans—would eventually become a ghost town.

Other statistics, gathered from various sources by the Little Rock Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools, indicate that school closing was accompanied by a slowing-down of percentage gain in personal income, slowing of percentage gain in effective buying income per family, of average workers' income gain, and of gain in retail sales. The city gained less in each of these fiscal areas than it had in other years, less than the state of Arkansas as a whole, and less than the average for the nation. The figures for retail sales seem especially significant: from 1956 to 1958, retail sales increased 4% in Arkansas; but in Little Rock they did not increase at all. A leading real estate dealer estimated that home sales were off between 20 and 25%, and vacancies increased. A surgeon said, "I would estimate that Little Rock surgeons are feeling a drop in their practice of 20%-40%. Since a great deal of surgery is elective (as much as 90% of surgery can be postponed), people are in a mood nowadays to put off having an operation."

The general picture is one of economic stagnation.

Is that what we want in New Orleans?



HOW DOES SCHOOL CLOSING AFFECT THE INDIVIDUAL FAMILY?

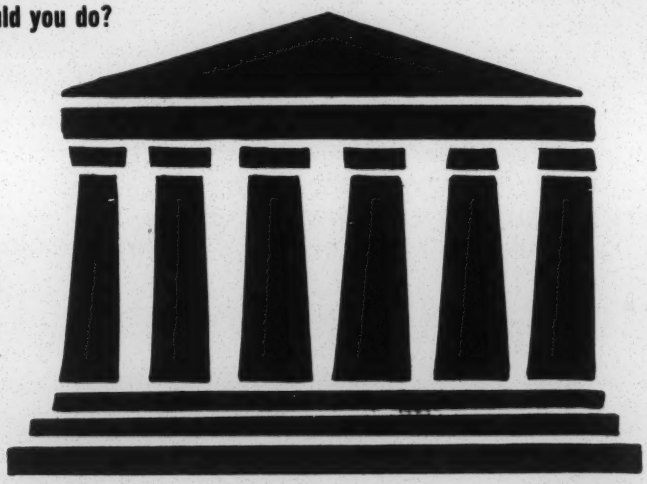
Statistics from Little Rock and Norfolk indicate that families faced with school closing tend to move out of town if they can, or send their children elsewhere during the crisis period. But for many families, these solutions are not practical. What happens to them?

Such families have, in practice, two alternatives. Either they find some way of privately educating their children, or their children get no education. For many, the first alternative will be impossible. For the rest, it will be expensive. A Little Rock public accountant remarked, during the school-closing crisis there: "In September and October, normally very good collection months, collections were off about 50%. Sales were off about 20-25%. People seemed to be holding on to their cash to see whether they might have to pay tuition for their children to go to school or what would happen. They didn't seem to quit buying—except in cash businesses—to as great an extent as they just slowed down in paying bills."

This is a perfectly natural reaction of people faced with a situation of doubt and uncertainty concerning the welfare and the future of their

children. We know of a number of people in New Orleans right now who are putting off major purchases until they see whether public schools are going to close, and if so what it will cost them to send their children to private schools. Which is more important, a new refrigerator, washing machine, or car—or a year's education for two or three children?

What would you do?



WHAT ARE THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL CLOSING?

Many people are confused about what the law requires with regard to closing public schools, and how it might apply to such a move in New Orleans. This is another matter which is difficult to predict. Court cases are decided on their individual merits, and according to their particular circumstances. However, certain general principles and certain strong probabilities can be stated.

What are some of the important questions, and what are the most probable answers to them?

1 Is public school closing legal?

Yes, provided all the schools in a school jurisdiction are closed. This means that in Louisiana, which has a state system of public education, all the schools in the state would have to be closed. It would not be legal for the governor to close schools in New Orleans and not in other parts of the state, or to close one grade in a school and not others. It was on this ground that the "massive resistance" laws of Virginia were declared unconstitutional.

2 Would "local option" be legal?

It might be, if the state did not require schools to be segregated in any locality, and if as much independent authority as possible were given local school boards. This might mean, for example, that schools could be closed in New Orleans and left open in other parts of the state if all state laws on segregation in the public schools were repealed. Each locality could then decide for itself whether its schools would be open or closed. However,

there would still be the possibility of a taxpayers' suit against financial discrimination. This has not been tested in the courts.

3 Is "interposition" legal?

No. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It is interpreted by the federal courts, and enforced by the executive branch of the federal government. No one, acting either as an individual or as an official of a state or local government, has a legal right to block, set aside or ignore a federal court order. The governor of a state cannot, therefore, "interpose" himself or his office between the Constitution, or a federal court order based on constitutional law, and the people of his state. If he tries to do so, as Governor Faubus in effect did in Arkansas, it is the sworn duty of the President to enforce the law, using whatever powers he may deem necessary.

4 Is "pupil placement" legal?

Yes, provided it is based on the educational qualifications of pupils and not on race or color.

5 Can money raised by taxes be used to support private schools?

In general, no. That is, if the public schools are closed to avoid segregation and private schools are set up to take their place, and if the private schools are segregated, they must be genuinely private. If they are supported by public taxation, or if they are required by state or local law to be segregated, then they are not really private schools; they are public schools which are merely pretending to be private. In such a case the federal courts will probably treat them as public schools.

Another problem in this connection is that public school buildings, equipment, and teachers cannot be used in the operation of private segregated schools if the public schools have been closed to avoid desegregation. The public schools in Norfolk and Little Rock remained in being, although they were closed; teachers reported for work as usual and were paid as usual, although they did no teaching; the expenses of public education continued, in large part, even though taxpayers were not receiving the benefits.

This probably extends to the question of selling or renting public schools to private organizations at nominal rates. If public schools were sold to private educational organizations in order to avoid desegregation, the courts would be likely to say that they must be sold at a fair price, and for cash. If they were sold on credit, or mortgaged to the school board, the sale would probably be interpreted as a way of subsidizing private schools with public property, which would not be legal. This might also extend to tuition grants to individual pupils, if the grants were a major source of income for private schools.

In general, the principle is this: private segregated schools may be legal in a community where the public schools have been closed to avoid segregation (though there is some question even about this); but if so they

must be genuinely and completely private, with no major or direct support from money raised by taxes, and no requirement by state or local law concerning segregation on a basis of race or color.

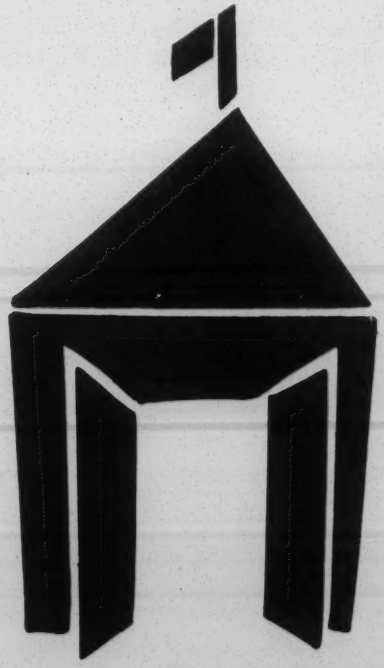
CONCLUSION

What this all boils down to is that there is no easy, simple, cheap, legal way to educate our children if the public schools are closed. Anyone who says there is either does not know what he is talking about, or is deliberately trying to mislead us. The choice with which we are faced is that of keeping the public schools open—or of really closing them. If we really close them, our experience is almost certain to be the same as that of Little Rock and Norfolk.

Let us summarize that experience again. The public schools were closed, but public school teachers continued to report for work and to receive their salaries. Public school facilities were not used for private schooling. Private schools were set up, but they were unable to take care of all the pupils, they were greatly inferior to the public schools, they were expensive, and they were soon abandoned. Business suffered heavy losses, especially in terms of industrial expansion, but also in terms of retail sales and collections, property sales and rentals, and individual wages and salaries. Families suffered losses from dislocation and uncertainty, the high cost of tuition for private education, and lost time for children who got inferior or no education during school closing. The public schools were reopened.

Nothing was gained by school closing in Norfolk or Little Rock except a short delay. A great deal was lost. We stand to lose much more in New Orleans, because we have much more to lose.

Are we going to take this loss, or are we going to keep our schools open?



Published by:

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.

1520 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans, La.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Bishop Girault M. Jones
Father Joseph Fichter, S.J.
Rabbi Julian Feibleman

Richard Adams
Warren Breed
Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Victor H. Hess
Paul Hostetler
Mrs. Paul Morrison
John P. Nelson, Jr.
T. L. Patrick
Mrs. Fred B. Wright, Jr.

Save Our Schools is a citizen's committee dedicated to the preservation and improvement of the free public school system.

JOIN AND SUPPORT ABLE

What is ABLE?

ABLE began with the concern of several Mobile mothers about how court-ordered desegregation might affect their children. They discussed this concern with each other, planned a meeting with their friends and from this ABLE was born.

ABLE is for Mobilians only and is independent of any other local, regional or national group.

WHO ARE ABLE LEADERS?

All four ABLE officers are mothers of children in the Mobile public schools. They have a total of 14 children, and have proven their concern for Mobile by civic and church work. They are: Mrs. Hollis Wiseman, president; Mrs. Robert Midgett, vice president; Mrs. James Wood, secretary; and Mrs. Chatten Haynes, treasurer.

WHAT IS ABLE'S GOAL?

ABLE wants to keep Mobile schools open and free from tension so that Mobile school children can concentrate on *their* goal—acquiring an education.

WHAT DOES ABLE DO?

ABLE faces facts. Mobile schools must desegregate this September. All legal delays have been exhausted. No matter how we feel about this, it is now a matter of law and order.

ABLE supports the public officials who work to continue free public education and to preserve the peace.

ABLE boosts Mobile. Mobile has a heritage of self-reliance.

> When Mobile's school population grew 64% compared to the 17% growth for the rest of the state, and little help came from the state government, we taxed ourselves to give our children the best.

Mobile has a heritage of good will and racial peace. There is no problem facing our schools now which these tools cannot solve.

ABLE reminds you that it is dangerous to assume that the charm of our beautiful city, the excellence of Alabama's oldest school system, and the harmony which has existed between the races will insure a peaceful transition.

WHAT HAS ABLE ALREADY DONE?

Gathered factual information from all over the south.

- Nearly 200 school districts have already desegregated, most of them without incident.
- Peace and prosperity go together. Economic progress in New Orleans and Little Rock stopped after school strife.
- Wherever there has been trouble, the majority was "waiting to see" while the undisciplined few grabbed the spotlight.

Organized to distribute this information.

Produced a 30-minute television report on the Mobile schools.

Held a large meeting open to the public at which a Little Rock group leader was guest speaker.

WHAT ARE YOU ABLE TO DO?

Insure Mobile's future now.

- Learn the facts.
- Talk about them. Point out that with informed citizens Mobile is ABLE to solve its own problems.
- Support our local public officials who seek to preserve law and order.

Give an ABLE coffee.

> Invite your friends to speak out and discuss their worries and ask questions. ABLE can furnish material or a speaker.

Give a few hours a week to help man the ABLE office.

Arrange for an ABLE program at your club before school starts.

Give dollars for ABLE'S goals.

Our city, our schools, and our children are the responsibility of every man, woman and child in Mobile.

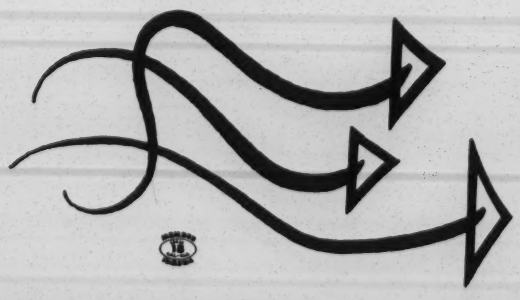
Mobile will be judged by the action of Mobilians.

Let us do the best we can to solve a problem we inherited, to chart a change we did not choose.

Public Schools Are The Bulwark of Democracy --- We Must Keep Them Open

Clip and mail to:

ABLE
P.O. Box 6312
Mobile, Alabama



I WANT TO SUPPORT OPEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- ☐ Become a member of ABLE *(a $2 fee is requested)*
- ☐ Give a coffee in my home
- ☐ Arrange for a program at a club
- ☐ Help in the ABLE office

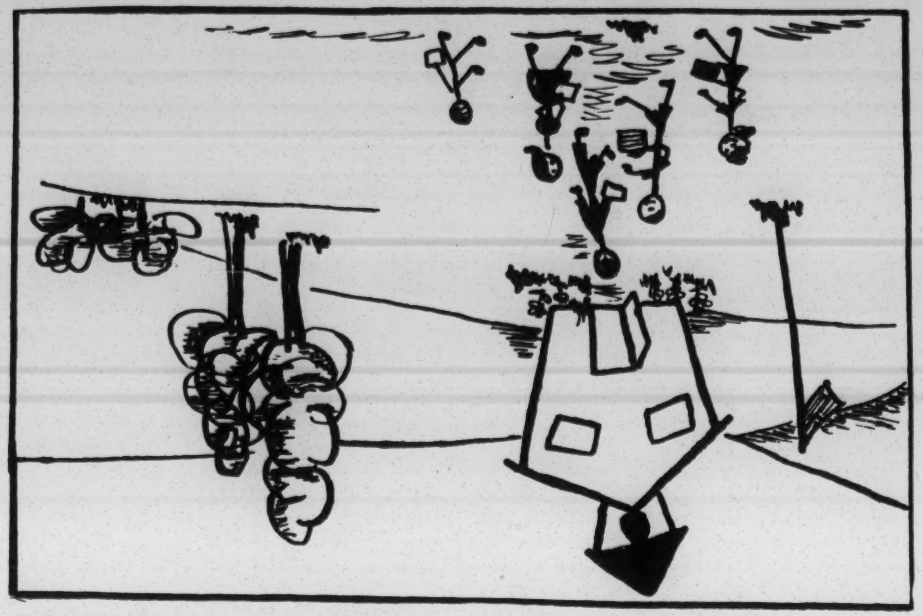
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

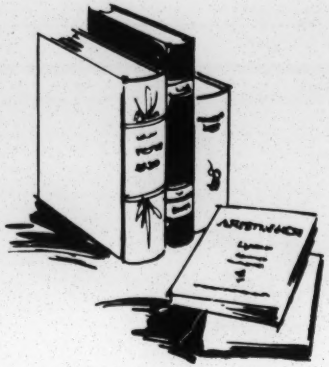
- ☐ Enclosed is my contribution for public schools
- ☐ Consider me a supporter of ABLE

ABLE

KEEP MOBILE SCHOOLS OPEN



P.O. Box 6312
Mobile, Alabama



THEY PEACE PROSPERITY G

We Already Know What Happens to Retail Business When There is Violence. Customers stay home. Trade stops.

BIRMINGHAM: Department store sales *down* 15% this spring in 4 week period ending May 18, 1963. Department store sales in Atlanta *up* 7%. New Orleans *up* 10%. Jacksonville *up* 15%. *(Federal Reserve Bank).*

NEW ORLEANS 1960: After demonstrations following desegregation of schools, two of the city's biggest department stores *down* 30%. *(Washington Post).*

What About Long Range Business Development?

W. Cooper Green, executive vice president of Alabama Power Company and an Alabama business leader, says he has personal knowledge of two major plants and two minor installations that have changed plans for moving to Alabama. Responsible industry simply does not want to move into a troubled area. *(Birmingham Post Herald)*

WE FACE THE FACTS MOBILIANS KNOW. PUBLIC SCHOOLS THEMSELVES ARE BIG BUSINESS.

The school board of Mobile County is the second largest employer in the county. It employs 3600 people working in plants worth more than $40½ million. Three local colleges draw the bulk of their freshmen classes from Mobile high school graduates. More than $1 million from the federal government is spent here annually for public schools.

We
Good

LITT
the
dustr
$248
10 n

In th
Septe
ing
Rock
fell
week

One
Rock
by W

VIR
resi
incr
in m
59
the
by
aver
by
(St.

GO TOGETHER

We Already Know What the Presence of Good Public Schools Means to Business.

LITTLE ROCK: In the two years before the school crisis of September 1957, industrial development in Arkansas totaled $248 million. Little Rock alone gained 10 new plants adding 1,072 jobs.

In the two years after the schools closed September 1957, *no new company employing more than 15 people* moved into Little Rock. State wide industrial development fell to $190 million—a drop of 24%. *(Newsweek)*

One third fewer people moved into Little Rock. Twice as many moved away. *(Survey by Women's Emergency Committee)*

VIRGINIA: In 1951-52-53 before massive resistance and school closing, Virginia increased the average number employed in manufacturing by 31,400. In 1957-58-59 when some schools were closed and the massive resistance approach adopted by the governor, Virginia increased the average number employed in manufacturing by only 5,100—a sixth as well as before. *(St. Petersburg Fla. Times)*

Mobile citizens have a heritage of harmony. Let's use this tool to solve our real problems and progress to the promise of the biggest future on the Gulf Coast.

"FIRST WE CLOSED OUR SCHOOLS, AND THEN ONE THING LED TO ANOTHER !"

Reprinted from THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

HELP PRESERVE PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW ORLEANS

1. Form groups in your community to discuss the issues and bring the true facts to light. Others among your neighbors may not be well informed on the actual facts of the matter. Ask your friends to carry the word to their friends as quickly as possible.
2. Be open in your views. Indicate your interest to all concerned. Speak up when asked to express an opinion.
3. A **Speakers Bureau** has been formed to bring the facts to the people. If you belong to a club or community group, no matter what its size, one of these speakers will be happy to come free-of-charge or obligation of any kind to present the actual facts of the school controversy. Call EXpress 5201 for a time and date.
4. Send your membership dues of $1.00 or donations to the address below. Funds are needed to defray the cost of bringing this message to all of the people of New Orleans through the mass media of newspaper and television before the deadline of September 8th.

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

P. O. Box 8192 - Gentilly Station

New Orleans, La.

choice

Legal Action in Louisiana

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana ordered the Orleans Parish School Board to proceed with all deliberate speed to desegregate public schools in Orleans Parish, and toward this end to submit to the Court by May 16, 1960, its plan for accomplishing same. The Court's basic order was approved by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, when the Louisiana Legislature attempted to take away from the Orleans Parish School Board the power to classify schools, the Board moved to be dismissed as a party defendant. This motion was denied by the District Court and its order was again upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

When the Orleans Parish School Board failed to submit a plan, the Court furnished its plan, and ordered the Orleans Parish School Board to commence desegregation beginning with the first grade when schools open in September, 1960.

The Court then denied the School Board's motion to stay the execution of this order and the denial was affirmed by both the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

Therefore, this order is presently in full force and effect and must be obeyed by the Orleans Parish School Board when schools open in September.

We have only two choices. We can comply with the decisions and orders of the federal courts. Or we can completely abandon public education in the entire state of Louisiana.

QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Results of Closing the Schools in Other Communities

What happened in Norfolk?

Three Junior High Schools and three Senior High Schools were closed. About one-third of the locked-out students found no substitute for their closed classrooms. The others attended informal "tutoring groups" scattered widely across the city.

What happened in Little Rock?

Only four High Schools were closed. Out of the 3,700 displaced students, 27 percent went to

other high schools in Arkansas, 10 percent went to schools out of the state, 15 percent received no schooling at all. Others were in makeshift substitutes.

Effect on the Students

What happens when children have no school to go to?

Any one of a number of things. First, if they are old enough, they may go to work at some unskilled job – never to return to their "lost" education. And, when they do, they flood the job market creating employment problems.

Some will stay at home, dull and disinterested . . . boredom will set in and cause added stresses in family life. Already overburdened parents will find they have a new and pressing problem.

Many will roam the streets in search of excitement. The crime rate of the city will almost certainly increase as pranks turn into actual mischief.

Lucky ones will leave home to attend school in other states, possibly moving in with relatives. This will split families asunder and put added strain on those relatives who must care for them.

All in all, the closing of the schools (even for a brief time) will interrupt a youngster's normal development to a degree uncalled for in civilized society.

What about the "bright student"?

In these times of world stress when we vitally need our future scientists, doctors, lawyers, engineers, in order to safeguard the American way of life for coming generations, the loss of the "bright student" could be a real American tragedy. Many gifted students, should the schools close, will fall behind in their development – lose interest and drive.

What happens to the "slower student"?

Poor scholars suffer most from a school closure. They will lose precious time at their studies which may never be recaptured. It is imperative that every future citizen be as well qualified as possible to take his place in adult life in order to build a strong America.

Civic and Economic Results in the Community

How will closing the schools affect New Orleans business?

As Little Rock and Norfolk have already proved, what is "bad for public schools is also bad for business". Almost immediately, the economic health of our community will suffer an incalculable blow. Real estate volume and retail

trade will decrease appreciably when the schools are closed. New industries will be discouraged from coming into a troubled community where no public education is provided. Recruitment of employees will be seriously hampered. Skilled workers, technicians, college educators, professional men will not choose to settle in a city where there are no public schools.

Are these predictions supported by facts?

Yes. In Little Rock, the year before the school crisis, the number of new jobs totalled 1,003. During the two years that followed, there were no new jobs.

In Norfolk, the city estimated that closed schools cost the economy of the community **$172,000 a month.**

Why Private Schools are not the Answer

What has been the fate of private schools founded to evade federal court desegregation orders?

Financially, scholastically and legally, such makeshift "private" schools have failed. Schools set up overnight cannot provide the quality of education that our public schools have attained through many decades. These substitutes for schools are always poorly provided with the tools of education. Fewer courses are available. Classes meet in inadequate quarters, often attics and basements, without proper lighting or ventilation.

The "private" high school in Little Rock was abandoned for lack of funds. The "private" school system in Prince Edward county, Virginia, operated last year on voluntary contributions; however, during the next school year, parents will have to pay tuition.

What is the legal aspect of establishing private schools?

The legal outlook is extremely discouraging. First of all, there is no compromise point. If just one of the public schools is closed, every public school in the state must also be barred and shuttered. **Federal courts have found unconstitutional: the use of public money for private schools, the operation of private schools with publicly-paid teachers, the leasing or selling of public school buildings for the operation of private schools.**

What about private schools already in operation?

They will do their best, but it is a well known fact that they cannot begin to absorb even a small percentage of the 40,000 white children who now attend public school in New Orleans.

Waiting lists are long, and tuitions run approximately $400-$650 a year – a great burden for any family. At the present time only 2,372 children attend white non-sectarian private schools in New Orleans – how could these schools possibly expand overnight into a system that could absorb 18 new pupils for every student presently enrolled?

What Happens if We Face the Problem Squarely

How much integration will take place in the Fall of 1960?

No one knows. We can only judge by what has taken place in other communities. In Norfolk, after two years of integration, there are 21 negro students attending formerly all-white schools. In Nashville, there are 44 colored students scattered throughout 9 schools after 3 years of integration. This is the highest figure thus far. Compare this with Winston Salem – only 7 negro students after 3 years of integration . . . and Charlotte, N. C., with only 1 (again after 3 years). If we cooperate with the mandates of the Supreme Court, chances are integration in the numbers sense may be minor and may not affect all of the schools.

What about "pupil placement"?

Pupil placement has been authorized by the federal courts. Based on a number of deciding factors, the School Board will be able to control which pupils will attend what schools. This will work in favor of all concerned, and could mean that certain areas would remain all-white schools unless specific enrollment requests are brought to bear against them.

What is the Committee for Public Education?

The Committee for Public Education is a locally-organized, non-profit group of public school parents dedicated solely to the cause of concerted action in behalf of our public schools. The Committee believes wholeheartedly in the premise that good citizens united in a good cause can achieve remarkable success. Their aim is to preserve our public schools so that the children of New Orleans can be assured of the educational opportunities to which they are so richly entitled.

What You can do to Help . . .

Every individual who receives this brochure can actively participate in this important job. Everyone is needed. There is no time to be lost. Read the suggestions on the back of this folder and join with us now.

We no longer have a choice between integration and segregation . . .

The issue now is

EDUCATION or ILLITERACY

The tide of public feeling is running high as the date for the opening of New Orleans Public Schools draws near. No matter what our individual feeling in the matter, anxiety is the keynote . . . will the schools open? . . . will our children be provided with the education that is so imperative to their mental growth and well-being?

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

History

The 14th amendment to the United States Constitution states, in part, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In 1954, the United States Supreme Court declared that to compel any person to attend schools segregated by race was a denial of "the equal protection of the laws," and therefore unconstitutional. In its second decision in 1955, the Supreme Court instructed federal district courts to see that school officials proceeded to comply with its 1954 ruling stating that, "The courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling . . ."

Although the people of many states do not agree with these decisions of the Supreme Court, the decisions have been upheld by the federal courts in every state wherein questioned. Despite the vigorous opposition of Governor Faubus and the Arkansas legislature, public schools were desegregated in Little Rock. Despite the so-called "massive resistance" laws of Virginia and the concerted determination of its able Governor Almond, the public schools of Virginia were also desegregated. Similarly, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, parts of Florida and Texas have desegregated public schools.

Under our system of government, the Supreme Court interprets the Constitution. Whether or not we agree with the desegregation ruling of the Supreme Court, this ruling is binding on all federal courts, all state officials, all state legislators, all state courts and all citizens of the United States . . . and is backed by the full might and authority of the United States government.

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Co-chairmen
- Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman
- The Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J.
- The Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones

Vice-chairmen
- Mrs. Paul J. Murison
- John P. Nelson, Jr.

Secretary
- Mrs. Rolf Dlugos

Treasurer
- Paul S. Hostetler

Directors
- W. Theodore Baptist
- Mrs. Joseph D. Barrett
- Mrs. Pat F. Bass
- Mrs. Moise Cahn
- Victor H. Hess, Jr.
- Label A. Katz
- Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.
- Harold N. Lee
- Harold I. Lief, M.D.
- Edward Rogge
- Mrs. Norbert H. Sand
- Mrs. Charles Stich
- Mrs. Betty Wisdom

SOS needs money. Please make checks payable to SOS, Inc., and send them to Paul Hostetler at 1318 Audubon St.

If you would like to be on our regular mailing list, write to 1520 Jefferson Ave.

This is an SOS call to you!

Save

Our

Schools

Inc.

1520 Jefferson Ave.

LOUISIANA'S TIME OF

Don't Let a Few Dec

SOS IS

- A non-profit organization chartered on April 26, 1960 by a group of concerned parents and citizens "to further, by all proper and legitimate means, the continuation of a state-wide system of free public education."
- A rallying point of moderate opinion on the school crisis.
- Supported voluntarily by any citizen who wants to invest in the maintenance and improvement of free education.

SOS asserts that public education is necessary if popular government is to function effectively; if Louisiana children are to have a decent opportunity in life; and if our society is to continue to achieve economic progress. For these reasons, SOS opposes the closing of the public schools of Louisiana, and calls on all Louisianians to unite in opposition to the closing of the schools.

SOS DOES NOT

- Argue the relative merits of segregation, or de-segregation.
- Discuss whether or not the 1954 Supreme Court decision was right or wrong.
- Debate States Rights vs. Federal Rights.
- Advocate any one method of compliance.
- And will not at any time participate in action or litigation aimed at closing a public school in Louisiana.

Exercise Your Right

SAVE OUR

OF DECISION IS NOW!

ecide for the Many!

SOS DOES

- Give wide distribution to the facts on the school crisis.
- Point out the high cost of private schooling, and its unavailability to the majority of parents.
- Warn that our state will suffer drastic economic losses, unless our schools remain open.
- Work with individuals and groups by furnishing factual material and speakers.
- Conduct public meetings.
- Offer support to public officials in their efforts to continue free public education.
- Stand ready to support any reasonable plan, acceptable to the courts, which will keep the public schools open.
- Hold that Boards of Education, Legislators, the Governor and all citizens owe allegiance to the Constitution of the U. S. A.
- Believe that each of us has an individual responsibility to let elected officials know now where each of us stands: on the side of law, order, and public schools.

"No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

- Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Virginia

t of Citizenship NOW

R SCHOOLS

Only

1520 Jefferson Avenue, N.O. 15, La. Un. 1-2791

Board of Directors

OFFICERS

Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman
The Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J.
The Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones
Co-chairmen

Mrs. Paul J. Murison
John P. Nelson, Jr.
Vice-chairmen

Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Secretary

Paul S. Hostetler
Treasurer

DIRECTORS

W. Theodore Baptist
Mrs. Joseph D. Barrett
Mrs. Pat F. Bass
Mrs. Moise Cahn
Victor H. Hess, Jr.
Label A. Katz
Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.
Harold N. Lee
Harold I. Lief, M.D.
Edward Rogge
Mrs. Norbert H. Sand
Mrs. Charles Stich
Mrs. Betty Wisdom

Do you want to lose your hard-won tenure?

Do you want to lose your retirement benefits and pension plans?

Do you want to teach in attics and basements, without proper equipment?

Do you want to lose such programs as maternity leave and reserved jobs for working mothers?

Do you want to see the special services to exceptional children and shut-in children destroyed?

Do you want to lose your jobs outright?

Do you want to work for men and women who are not professional educators? who do not understand your needs? who are completely inexperienced in the business of operating a school?

Do you want to risk your future by teaching in a school which may go broke at any moment?

Do you want to teach in a school which must depend on continuing sizable private contributions for its very existence?

Do you want to give up all the benefits you now receive from the state and the Orleans Parish Public School system, including the ever-present possibility of increased salaries?

These are just a few of the consequences you will suffer if the public schools are closed. Don't think, just because we are in a lull in the school crisis, that closure is not a possibility. Informed officials have said publicly that our public schools may still be closed. Some of them were responsible for the payless paydays you suffered this year. They did not protect you then, and they will not protect you in the future. Protect yourselves. Fight for open public schools.

S.O.S., INC.

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.

1520 Jefferson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana

S.O.S., INC. is an organization of New Orleans parents and other New Orleans citizens who feel that the possibility of closing any or all of the public schools is a matter of deepest concern and urgency. S.O.S, INC. has every reason to believe that parents, religious leaders, professional leaders, civic leaders, industrial leaders, and conscientious political leaders share the deep concern for the future of New Orleans schools.

The general policy of S.O.S., INC. shall be to provide factual information concerning the present and future status of public schools. We believe that public opinion can avoid the catastrophe of closed schools in New Orleans.

S.O.S., INC. does not propose to argue the pros and cons of segregation versus desegregation, or states' rights versus federal rights. S.O.S., INC. has one single aim and that is to champion children's rights to an education within the City of New Orleans, an education they can be proud of, and a public school system that the balance of the United States can look to as an example. To this single end S.O.S., INC. stands ready to cooperate with the legally elected representatives of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana in an effort to reach a solution which will permit the continuing benefits of public education for our children.

If you endorse the principle of free public education and would like to join S.O.S., INC. in its efforts to keep the New Orleans public schools open, please send your name and address to:

S.O.S., INC.
7722 Hampson Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Exhibit 1.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.
New Orleans, La.

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be Save Our Schools in New Orleans, and by this name and title it shall have and enjoy the succession of ninety-nine (99) years from the date hereof, unless dissolved at an earlier date, in accordance with the procedure set out in the statutes of the State of Louisiana.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be and is hereby fixed in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and its registered office shall be located at 1520 Jefferson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

ARTICLE III.

The full names and post office addresses of its registered agents are as follows, to-wit:

Mrs. Rolf Dlugos	1520 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, La.
John P. Nelson, Jr.	312 Civic Center Bldg., New Orleans, La.

ARTICLE IV.

This corporation is organized, and it shall be operated, exclusively to further, by all proper and legitimate means, the continuation of a statewide system of free public education;

To offer support to elected public officials or appointed officials in their efforts to continue free public education;

To bring information to the public at large relative to the necessity and importance of continuing our system of free public education;

To champion the right of the youth of Louisiana to a public school education;

To promote the objective presentation of facts on the status of public education in Louisiana;

To do any and all other acts that have as their purpose, directly or indirectly, the achievement of any of the aims outlined in this paragraph.

ARTICLE V.

The corporation shall have the power and authority to contract, sue and be sued, to receive, hold, acquire and dispose of, as well as mortgage, let, lease and hire, all and any kind of property, real and personal, not exceeding, however, the limit fixed by law, under such by-laws, rules and regulations of this association.

ARTICLE VI.

Membership shall be limited to those persons interested in the achievement of the purposes outlined in this charter.

ARTICLE VII.

This corporation shall be organized without capital stock and membership shall be evidenced by certificates of membership.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of this corporation shall consist of one or more chairmen, two vice-chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers and the immediate past chairman and at lease seven members of the corporation shall constitute the Board of Directors, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to take action, committing the corporation for or against such matters at any regular or at a special meeting called for that purpose. The routine business and administrative files of the corporation shall be vested in and exercised by the officers of this corporation, all other powers being reserved to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX.

The officers of this corporation shall be elected annually at the meeting which is scheduled for the month of April, the first election to take place during the month of April of 1961. These officers shall hold office for one year, or until their successors have been duly elected. All vacancies in office and in the Board of Directors as above consituted, shall be filled at a meeting called for that purpose by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X.

All citations or other legal process shall be served upon the chairman or, in his absence, upon the ranking officers.

ARTICLE XI.

The following persons shall be designated officers and members of the Board of Directors of this corporation in their respective capacities as set out herein and shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and installed:

Co-chairmen:	Dr. Julian Feibelman
	Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones
	Rev. Jos. H. Fichter, S. J.
Vice-chairmen:	Mrs. Paul Murison
	John P. Nelson, Jr.
Secretary:	Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Treasurer:	Paul S. Hostetler
Directors:	Dr. Harold Lief
	Dr. Harold Lee
	Victor H. Hess, Jr.
	Mrs. Moise Cahn
	Mrs. Charles Keller
	Mr. Label A. Katz
	Mrs. Joseph Barrett
	Mrs. Norbert Sand
	Mrs. Pat Bass
	Mrs. Betty Wisdom
	Theodore Baptist
	Mrs. Charles Stich
	~~Mrs. George Hendrickson~~
	E. O. Rogge

ARTICLE XII.

No alteration, amendment, or dissolution of this charter shall be made, unless with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Board of Directors present at a meeting convened for such purpose.

ARTICLE XIII.

The by-laws may be created, altered and amended at any meeting, regular or special by the Board of Directors as a whole, provided reasonable notice is given that such amendment will be considered prior to such meeting, by and through two-thirds of the Board of Directors present, which shall be all that is necessary to pass such amendment to the by-laws..

ARTICLE XIV.

The names and addresses of the Incorporators of this corporation are as follows:

Victor H. Hess, Harold N. Lee, Mrs. Moise Cahn, Paul S. Hostetler, Joseph H. Fichter, Harold I. Lief, M. D., Margaret T. Murison, Label A. Katz, Anne M. Dlugos, E. O. Rogge, Mrs. R. W. Harkess, Geo. A. Dreyfous, Rev. Niel E. Lindley, Florence Sytz, Victor F. Lief, Rev. Eugene P. McManus, Jane T. Lemann (Mrs. Bernard), Warren Friedmann.

April 25, 1960

John P. Nelson, Jr. Notary Public
Orleans Parish

1. Experiences of various cities:

   a. "Action Patterns in School Desegregation," Wey & Corey, Phi Delta Kappa

   b. "The Louisville Story," Carmichael and James; Simon & Schuster

   c. "Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools," Md. Commission et al.

2. Organization, problems of community preparation group; some crisis situations:

   a. "Organizing to Save Public Schools..."; the Messenger Press

   b. "When A City Closes its Schools," Campbell, Ernest; U. of N.C.

   c. "Crisis in Norfolk," Reif, Jane; Virginia Council on Human Relations

   d. "The New Orleans School Crisis," Report of the Louisiana State Committee on Civil Rights

3. Material for community preparation:

   a. L-17, Desegregation and Academic Achievement; S.R.C.

   b. L-16, Atlanta and Washington: Racial Differences in Academic Achievement; S.R.C.

   c. "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools," Knoll, Erwin; The Turnpike Press. 1958.

   d. "Fact Sheet for OASIS Discussion Leaders." OASIS.

4. History of desegregation; the Negro in American History:

   a. "School Desegregation: the First Six Years," SRC

   b. "The Negro in the United States," book, E. Franklin Frazier; Macmillan, N.Y.; 1957.

   c. "Citizen's Guide to Desegregation," Hill and Greenburg; book, Beacon Press. 1955.

   d. "The Negro Revolt," book, Lomax, Louis E.; Harper & Bros., N.Y.. 1962.

5. Dealing with media:

   a. "Background: Atlanta," OASIS.

6. Economic/Costs and Other of Resistance:

a. "The Oxford Disaster--Price of Defiance," Rep. Karl Wiesenburg, The Chronicle, Pascagoula, Miss.

b. "The High Cost of Conflict"; Anti-Defamation League

c. "If the Schools Are Closed..." Green and Gauerke, SRC.

Closing

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Would Constitute

CATASTROPHE!

18

The undersigned physicians, acting as individuals, and representing no official organization, believe that the closing of the public schools in Atlanta and in Georgia would constitute a major catastrophe that would result in irreparable damage to the children of our city and state. We believe that closing the public schools would materially interfere with the supply of essential scientific personnel and would ultimately damage the health services of this region. We also recognize the far-reaching consequences to the spiritual, moral and economic welfare of our community.

We respectfully urge all of the people, and particularly the city and state, business, professional and political leaders to take whatever legal steps are necessary to prevent the closing of our public schools.

We, as individuals, further state our willingness to cooperate with other state and local citizens in a concerted effort to solve the problems arising out of the effort to maintain the public schools.

Charles D. Adams
Elizabeth K. Adams
Harold W. Adams
Dale T. Addington
John T. Akin, Jr.
Herbert Alden
H. Homer Allen
Pierce Allgood
Gordon G. Allison
Samuel S. Ambrose

John M. Anderson
Robert J. Anderson
James E. Anthony, Jr.
LeRoy C. Antrobus
Harry D. Arnold, Jr.
C. Raymond Arp
E. L. Askren, Jr.
Earnest C. Atkins
F. M. Atkins
John S. Atwater
W. G. Avery
Darrell Ayer

Jose M. Bahamonde
J. Mason Baird
M. K. Bailey
Stephen T. Barnett, Jr.
J. Gordon Barrow
R. A. Bartholomew
Heinz Bauer
C. R. F. Beall
B. T. Beasley

Joe D. Beasley
John E. Beck
Marion T. Benson
Jerome D. Berman
Truett V. Bennett
W. H. Bennett
Louis Berger
Maxwell Berry
Everett L. Bishop
L. Minor Blackford

B. Blaine
J. C. Blalock
J. Kelvin Bleich
Richard W. Blumberg
Irwin Blumenthal
Edgar Boling
William Bondurant

William G. Brawley
James N. Brawner, Jr.
Larry Bregman
Spencer Brewer, Jr.
George Bright
Dorothy Brinsfield
Betty Ann Brooks

Charles E. Brown
Eugene Brown
Robert L. Brown
Samuel Y. Brown
L. C. Buchanan
Eleanor E. J. Bundy
Dan Burge

Taylor Burgess
B. Russell Burke
Herbert W. Burton
H. Harper Buttersworth, Jr.
Kathleen Byers
James H. Byram

Marguerite L. Candler
James M. Carson
H. G. Carter
Freeman H. Cary
Rives Chalmers
Amey Chappell

Bartlette M. Cheatham
F. E. Christopher
James L. Clark
Henry J. Climo
Peter J. Cline
Steven G. Cline

Claud Pope Cobb, Jr.
Isidore R. Cohen
Reese C. Coleman, Jr.
P. L. Collinsworth
C. Walter Coolidge
Charles F. Cooper, Jr.
Gerald R. Cooper

Charles C. Corley, Jr.
Avery L. Cotton
H. B. Cottrell
B. S. Cowan
G. Thomas Cowart
H. C. Crawford
William R. Crowe
James C. Crutchen

Leo P. Daly
Nicholas E. Davies
J. Harris Dew
William L. Dobes
Edward R. Dorney
Mark S. Daugherty

George B. Dowling
Walter S. Dunbar
John B. Duncan
E. B. Dunlap, Jr.
Edgar M. Dunstan
R. E. Dyer

Robert F. Eaves, Jr.
Charles A. Eberhart
Wilson T. Edenfield
M. T. Edgerton
Richard A. Elmer
Jacob Epstein
William L. Eubanks
A. R. Evans, Jr.

J. K. Fancher
Richard E. Felder
Henry Finch
Edgar F. Fincher
Francis W. Fitzburg, Jr.
Darfus Flinchum
Earl Floyd
Gregory E. Flynn
Catherine E. Foster

Kimsey E. Foster
G. Lester Forbes
C. Dixon Fowler
Vernelle Fox
Robert Henry Franch
Milton H. Freedman
Lawrence L. Freeman
J. W. Fristoe, Jr.
F. James Funk, Jr.
W. L. Funkhouser

Regina Gabler
John T. Galambos
William H. Galloway
John P. Garner
Robert C. Garner
Brit B. Gay, Jr.
Thomas Bolling Gay

B. R. Gendel
John J. Gerling
Nathan I. Gershon
Robert H. Gillespie

Gerald W. Gingrich
Herbert S. Girardeau, Jr.
Joseph L. Girardeau
C. S. Glisson, Jr.
Perry Gold
Abner Golden
Franklin H. Goodwin
George M. Goza, Jr.

Edgar D. Grady
L. Margaret Green
I. L. Greenberg
Hugh H. Gregory
E. L. Griffin
W. H. Grimes, Jr.
A. V. Gude
Thomas N. Guffin
J. Candler Guy

Charles E. Hall, Jr.
Bernard L. Hallman
Alton V. Hallum
William Roy Hancock
R. K. Hancock
Timothy Harden, Jr.
Earl Haltiwanger
Byron Harper

J. Frank Harris
Thomas A. Harris
Lewis B. Hasty
John P. Heard
David L. Hearin
David E. Hein
William C. Helms
Neil C. Henderson

Lamont Henry
L. F. Herrmann
Joseph A. Hertell
Haywood N. Hill
William Harry Hill
Fred B. Hodges, Jr.
W. A. Hodges
William W. Hodges

Fred G. Hodgson
James D. Hodnett
Charles E. Holloway
Walter R. Holmes
W. A. Hopkins
Charles K. Howard
David S. Hubbard
D. J. Hughes
Charles M. Huguley, Jr.
Peter Hydrick
J. Willis Hurst

Sidney Isenberg

David F. James
Sterling H. Jernigan
Richard H. Johnson
Harry B. Johnston
Paul V. Joliet
Fleming L. Jolley
Carl C. Jones, Jr.
Alvin D. Josephs

Dan Kahle
Herbert R. Karp
James A. Kaufman
Robert P. Kelly

C. G. Kemper
Alfred E. King
J. Dudley King
L. S. King
Richard E. King
Ellen Finley Kiser
William H. Kiser
Houston W. Kitchin
J. H. Kite
Salmon A. Koff
M. J. Krainin
Philip I. Krugman

Rose A. Lahman
J. H. Lamm
J. Harry Lange
Alexander D. Langmuir
Paul A. Lavietes
C. L. Laws
Ted F. Leigh
John T. Leslie
W. M. Lester
A. H. Letton

Harold B. Levin
Louis K. Levy
A. O. Linch
Merrill Lineback
Bernard S. Lipman
J. Watts Lipscomb
Edwin Lockridge, Jr.
Bruce Logue
Leonard Long
Wood W. Lovell
Mason I. Lowance

Emory H. Main
Thomas P. Malone
P. Thomas Manchester, Jr.
Richard C. Margeson
Donald S. Martin
W. Roy Mason, Jr.
Joseph C. Massee
Sanford J. Matthews

Roy H. McClung
John McClure
John M. McCoy
J. D. McDonough
Calhoun McDougall
T. E. McGeachy
A. Park McGinty
William C. McGarity
Estelle McNiece
Thomas C. McPherson

A. J. Merrill
Franklin C. Miles
Hal C. Miller
Lila Bonner Miller
Preston R. Miller
C. W. Mills, Jr.
W. R. Minnich

George L. Mitchell, Jr.
E. G. Mize
J. M. Monfort
B. Waldo Moore
Albert L. Morris
William N. Morrison
Chester W. Morse

T. C. Moseley
Michael V. Murphy, Jr.
Ralph A. Murphy
Martin T. Myers
W. P. Nicholson, Jr.
W. P. Nicholson, III
George A. Niles, Jr.

Peter A. Oliva
James F. Olley
Buford L. O'Neal
Dewey E. Overton
George M. Owens

Richard C. Parsons
Joseph H. Patterson
C. E. Pattills
Robert Joseph Peace
Rosemonde S. Peltz
William J. Pendergrast
Garland D. Perdue, Jr.
Neil G. Perkinson
Samuel W. Perry
Carl C. Pfeiffer
Irene A. Phrydas
F. C. Powell
Vernon E. Powell
George H. Preston

Tom D. Raaen
Morgan Raiford
Joseph L. Rankin
Earl Rasmussen
Albert Rauber
Joseph C. Read
Bryan L. Redd, Jr.
W. Harrison Reeves
William A. Reid
Edward D. Reisman

Louis F. Reynaud
Virginia Reynaud
Louis S. Riccardi
M. Hobson Rice
A. C. Richardson
Arthur P. Richardson
Jeff L. Richardson
Lea Richmond
Charles Rieser
Shirley L. Rivers
M. Hines Roberts

R. E. Roberts
Robert L. Robinson
James V. Rogers, Jr.
Donald R. Rooney
Albert A. Rosenberg
H. J. Rosenberg
William Rottersman
Louis C. Rouglin
David A. Russell, Jr.

Walter T. Sale
Calvin Sandison
John M. Schreeder
Paul L. Schroeder
Spalding Schroder
Legh R. Scott, Jr.
Thomas P. Scott, Jr.
R. Mitchel Sealey
Robert A. Sears
W. A. Selman

William H. Sewell
B. L. Shackleford
Walter H. Sheldon
Duncan Shepard
H. L. Shessel
Olin Shivers
Wade H. Shuford
Merton A. Shure

Cheney C. Sigman, Jr.
M. F. Simmons
W. Vernon Skiles
W. G. Skipper
Helen B. Slade
John de R. Slade
W. P. Sloan, Jr.
Charles W. Smith
Carter Smith

Ernest G. Smith, Jr.
Randolph Smith
W. A. Smith
William A. Smith, Jr.
Eugene Spier
George W. Statham
Jean S. Staton
Ted L. Staton
John E. Steinhaus
A. L. Stephens, Jr.

R. H. Stephenson
Calvin B. Stewart
H. B. Stillerman
Cyrus W. Strickler, Jr.
Hiram M. Staurm
Cosby Swanson
Homer Swanson
Cary F. Sullivan
G. R. Sutterfield

Morris B. Taranto
J. S. Taylor
H. L. Teate, Jr.
Paul Teplis
Ben R. Thebaut
W. L. Thomason
W. R. Thompson
N. A. Thornton
J. C. Thoroughman
Lloyd F. Timberlake

M. Virginia Tuggle
L. N. Turk, Jr.
David H. Turner

E. Van Buren
Robert J. Van de Wetering

John B. Varner
J. W. Veatch, Jr.
A. S. Velkoff
Fred Vidal
R. A. Vonderlehr

Exum Walker
John S. Walker
W. N. Walker
Hilton F. Wall
Margaret J. Wall
William C. Wansker
John Warkentin
William C. Warren, Jr.
Julian Q. Watters
H. S. Weens

James I. Weinberg
Seymour P. Weinberg
A. A. Weinstein
Frank Weitz
Edward M. West
Robert L. Whipple, Jr.
Charles L. Whisnant, Jr.
Carl A. Whitaker
William P. White
Joseph A. Wilber
G. W. Williams

Robert W. Willingham, Jr.
I. Irvin Willingham
S. Angier Wells
John Page Wilson
Joseph S. Wilson
Richard Wilson
B. P. Wolff
R. Hugh Wood
G. C. Woodson, Jr.
Edgar Woody, Jr.

Joseph Yampolsky
Charles P. Yarn, Jr.
August S. Yochem, Jr.

The original signers of this statement, on December 21, 1958, numbered 419. Since then, additional doctors have asked to be added to the list. These doctors are listed alphabetically with the original signers.

BACKGROUND: ATLANTA

A Handbook for Reporters covering the desegregation of Atlanta Public Schools

prepared by

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools in September

Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

A List of People You May Want to Interview

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Superintendent: Dr. John W. Letson
City Hall — Ja 2-3381
Deputy Superintendent: Dr. Rual W. Stephens

ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Chairman: L. J. O'Callaghan
11 Marietta St., N. W. — Ja 1-0238
Attorney: A. C. (Pete) Latimer
Healey Building — 521-1282

ATLANTA DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

Chief: Herbert T. Jenkins
175 Decatur St., S.E. — Ja 2-7363

ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

President: Ben S. Gilmer
American Telephone Co.: 529-8611
Executive Vice President: Opie L. Shelton
Commerce Building — 521-0845

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Eugene Cook
State Judicial Building — Ja 5-0401

ATTORNEYS FOR THE TRANSFER STUDENTS

Donald L. Hollowell
859 Hunter St., S.W. — Ja 5-8372
E. E. Moore, Jr.
175 Auburn Ave., N.E. — Ja 4-6861

FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Frank A. Hooper, Jr.
Old Post Office Building — Mu 8-3517

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS

Chairman: John A. Sibley
Trust Company of Georgia — Ja 2-6000

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

S. Ernest Vandiver
State Capitol — Ja 1-1776

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

President: Dr. Arthur Vann Gibson
Church Office: Tr 2-8939
Executive Director: Dr. Loren T. Jenks
163 Walton St., N.W. — Ja 3-2796

GREATER ATLANTA AND GEORGIA COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Director (Atlanta): Mrs. Walter Paschall
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. — 525-6468
Director (Georgia): Mrs. William C. Pauley
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. — 525-6468

GUTS (GEORGIANS UNWILLING TO SURRENDER)

Lester G. Maddox
Home: Ce 3-4374, Business: Tr 4-9344

HOPE, INC. (HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION)

Chairman: Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden
Home: Bl 5-3820

LEAGUES OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ATLANTA AND GEORGIA

President (Atlanta): Mrs. Rushton Coulborn
1036 Peachtree St., N.E. — 876-0732

President (Georgia): Mrs. Fleming Law
7 - 17th St. — Tr 2-4075

Public Relations Chairman: Mrs. Edward Vinson, Dr 7-5286

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA

William B. Hartsfield
City Hall — Ja 2-4463

N. A. A. C. P.—ATLANTA BRANCH

President: Reverend Samuel W. Williams
Church Office: Mu 8-0206

Executive Director: James Gibson
236 Auburn Ave., N.E. — Mu 8-6064

OASIS (ORGANIZATIONS ASSISTING SCHOOLS IN SEPTEMBER)

General Chairman: Mrs. Philip Hammer
Home: Ce 3-0955

Vice Chairman: Rev. Allison Williams
Church Office: Ce 7-6491

Vice Chairman: Mrs. William S. Shelfer
Dr 3-0765

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Hamilton Lokey
Ce 7-4215

Executive Director: Mrs. J. C. Harris
50 Whitehall St. — Ja 5-8469

Public Information Chairman:
Mrs. David Neiman — Ce 7-0209

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Executive Director: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth St., N.W. — 522-8764

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

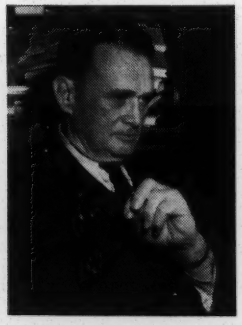
Superintendent: Dr. Claude Purcell
State Office Building — 688-2390

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF ATLANTA

President: Mrs. Phil B. Narmore
872-5862

RALPH McGILL

Atlanta has sought in all things to be a responsible city. This is her great tradition. As early as December 1889, Henry W. Grady, whose name is on our modern and beautiful city hospital, on one of our finest schools, on one of our hotels, and whose statue stands in the heart of our city, said, in a speech made to the Merchants of Boston:



"The problem of race . . . is so bound up in our honorable obligation to the world that we would not disentangle it if we could . . . I would rather see my people render back this question rightly solved than to see them gather all the spoils over which faction has contended since Cataline conspired and Caesar fought."

This was Grady's basic approach. His opinions, dealing with the context of his time, do not all jibe with today's. But, he was right in the great sense . . . it must be rightly solved.

This is the city which welcomed back General Sherman, not many years after the war, and gave him a tremendous reception, including a dinner attended by Confederate veterans who directly had opposed him—and who had been driven from the city which he proceeded, in time, to burn.

This is the city which has always tried to look forward, not backward. It has never wanted to be an old Southern city, caught like a fly in amber, and dying of quaintness and musty charm. From the time the sound of hammers and the rasp of saws began to be heard in the rebuilding of the city after Sherman's fires had died, we have sought to build into the city a belief in the principles of this country, of justice and opportunity. We have not always succeeded. The record is not unmarred. But we have never ceased to try.

One of our great strengths is that there have

been attracted here the graduates of the many institutions over the nation. Every year we are pleased to carry items about the local alumni of Wisconsin, of Minnesota, of California, of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Smith, Radcliff, Vassar, et al, who are to have a luncheon or dinner and are calling on the faithful to attend. Atlanta has attracted, too, many of the more ambitious young men and women from the smaller cities and towns of our own state and others of the South. We are a city of transportation and communication, and this has brought to us young executive and professional men.

This press pack is an example. A great many persons, all volunteers, have worked on it. They want you to know that after the school decision by the U. S. Supreme Court, this was a city in which there was a debate and a continuing exchange of ideas. The White Citizens Councils, the Klans, and others of that mentality, could, and did, have their say. But they were answered. They did not dominate. They could not coerce or intimidate, as they did in neighboring states.

The men and women who have compiled this press pack represent volunteer citizen organizations which have worked for public schools—and for the orderly processes of law. We, of the press, radio and television, have helped them have their say. We commend them to you.

One never knows. The forces of evil and violence are unpredictable. But we believe that the overwhelming sentiment in this city is for lawful procedures. What we chiefly want you to know is that we have not been idle. We have not sat with folded hands and waited. We have not left it for others to do. The people of the city have tried to organize public opinion, and, more important, to inform it. This press pack contains the essence of that effort.

RALPH MCGILL
Publisher, *The Atlanta Constitution*

CITY OF ATLANTA

OFFICE of the MAYOR

Atlanta 3, Georgia

To the Gentlemen of the Press:

On behalf of the City of Atlanta, it is my pleasure to extend you a cordial welcome.

You have traveled far in order to be present as history is once again made in Atlanta. Knowing Atlanta and her people, I have every confidence that the story you flash to the world will be a positive, dramatic picture of a great City facing profound change with dignity; a City continuing to be a credit to the Nation; a City too busy to hate.

May your stay with us be both enjoyable and rewarding. And when you go, may you take with you in your mind a memory of the South at its best, and in your heart, a desire to return. We are always glad to have you with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs B Hartfield

Mayor

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

STATEMENT OF HERBERT T. JENKINS, CHIEF OF THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

"The Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools of Atlanta. In accordance with state and Federal regulations and under order from the Federal Court, the Atlanta schools will be desegregated when school opens on August 30, 1961.

"If any person or persons object to the manner or method of operation of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Superintendent of School's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections be discussed, or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.

"Local and State laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that 'no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign, or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school.'

"The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace—the Atlanta Police Department has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city, and especially at and around the schools."

August 1, 1961

BACKGROUND: ATLANTA (1954-1961)

When the Supreme Court Decision of May 1954 put an end to legal segregation in the nation's schools, Georgia, like other deep South states, adopted an official policy of last-ditch legal resistance. Despite protests from the Georgia Education Association, the League of Women Voters and other responsible citizens' groups, the General Assembly of 1955 adopted a "Private School Plan" which included, among other measures, a provision to cut off funds from any school system which attempted to desegregate.

Secure in their legal "Maginot Line" and unhampered by fear of Federal initiative in enforcing the ruling in "Brown vs. Topeka," most Georgians felt the Supreme Court's emphasis was on the word "deliberate" rather than "speed." Schools would continue in the traditional way; regional mores would remain unchanged. The bitter lessons of Little Rock and Norfolk were as yet unlearned. The changes in Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville were not deep-South enough to stir Georgians from the blanket of apathy which then covered the entire school question.

The first brush with reality came in January 1958, when a group of Atlanta Negroes, in a "class action," filed suit against the Atlanta School Board. The suit (Calhoun et al vs. Latimer) asked that the School Board be enjoined from practicing racial discrimination in the public schools. When in June of 1959 U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and ordered the Atlanta Board to submit a plan for desegregation by the following December, the handwriting was clearly on the wall. The

School Board had no alternative but to submit a plan. Yet any plan to desegregate Atlanta's schools would be squarely in conflict with Georgia's massive resistance laws and would automatically force their closure.

Meanwhile, in October of 1958, echoes from Norfolk and Little Rock began to reverberate along the Peachtrees. Anxious letters were written to the newspapers. Isolated groups of citizens held meetings. In November, the School Committee of the Atlanta League of Women Voters publicly submitted ten questions to the School Board, the most important of which was, "Will every school in Atlanta close if the Courts order integration?" The School Board withheld a public answer since they were litigants in the pending Court suit; but an Atlanta Constitution columnist outlined the city's dilemma. On November 25th, under the auspices of the League of Women Voters, an open meeting was called to discuss ways and means of keeping schools open. A steering committee was formed to seek cooperation with the business and financial leadership of Atlanta. Since it was felt that a public stand at that time would be undesirable and premature, the steering committee never got off the ground.

The disengagement of the local power structure, the unyielding "never" of the State political leadership and the strident, often threatening segregationist voices claiming that "no schools are better than integrated ones" were powerful deterrents to organized community action. Yet because the Atlanta papers responsibly reported the news from other Southern cities, pointing out editorially the tragic consequences of massive resistance elsewhere, many Atlantans realized their public schools were in jeopardy and sought a way to save them.

On December 9, 1958, eighteen white parents chartered HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education), choosing to avoid the integration vs. segregation issue by taking an uncomplicated stand

for open public schools, period. Conceived primarily as an educational organization designed to clear up the fog of confusion engendered by "massive resistance," "interposition" and other so-called alternatives to compliance, it rapidly became a rallying ground for moderates who previously had suffered to remain silent. With the fervor and enthusiasm only amateurs could maintain, HOPE spawned a welter of public manifestos (Ministers, Educators and Doctors, to name just a few) and generated enough interest by March of 1959 to hold a public rally which drew upwards of 1,500 people and some prominent speakers in support of open schools (Atlanta Mayor Hartsfield, Publisher Ralph McGill, Georgia Legislator M. M. (Muggsy) Smith and Editor Sylvan Meyer). Favorable press, radio and television coverage of the March rally established a bona-fide "Open Schools Movement." HOPE chapters formed in Gainesville, Marietta, Jonesboro, Rome, Athens, Macon and Savannah with other nuclei of interested supporters in cities and towns throughout the state.

Inevitably there was opposition, much of it well-financed and organized. In addition to the States Rights Council led by Augusta politico, Roy Harris, the Klans and White Citizens Councils, Atlanta-based centers of resistance such as MASE (Metropolitan Association for Segregated Education) and later GUTS (Georgians Unwilling to Surrender) headed by Lester Maddox, now a candidate in the five-cornered Atlanta mayoralty race, sprang up to harass open school advocates.

On November 30, 1959 the Atlanta School Board submitted a stair-step plan for desegregation of the public schools beginning with the 12th grade (given in full elsewhere in this pamphlet). Judge Hooper approved the plan on January 20, 1960 and ordered it into effect the following September; or as soon as the General Assembly of Georgia could enact statutes to allow Atlanta schools to operate.

In an attempt to influence legislative action, open school supporters mounted an educational crash program. Mayor Hartsfield proclaimed a "Save Our Schools Week" in Atlanta. Representatives of state-wide civic groups joined together in a coordinated effort. Legislators, business leaders and other opinion-makers throughout the state received repeated mailings underlining the social, economic and educational disasters accompanying school closings elsewhere. The Fulton and DeKalb County legislative delegations which previously had withheld unanimous support, promised to seek legislative change. They were joined by a handful of solons from other parts of the state; but the prevailing sentiment when the General Assembly convened was to let Atlanta bear the brunt of school closings to preserve segregation elsewhere in Georgia.

All during the legislative session public pressure in behalf of open schools grew stronger. Delegations of open school supporters called on Governor Vandiver, Senator Russell, Senator Talmadge and as many legislators as they could buttonhole. As a result, the Legislature appointed a nineteen-member "General Assembly Committee on Schools" empowered to conduct hearings in each of the State's Congressional Districts to find out whether "the people of Georgia may wish to make a deliberate determination as to whether future education is to be afforded through direct tuition payments for use in private schools devoid of governmental control, or whether the public school system as it presently exists shall be maintained notwithstanding that the school system of Atlanta and even others yet to come may be integrated . . . "

Cynics regarded the Committee as a delaying tactic at best. It had power only to inquire and recommend and it was a foregone conclusion that most Georgians considered "race-mixing" far more disastrous than the abandonment of public education. Yet the strong grass-roots support for

open schools in nearly every part of the State was a surprise to almost everyone.

The Committee had the good fortune to be chaired by widely-respected John Sibley, Chairman of the Board of the Trust Company of Georgia. Mr. Sibley conducted the hearings with good-humored dignity and impartiality. The importance of the "Sibley Commission" in awakening Georgians to the alternatives they faced cannot be overestimated. When the Committee issued its report in April 1960, the 11-member majority recommended a Freedom of Choice plan, somewhat similar to Virginia's. The 8-member minority stood fast for segregation, even at the cost of closed schools. The division within the Committee itself reflected the sharp differences of opinion in the state. Yet for the first time in the deep South, the *majority* of an all-Georgia committee appointed by the State Legislature with the blessings of the State Administration recommended that existing laws be changed to allow some desegregation . . . *before a Negro child actually applied to enter a white public school.*

After the publication of "The Sibley Report," Judge Hooper stayed integration of Atlanta schools for a year. On May 9, 1960, he amended the Atlanta Plan to include desegregation of the 11th and 12th grades at the beginning of the 1961 school year. The Atlanta Plan was to become effective "whether or not the General Assembly of Georgia at its session in January 1961 passes permissive legislation." In Judge Hooper's words, "to order the Atlanta Public Schools to integrate . . . in September 1960 could mean but one thing; that is, the closing of Atlanta's schools. To postpone this . . . will give the Georgia Legislature . . . one last chance to prevent this closing."

Immediately following this final Court decision, HOPE called a "Georgia Open Schools Conference" attended by 500 delegates invited from some 87 Georgia cities, towns or counties. Edward

R. Murrow televised this Conference in a nationwide documentary "Who Speaks for the South." As it became more acceptable to speak out openly for legislative change, many came forward with strong public statements. As a Gainesville editor put it, "You can hear minds changing all over Georgia."

In the Fall of 1960, open school advocates initiated "Operation Last Chance," taking their cue from Judge Hooper's words. Armed with forthright statements from Churches (all faiths and every important denomination, including the influential Georgia Baptist Convention); business leaders (the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the Atlanta Jaycees and key individuals throughout the State); lawyers (the Atlanta and Georgia Bar Associations); educators (the Georgia Education Association, "Mr. Jim" Peters, venerable Chairman of the State Board of Education); and many others, the issue was kept constantly before the public. "Days of Decision" Forums were held in Athens, Rome, Albany, Columbus, Augusta and Savannah to plead the case for legislative change. The Georgia Chamber of Commerce conducted its own Legislative Forums, with Administration floor-leaders Frank Twitty and Carl Sanders finding a preponderance of open-school sentiment and reflecting this in their public statements. All this was played against the backdrop of New Orleans which remained in the headlines throughout the Fall.

Coincident with the opening of the 1961 Legislative Session was the now-famous "Athen's crisis." When two Negroes were ordered admitted to the University of Georgia by U. S. District Judge William A. Bootle, Governor Vandiver and the Legislature were provided a chaotic example of what "bitter-end" resistance meant. Existing statutes would force closing Georgia's beloved University (the nation's oldest state-supported institution of higher learning) and this was too bitter a pill for even the strongest segregationists. On

January 18, 1961, S. Ernest Vandiver, who had been elected Governor of Georgia only two years prior on a platform which said he would never permit desegregation, underwent a dramatic reversal. In order to save the schools of Georgia, he offered a "Child Protection Plan," through which a community can decide by local school board action or a referendum whether it wants to close its schools when it faces a court order to desegregate. If a community decides for open schools, tuition grants provide money for children not wishing to attend integrated schools. The Legislature promptly repealed the mandatory closing laws and adopted the Governor's four-bill package.

The open schools advocates had won their battle. Atlanta was now free to comply with its Court order, with no threat of school closings. Applications for transfer to the 11th and 12th grades were submitted by 133 Negro children between May 1st and May 15th. After an exhaustive series of tests and interviews (required by the Atlanta Plan) ten were chosen to enter four previously all-white high schools (Brown, Grady, Murphy and Northside). 38 others are still in the process of appealing the Board's decision to reject their applications. One white child, Sandra Melkild, now attending Northside High School, has requested transfer to another presently all-white school, basing her request on "freedom of association." The Atlanta School Board has denied her a transfer. On August 9th the State School Board overruled the Atlanta Board's decision; but Judge Hooper has ordered a stay of the State Board of Education's ruling, pending a hearing.

Once the conflict between State and Federal laws was resolved, emphasis shifted to desegregation with dignity. The organizations comprising the "Open Schools Movement" sent representatives to call on Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, early last February to ask what citizens might do to help create a climate

of calm, dignified compliance with the law. It was suggested that church, business, service and youth groups outside the immediate jurisdiction of the school administration be encouraged to play a leading role in this effort through public discussion and dissemination of information. A new group, in fact an Organization of organizations, was formed with a broad base of community support. Its name: OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) an acronym Atlantans feel is descriptive of their city.

OASIS, with its 53 affiliates, is divided into three sections—Religious, Civic and Service Groups and Youth-serving Agencies. Members range from service clubs and Girl Scouts to labor unions and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Its activity has been low-key but intensive, seeking to work through already existing organizational machinery to reach hundreds of thousands of Atlanta's citizens.

OASIS has stimulated hundreds of meetings throughout the long, hot Atlanta summer. 126 volunteer discussion leaders have been on call to assist at gatherings varying from 200 in the Southwest Community Council to half-a-dozen anxious parents meeting in a neighbor's living room. A Speaker's Bureau, headed by an ex-president of The Toastmasters, provides information for business and service groups. A troupe of Theater Atlanta Players has presented improvised desegregation skits for teenagers at camps and youth centers all over town. OASIS has brought over one hundred white and Negro youth leaders together and encouraged Atlanta's more prominent citizens to speak out in behalf of responsible compliance.

OASIS' Religious Section spearheaded the observance of "Law and Order Weekend (Friday, August 25th through Sunday, August 27th) during which Atlanta's prolifery of churches and synagogues conducted special prayers for peaceful transition. Ministers were asked to take their

vacations before August 15th so that they would be on hand to give moral leadership. All faiths have participated in this effort, with leading clergy and lay representatives playing active roles as catalysts.

All of these efforts have received considerable support from Atlanta's newspapers, television and radio stations. Mayor William B. Hartsfield's repeated assertions that Atlanta will preserve its reputation for good race relations have been followed by public and private measures designed to prevent trouble. Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins has had officers from his department observing racial disturbances in other cities for two and one-half years. The Chief has publicly proclaimed that law and order will be maintained and warned would-be violators of penalties. School Superintendent, Dr. John Letson, has told Atlantans that anything less than desegregation with peace and dignity will "exact a price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

And when school opens on August 30th, this city hopes to demonstrate that careful planning and intelligent preparation can prevent the violence that has accompanied school integration nearly everywhere else in the deep South.

AN EDITORIAL P.S.
WE HOPE YOU WILL READ

In writing the foregoing piece, we have tried to give you "just the facts." Now let us tell you what's in our hearts. We had a double purpose in preparing this kit. If our schools desegregate smoothly and without incident—and the overwhelming majority of Atlantans are praying that they will—we wanted you to know why. If a rock is thrown or a demonstration staged, you ought to know that is not the whole story of our city.

Ask any of our local newsmen to tell you about the "Open Schools Movement." They'll say we're

a bunch of starry-eyed amateurs—a strictly grass-roots-type operation held together chiefly with scotch tape and imagination. But they'll also tell you that we *held together*—through three interminable uphill years to accomplish what those who thought they knew all about Georgia said never would happen in our generation.

Who took part in the "Open Schools Movement?" The ordinary people who live in Atlanta—and believe ir or not, much of Georgia. The printer who donated pamphlets and hand-bills on a "pay if you get it" basis. The businessmen who gave an office and typewriter, stationery, erasers and all that scotch tape. The lawyers who voluntered their time and brainpower to unsnarl the tangled legal thickets. But most of all, the women of Atlanta who licked the stamps, organized the meetings and stayed on the telephone until they finished the job. Yes, the unsung heroines of the "Open Schools Movement" are mostly ordinary housewives and mothers who left beds unmade and meals uncooked to insure their children's educational future.

Is it over yet? Not by a long shot. There are those with whom old ways die hard. We have heard the nation's most militant racists are marshaling their forces to make a stand at this "Second Battle of Atlanta." You must have heard it too—or most of you wouldn't be here.

When the "symbolic ten" go to their classrooms, segregation in Georgia's common schools will be officially over. There are those who wish the ten could be a thousand. There are many who object to even one. But whatever the views that divide them, Atlantans are united in a single hope: that the story that unfolds on August 30th will be much different from the one you might have expected. And when ten Negro children go to school on Wednesday, the heart of Atlanta will go in with them.

MRS. DAVID NEIMAN
Public Information Chairman
OASIS
(Organizations Assisting
Schools in September)

Atlanta Public Schools

CITY HALL

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

To Representatives of the Press, Radio
and Television:

Citizens of Atlanta have long recognized that good schools are an essential part of a great city. Recent developments have demonstrated a determination on the part of all concerned to assess realistically the problems we face and to proceed with the educational tasks ahead. Teachers and others who are a part of the Atlanta public school system face the future with confidence and with the firm conviction that changes and adaptations will be made as circumstances require. I am certain that I speak for all school personnel in saying that we are happy to be a part of a great city that we are convinced will become still greater in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

John W. Letson
Superintendent

JWL/frk

ATLANTA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1301 COMMERCE BUILDING / P. O. BOX 1740 / ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA / 52 1-0845

Dear Visitor:

Atlanta is on trial. But so are the mass communications media of this nation. How well we both conduct ourselves will have a great and lasting effect on this city.

We, the busines leaders of this city, have never faltered in our solid support of our officials in their determination to obey the law. We do not intend to let lawlessness impede this mature city's quest for greatness.

We are going to continue to do everything possible here in Atlanta to play our rightful role among American cities. We like to think of ourselves as responsible citizens.

We know we, in turn, can look to each of you —our visitors—for the same high degree of responsible journalism.

Sincerely,

Opie L. Shelton

Opie L. Shelton
Executive Vice President

The Atlanta Plan, Amended January 18, 1960, Provides:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary.

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally conducted by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included."*

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

---

* On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools were received from May 1 to 15.

The Atlanta Public Schools: Some Facts and Figures

Prepared by the Atlanta Department of Education

THE FOUR SCHOOLS TO BE DESEGREGATED

Brown High School, named for Joseph E. Brown, Civil War governor of Georgia, is located at 765 Peeples Street, S.W. West End, as the section is popularly known, is an old and established part of the city where the population now comprises low to middle income families, although many longtime residents still retain and live in their fine old homes. It is a section of strong loyalties and considerable pride of accomplishment. The principal of the school, Maxwell Ivey, formerly principal of Hutchinson Elementary School and former Director of Athletics and coach of champion football teams, is serving his first year as a high school principal at Brown. The school may be reached from City Hall by driving west on Whitehall, thence to Gordon, left on Peeples for three blocks. There are about 1200 students and 50 teachers in the school. In 1961 there were 131 graduates with approximately 45% attending college. Both students and teachers are very loyal to the school and its fine tradition of good conduct and high ideals.

Murphy High School was opened in 1930. Its present principal is George M. McCord whose tenure as principal began in 1942. Mr. McCord is well known in national camping circles, is very active in YMCA, and other youth serving organizations. The address of the school is 256 Clifton Street, S.E., adjacent to Memorial Drive. The school may be reached by going east on Memorial Drive for approximately 3 miles. There are approximately 1200 students and 50 teachers in the school. Of the 205 graduating this year, about 50% continued in college. The community is a section of moderate priced homes, law abiding citizens, and church-going population. The school is particularly noted for a balanced program of meeting student needs and interests.

Henry Grady High School was created in 1947 from old Boy's High School and old Tech High School which was once situated in the same building and on the same grounds. Named for Henry W. Grady, famous orator and newspaperman, the school has taken great pride in its preparation of students for college. Located at 929 Charles Allen Drive, N.E., (formerly Parkway Drive) the school is relatively close to the downtown section but is also accessible to very fine residential areas of the city. The school population ranges from families of lower middle in-

comes to relatively high incomes, with considerable diversity in religious and ethnic composition. It may be reached by way of Peachtree, Ponce de Leon and Charles Allen Drive; or by Peachtree and 10th Street. The principal is Roger H. Derthick (incidentally, brother of Lawrence Derthick, former U. S. Commissioner of Education) who is president of the Atlanta Teachers Association. The school has an enrollment of about 1500 students and there are 60 or more teachers. Approximately 80% of the students continue their education in college.

Northside High School, whose address is 2875 Northside Drive, N.W., is located in an upper income section of the city. Mr. W. H. Kelley has been principal of the school since its inception in 1950. The school is in that portion of the city annexed in 1952. Former coach and English teacher, he presides over the school with humor and dignity. The school has an enrollment of approximately 1100 and there are about 45 teachers. More than 88% of the 242 graduates this year will continue in college. The school has maintained strong lead in football championships in recent years and is one where students indicate a strong school spirit. The school may be reached by going north on the Expressway to Northside Drive, or by going Peachtree Road to West Wesley, turn left to Northside, then right one block.

Historical Facts About Atlanta School System

Established in 1872 with an enrollment of 3293 elementary pupils and 301 high school students. Inauguration of 6-3-3 organization in 1923 with 8 junior and 4 senior high schools. Enrollment 53,491 students in all schools. Establishment of community, co-educational comprehensive high schools in 1947. Total enrollment 60,761. Annexation of 39 schools and approximately 20,000 new students in 1952. Decentralization of administration and Area organization 1956. More than 42 millions expended for new school buildings since 1946.

Board of Education

President, L. J. O'Callaghan; Oby T. Brewer, Jr.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement; Ed S. Cook; Glenn Frick; Elmo Holt; Harold F. Jackson; Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale; Fred M. Shell.

Administration

Superintendent, Dr. John W. Letson; Deputy Superintendent, Dr. Rual W. Stephens; Assistant Superintendents, Jarvis Barnes, J. Everette DeVaughn; Area Superintendents, Dr. H. A. Bowen, Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., D. W. Heidecker, Warren T. Jackson, Dr. G. Y. Smith; Comptroller, E. R. Holley.

Directors and Supervisory Staff

Directors 18; Co-ordinators and Supervisors 7; resource personnel 31.

Area Organization

Decentralization of administration and instructional supervision by subdividing to 5 geographical school areas under Area Superintendents and supervisory staffs.

Schools

Structural organization: Elementary, kindergarten through 7; high schools, grades 7-12; 2 vocational schools; 2 evening high schools; 2 evening vocational schools; 5 special schools.

	No.	*Enrollment*	*A.D.A.*	*No. of Teachers*
Elementary	119	75,302	63,562	2,265
High Schools	26	29,456	24,640	1,220
TOTALS	145	104,758	88,202	3,485

High Schools

Minimum requirements for diploma (beyond 8th grade): English 4 units, social studies 3 units, math 2 units, science 2 units, "activities" 2 units, electives 5 units. College preparatory and distinctive diploma curricula available in all high schools.

Name	*No of Teachers*	*A.D.A.*	*No. of Graduates*	*% Attending College*
Archer	50	988	120	23%
Bass	36	665	112	45%
Brown	51	1087	131	45%
Dykes	25	516	....	....
East Atlanta	27	547	80	....
Fulton	41	924	177	20%
George	30	552	64	....
Grady	60	1356	256	80%
Howard	81	1784	243	29%
Murphy	49	1030	205	48%
North Fulton	53	1091	239	85%
Northside	44	981	242	88%
O'Keefe	42	786	87	23%
Price	78	1614	200	29%
Roosevelt	43	840	107	25%
Smith	36	532	98	18%
Southwest	53	1147	234	47%
Sylvan	46	1021	179	41%
Therrell	29	585	....	....
Turner	69	1623	201	45%
Washington	106	2243	324	68%
West Fulton	52	1072	148	21%

Finances

Operating budget, 30 millions. Sources of income: local taxes 55.1%; state taxes 28.2%; other sources 2.5%; cash balance 14.2%. Allocation: administration 2.1%; instruction 71.9%; maintenance 4.7%; operation 7.0%; operating balance 5.6%; others 8.7%.

Teacher Salaries

(Annual salary in 12 monthly payments)

Certification	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Years to Reach Maximum*
B.A.	$4308	$6540	19
M.A.	4500	7164	22
6 year College	4920	7896	24
Doctorate	5520	8688	25

Buildings and Grounds

Category	*No. Units*	*No. Acres*	*No. Classrooms*	*Value*
Elementary	130	535.5	2194	$41,985,331
High School	45	343.1	1186	30,692,011
TOTALS	175	878.6	3380	72,677,324

Libraries

Categories	No. of Books	Circulation
Elementary	280,211	1,312,974
High School	208,413	306,972
TOTALS	488,624	1,619,946

Cafeterias

Categories	No.	No. Lunches Served	No. ½ pts. Milk Served	Receipts	Expense
Elementary	113	5,416,697	8,813,776	$1,806,116	$1,820,732
High Schools	24	1,666,919	2,445,015	921,274	920,331
TOTALS	137	7,083,616	11,258,791	2,727,390	2,741,063

Special Education

Categories	Mentally Retarded	Speech and Hearing	Sight Saving	Emotionally Disturbed	Others	Totals
Elementary	60	20	17	4	11	112
High Schools	11	2	3	0	2	18
TOTALS	71	22	20	4	13	130

Radio and Television Education

Radio and television stations owned by Board of Education. Over 500 radio and TV sets in the schools; over 60,000 students viewing and hearing 89 radio and 58 TV programs per week in 139 schools. TV instruction in Health, General Science, General Biology, World History, Physics, Social Studies, Mathematics, French and Spanish.

Health and Physical Fitness

Required of all elementary pupils and 8th and 9th grade students. Interscholastic athletic program in 23 high schools comprises 17 teams in each high school in 10 different activities under 115 teacher-coaches. Participation, exclusive of bands and pep squads, by 5,000 students in 113 home games viewed by 200,000 spectators.

Audio-Visual Education

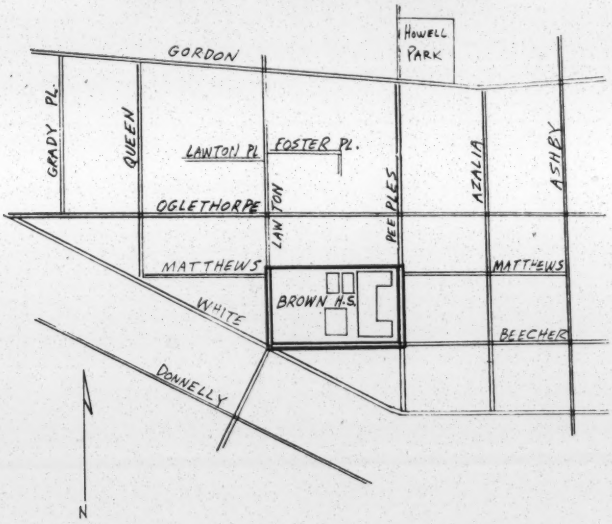
Established in 1921, one of the oldest educational audio-visual departments in the nation; school system has 5,000 pieces of A-V equipment and 10,000 A-V items; 2,000 presentations in classrooms; planetarium for space science instruction; primate house with full-time instructor.

Future Plans and Needs

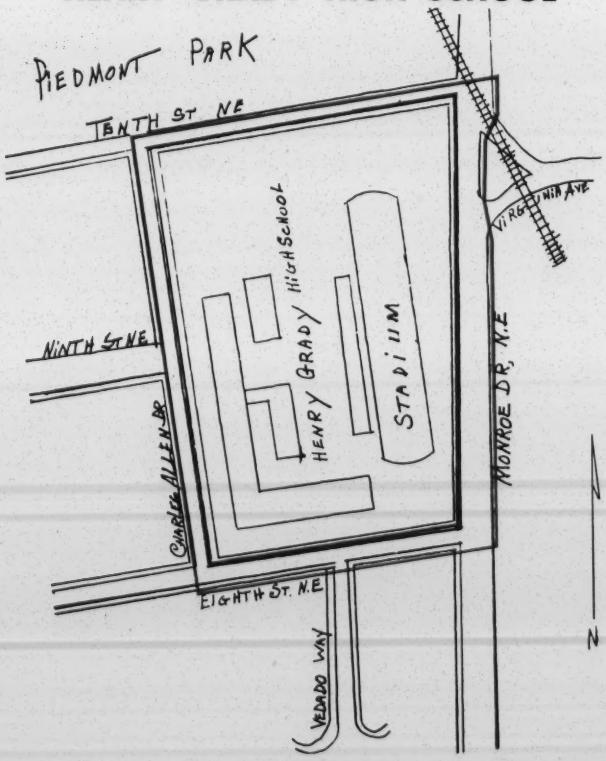
Three new high schools; 400 additional elementary classrooms; warehouse and school services building; administration building; curriculum development, supervisory, and materials center; automated data processing equipment and staffing; expansion of curricular and instructional leadership program.

MAPS of high school grounds by Atlanta Police Dept.

BROWN HIGH SCHOOL

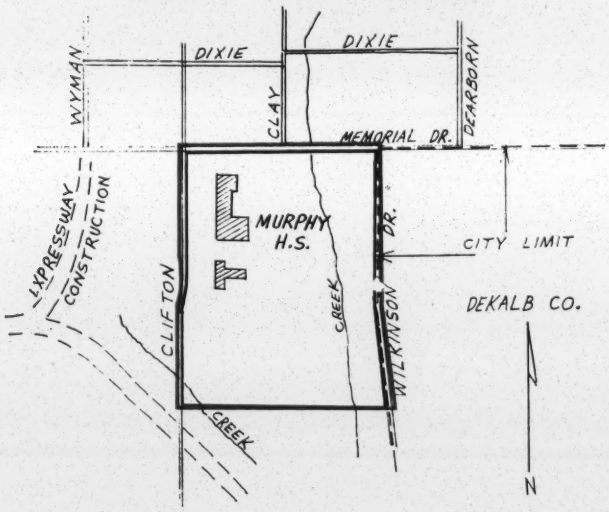


HENRY GRADY HIGH SCHOOL

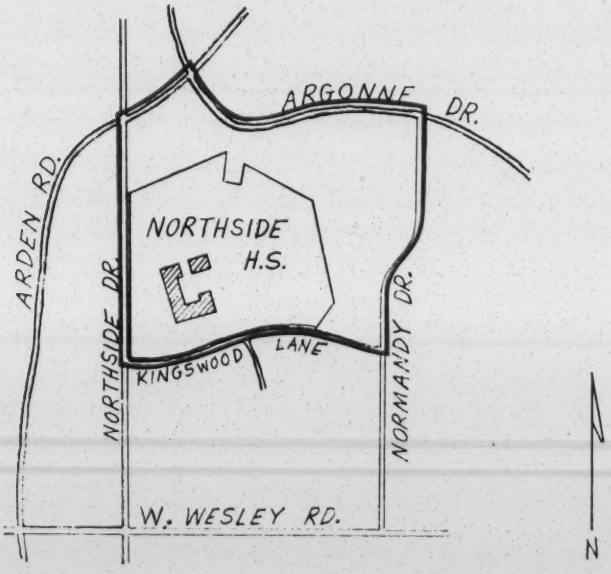


Red line marks curb across adjacent streets. This line encloses area off-limits to public and press.

MURPHY HIGH SCHOOL



NORTHSIDE HIGH SCHOOL



Information About the Transfer Students

All of the ten transfer students, in the words of Deputy School Superintendent Rual Stephens, "have outstanding school academic records, made excellent scores on the tests given them and very favorable impressions" when they were interviewed by school officials. Some of the 10 were accepted in spite of the fact that their residences are nearer their present schools than the schools they asked to attend. School officials said that in such instances there were factors of "overriding importance" which figured in the decisions to accept the students.

In one case, a youth aspired to go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and was unable to get the ROTC training or special college preparatory courses in mathematics and physics at his present school.

School officials made it clear from the beginning that an important consideration in whether a Negro student was accepted or rejected would be his chances of doing well in a new school environment. Those finally accepted had composite test scores which in most instances exceeded the median composite scores of the grades and schools to which they are being transferred.

Allen, Demaris—16 years old. Accepted for the 12th Grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 94.6. Median in 12th Grade at Brown: 66.4. Asked for transfer in order to receive special training in social studies, science and mathematics. Special interest: Archaeology. Previous extra-curricular activities: Dramatic and Dance Clubs, Junior Red Cross, Honor Society.

Black, Willie Jean—15 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Northside High School. Composite test score: 93.8. Median in 11th Grade at Northside: 82.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum offered in science and mathematics. Special interest: Medical career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Laboratory assistant, Honor Society, Science program at Morris Brown College.

Gaines, Donita—16 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Northside High School. Composite test score: 92. Median in 11th Grade at Northside: 82.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum. Special interest: Engineering. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Library Assistant, Student Government, Y-Teens.

Holmes, Martha Ann—17 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Murphy High School. Composite test score: 72.2. Median in 12th Grade at Murphy: 65.6. Asked for transfer because of crowded conditions at Howard High School. Special interests: Chemistry and mathematics. Previous extra-curricular activities: Band, Business-office assistant, English Club, Honor Society, Student Government.

Jefferson, Lawrence—17 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Grady High School. Composite test score: 85.8. Median in 12th Grade at Grady: 79. Asked for transfer because of overcrowding at Howard High School. Special interests: Mathematics and English. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Student Government, City-wide Student Council.

McMullen, Mary James—16 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Grady High School. Composite test score: 69.6. Median in 12th Grade at Grady: 79. Asked for transfer because of overcrowding at Howard High School. Special interests: Social Science teaching. Previous extra-curricular activities: Basketball, Choir, Cheerleading.

Nix, Madelyn—15 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 83.6. Median in 11th Grade at Brown: 65.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum in mathematics and physics. Special interest: Medical career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Orchestra, Student Government.

Simmons, Arthur C.—16 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Northside High School. Composite test score: 84.4. Median in 12th Grade at Northside: 84. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum, particularly Mechanical Drawing. Special interest: Engineering. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society.

Walton, Rosalyn—16 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Murphy High School. Composite test Score: 56.8. Median in 11th Grade Murphy: 67.8. Asked for transfer because of proximity to home. Special interest: Elementary school teaching. Previous extra-curricular activities: Choir, Honor Society.

Welch, Thomas E.—16 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 89.2. Median in 11th Grade at Brown: 65.8. Asked for transfer in order to take ROTC, unavailable at Washington High School. Special interest: Admission to Annapolis and future Naval Career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Chorus.

Sigma Delta Chi
Code of Ethics

I. The primary function of newspapers is to communicate to the human race what its members do, feel and think. Journalism, therefore, demands of its practitioners the widest range of intelligence, of knowledge, and of experience, as well as natural and trained powers of observation and reasoning. To its opportunities as a chronicle are indissolvably linked its obligations as teacher and interpreter.

II. To the end of finding some means of codifying sound practice in just aspirations of American Journalism these gains are set forth:

1. RESPONSIBILITY

   The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but consideration of public welfare. The use a newspaper makes of the share of public attention it gains, serves to determine its sense of responsibility which it shares with every member of its staff. A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust.

2. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

   Freedom of the press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute.

3. INDEPENDENCE

   Freedom from all obligations, except that of fidelity, to the public interest is vital.

   A. Promotion of any private interest, contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism. So-called news communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source or else substantiation of their claims to value as news, both in form and substance.

   B. Partisanship, in editorial comment, which knowingly departs from the truth, does violence to the best spirit of journalism; in the news columns, it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession.

4. ALL SINCERITY, TRUST, ACCURACY.

   Good faith with the reader is the foundation of all journalism worthy of the name.

A. By every consideration of good faith a newspaper is constrained to be truthful. It is not to be excused for lack of thoroughness or accuracy within its control or failure to obtain command of these essential qualifications.

B. Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles which they surmount.

5. IMPARTIALITY

Sound practice makes clear distinction between news reports and expressions of opinion. News reports should be free from opinion or bias of any kind.

A. This rule does not apply to so-called special articles unmistakably devoted to advocacy or characterized by a signature authorizing the writer's own conclusions and interpretations.

6. FAIR PLAY

A newspaper should not publish unofficial charges affecting reputations or moral character without opportunity given to the accused to be heard; right practice demands the giving of such opportunity in all cases of serious accusation outside judicial proceedings.

A. A newspaper should not invade private rights or feeling without sure warrant of public rights as distinguished from public curiosity.

B. It is the privilege, as it is the duty, of a newspaper to make prompt and complete corrections of its own serious mistakes of fact or opinion, whatever their origin.

7. DECENCY

A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity, if while professing high moral purpose it supplies in sentence to base conduct, such as are to be found in details of crime or vice, publication of which is not demonstrably for the general good. Lacking authority to enforce its Canons, the journalism here represented, can but express the hope that deliberate pandering to vicious instincts will encounter effective public disapproval or yield to the influence of a preponderant professional condemnation.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools in September

***General Chairman,* Mrs. Philip Hammer**

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mr. W. Joe Scott

Co-Chairman, Reverend R. Quinn Pugh

American Association of University Women

Active Voters of Georgia

Anti-Defamation League

Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Atlanta Council of PTA

Atlanta PTA Council

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

Community Councils:

- Bass
- Fulton
- Hoke Smith
- Southwest
- Southside Co-ordinating Council

Council of Jewish Women

Council of Service Clubs

The Equity Club

Federation of Women's Clubs — 5th District

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Hadassah

HOPE, Inc.

International Ladies Garment Workers Union

Jewish Community Council

Jewish War Veterans

Junior Chamber of Commerce

League of Women Voters:

- Atlanta
- DeKalb County
- Georgia

National Association for Advancement of Colored People

Urban League

Women's League for Peace and Freedom

YWCA National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mrs. John Steinhaus

Co-Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Brisbane

Atlanta Boys Clubs

Atlanta Girls Clubs

Atlanta Jewish Community Center

Bethlehem Community Center

B'nai B'rith Youth Organization

Girl Scouts

Grady Homes Community Girls Club

Interdenominational Youth Center

Religious Education Association

Salvation Army

Temple Youth Group

Wesley Community House

YMCA

YWCA

Religious Organizations Section:

Co-Chairmen: Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands

Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee

Diocesan Council of Catholic Women

Georgia Council of Churches

Greater Atlanta Council of Churches

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

United Church Women of Atlanta and Georgia

Churches of every faith:

Catholic, Eastern and Greek Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant; and every denomination within each faith:

Jewish: Orthodox, Conservative, Reform.

Protestant: Alliance, Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Holiness, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, United Liberal, Unity.

Articles of Association of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. The Association shall have no capital stocks and is not organized nor shall it be operated for pecuniary gain or profit, but shall be operated exclusively for educational purposes, and no part of its net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any officer, director, or member, or any individual.
2. The Association shall have as its purpose the implementation of the Atlanta Plan for the desegregation of the public schools in Atlanta, Ga.; the stimulation of programs by the participating organizations of education in the community for peaceful and orderly acceptance of desegregation; the communication of ideas and materials among the leadership of these organizations; dissemination of information to the community; and such other programs and activities as serve this end.
3. The office of the Association shall be at 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
4. The Association shall have the power and authority to accept gifts and contributions in any form of property, securities or other assets, provided that the objects specified by the donor are within the objects and purposes of the Association.
5. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in these articles.
6. The Association shall have the power in its discretion to use any bank or trust company as its fiscal agent.
7. The members of the Association shall consist of the representatives and members of the participating organizations.
8. Upon the dissolution of the Association, its net assets shall be donated to any other association of Georgia which would be engaged in achieving the objects of said Association.

FACT SHEET FOR OASIS DISCUSSION LEADERS

1. Must Atlanta desegregate its schools?

   There is no legal way to maintain a segregated public school system in Atlanta. The reason is pointedly stated by the Sibley Committee's Majority Report: in 1954 the United States Supreme Court ruled that separate schools are inherently unequal, and therefore, unconstitutional. The decision exists; it is binding on the lower federal courts; it will be enforced. The U. S. District Court has enjoined racial discrimination in the Atlanta public schools. There are no delaying tactics which have not been attempted and overruled; there is no alternative.

2. What are the provisions of the Atlanta plan?

   In 1961-62, pupil assignment in the 11th & 12th grades will be made without regard to race or color. In each successive year the plan will be expanded to the immediate lower grade, until all grades are included.

   Current assignments will continue unless transfers are directed or approved by the City Superintendent of Schools or his representatives.

   Certain criteria, known as the "Pupil Placement" program will determine transfers:

   available room & teaching capacity
   transportation facilities
   effect of new pupils on academic programs
   effect of new pupils on academic standards
   effect of new pupils on academic progress of other students
   scholastic aptitude & relative intelligence of pupil
   adequacy of academic preparation of pupil
   psychological qualification of pupil
   psychological effect upon pupil
   ability of pupil to conform to new educational environment
   morals, conduct, health and personal standards of pupil
   suitability of curricula for pupil
   choice & interests of pupil
   home environment of pupil
   request or consent to transfer of parents, & reasons therefor
   maintenance or severance of established relationships of pupil with other pupils & teachers
   possibility or threat of friction or disorder
   possibility of breaches of peace or ill will

3. How is the Atlanta plan being applied?

   Applications for transfer to be obtained from Superintendent's office by applicant, his parent or guardian; when completed, forms to be notarized and returned to student's principal, during period May 1 - 15.

Data to be submitted to Area Superintendent, who then schedules an interview with student and parents (this year, interviews were held with selected number of students after tests administered) and arranges for series of tests (standardized achievement tests, aptitude tests, and personality adjustment test). This information, along with a report of the characteristics of the school to which transfer is requested shall then be transmitted to the Deputy Superintendent.

A Student Transfer Reviewing Committee, including the Deputy Superintendent, one or more Area Superintendents, the AssistantSupt for Pupil Personnel Services (or Director of Psychological Services the Assistant Superintendent for Instructional Services (or Director of Instruction), and any other personnel that may be considered desirable, shall meet to study the completed folder of each student. Interviews with the student may be scheduled at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent.

Recommendations of this Reviewing Committee will be submitted to the Superintendent.

Notice of action taken on transfers will be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th, and will be final, unless the action is appealed.

4. What are the provisions for appeal of a denied transfer?

Appeals are to be made in writing within ten days of the mailing of the notice of action. The Board may conduct hearings if it desires. Every appeal shall be concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

5. What have been the developments in other cities that have adopted grade-a-year plans?

Nashville - In 1957, Nashville began desegregation with the first grade under a court-approved plan. Grades one through four are now desegregated, with 159 Negro children presently enrolled in 10 predominantly white schools. This number is only about one-third of the Negro children eligible by residence to attend white schools; the others requested and were granted transfers to all-Negro schools. Last year only 44 Negro pupils were registered in predominantly white schools; in 1958-59, there were 34, and in 1957-58, there were 19. Surrounding Davidson County desegregated its first four grades in 1960-61, and 41 Negro students are now in interracial classes there.

Knoxville & Houston - In 1960-61, non-discriminatory school assignment was begun in Knoxville and Houston. In Knoxville, 28 Negro students attend white schools; in Houston, there are 12 Negro students attending white schools.

6. How many Negro pupils are attending previously all-white schools?

Although it has been seven years since the Supreme Court decision, there are now only 4,313 Negro children in the previously all-white schools of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee,

Texas and Virginia. This figure represents 169 school districts, desegregated between 1956-60. In North Carolina, for example, four years after desegregation, there are only 2 Negro children in school with white children in Charlotte, 9 in Winston-Salem, and 5 in Greensboro. Although efforts to limit the desegregation to a "token" number of Negroes may be responsible for this minimal total in some districts, "token" desegregation is not the procedure of the majority of these school boards. The following figures show that the total has increased by less than 1,000 in five years.

NEGROES IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS

State	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Arkansas	34	91	73	94	113
Florida	0	0	0	512 c	27
North Carolina	0	11	14	34	82
Tennessee	6 a	19 a	82	169	383
Texas	3,400	3,600	3,250	3,300	3,500
Virginia	0	0	30	103	208
Total	3,440 a	3,721 a	3,449	4,212	4,313

a - plus Oak Ridge
c - only a handful of whites stayed with 490 Negroes in the racially changing neighborhood of Orchard Villa school near Miami.

7. Will desegregation result in lowering of academic standards?

In March 1959, administrators of 17 desegregated school systems participated in a conference held at Nashville before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Not one of the twelve administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students, or had lowered academic standards. Following are excerpts from some of their testimony:

Dr. Ward I. Miller, Supt. of Schools, Wilmington, Del.

.... (We have) over the last 4 years developed our grouping program to a point where we classify our youngsters according to performance and scholastic achievement, and those standards are set for each particular track on which the youngsters run. The accomplishment of the average white student is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advance placement and honor classes is truly remarkable...

Question: In other words, what you are saying is that there has been no diminution of quality resulting from this integration.

Dr. Miller: We feel it is better.

Mr. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Schools, Nashville, Tenn.

...Our children are all in school, and are, we believe, achieving normal success in their studies...

... I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored, where they are together.

Dr. John H. Fischer, then Supt. of Schools, Baltimore, Md.

... There is no doubt at all that Negro children are receiving better educational opportunities in Baltimore now than they did under segregation. The opportunities of white children have been in no way diminished. Indeed, they have been increased, not as a result of desegregation, but by our general effort to improve our offerings for all children over the past 5 years.

The Late Dr. Omer Carmichael, Supt. of Schools, Louisville, Ky.

... Now, you asked, if I got your question, in the desegregation, what, if any, changes, we have observed. It happens that one of our principals on sabbatical leave last year wrote a doctor's thesis on what happens to scholarship or to achievement of pupils in a school system in the process of desegregating. His findings can be summarized in about this statement, that there was definite improvement in the 2-year period in the achievement of both races. The achievement of the Negro children increased markedly more than did the achievement of the white children....there was certainly improvement, and it is statistically significant for the Negro at all levels, and the white did not suffer. The white slightly improved, but not as much as the Negro.

None of these communities employed pupil assignment criteria which might have selected for desegregation the Negro students with the highest academic standings. That is, desegregation affected all Negro students, both those of highest and lowest achievement, with transfers made solely on the basis of school districts.

In Washington, D. C. where city-wide pupil testing immediately after desegregation revealed that many Negro pupils lagged far behind white children in school achievement, findings on five years of public school desegregation (published as "Addendum: A Five Year Report" by District School Supt. Carl F. Hansen) reveal:

> Integration has not retarded the advancement of high-quality students, Negro or white, and educational standards in the District public schools, when examined in relation to students' preparation and ability for learning, are high.

City-wide averages on standardized tests have climbed steadily since desegregation to approach -- and in some instances match or surpass -- national norms, Mr. Hansen reports.

8. Does desegregation create new disciplinary problems?

The Superintendent of the Washington, D. C. school district reports ("Addendum"), "serious incidents that seem to be primarily racial in origin are relatively infrequent. The records of the central school office reveal reports of few such cases."

Statistics show that "juvenile delinquency as reported in cases per thousand between 1954 and 1958 has decreased, although data for 1958-59, not yet available in cases per thousand, shows an increase over the year before....The District of Columbia Commissioners' 1959 report... reveals the following delinquency

rates for children 5 to 17:

For non-white children a decline from 37.1 cases per thousand in 1954 to 21.2 cases in 1958.
For white children, 15.3 cases per thousand in 1954 to 15.2 cases in 1958."

Dr. Hansen concludes from these data: "The schools do not claim credit for this development. But one conclusion is clear: Desegregation has not resulted in an increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency."

How behavioral problems have been affected by desegregation in some localities is shown in the following excerpts from the report of the Commission on Civil Rights:

Dr. Omer Carmichael, the Louisville Superintendent, stated that in his desegregated schools there had been somewhat greater difficulty in matters of discipline, due more to the emotional reaction to desegregation than anything else, but that it had been substantially less than he had feared.

In the Baltimore schools, Dr. John H. Fischer...has found no problems attributable to race as such...: "...No Negro child has ever brought into any of our schools a problem that had not already been presented somewhere by a white child. Nor has any white child been able to claim much originality for his race in inventing new forms of misbehavior. We find that these are a function of the child's total life-situation and are always due to a number of factors. It is never possible to explain a child's behavior simply in terms of his race, or to classify children's problems on a racial basis."

9. Will desegregation result in increased health problems in the schools?

In a study conducted by Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary international education fraternity, teachers of mixed schools reported that:

Negroes coming from a low socio-economic group have health problems, but not in any greater proportion than whites of the same background. According to teachers, most Negro parents send their children to school so scrubbed they shine. Negro parents are evidently conscious of white people's stereotypes and try thus to change them.

St. Louis and Baltimore school superintendents reported that desegregation did not create any new or difficult health problems.

10. Will school desegregation lead to intermarriage?

Dr. Hansen's report on five years of desegregation in Washington states that "...considering the extent of desegregation here,

and the limited number of intermarriages following school attendance together -- one confirmed, two rumored -- it is unlikely that proximity in school has contributed significantly to interracial marriages. This fear that proximity in school will induce intermarriage seems not to have been realized." The Washington experience supports the findings of psychiatrists and social scientists; after investigation it has been concluded that no evidence exists to prove that desegregation of the schools and the mixing of white and Negro children in and of themselves lead to intermarriage.

The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP) has stated:

> The many factors that determine fluctuations in the rate of racial intermarriage are far from clear. In Boston, where legal school desegregation has been in effect for decades, there was a relatively high rate in the years immediately after 1900 and a marked decrease in the next decades despite a constant ratio of Negroes to the total population. In urban New York State, other than New York City, the ratio climbed between 1916 to 1924 and then dropped steadily for the next ten years. No satisfactory explanation for this shift has been established. The facts conclude that legal school desegregation per se does not influence the rate of intermarriage in ways that are yet predictable.

GAP, drawing on available evidence, observes that "The expectation voiced by many people that school desegregation will result in a great rise in the rate of intermarriage seems to be an expression of their bias and fear, rather than a reliable prediction."

The Committee on School Desegregation of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues arrives at the same conclusion:

> One ungrounded fear is that intermarriage will result from desegregation. Statistics show that in parts of the United States where there has been no segregation, intermarriage is a rare thing indeed... Fear of something new and different makes many otherwise reasonable people believe such myths and discount contradicting facts....

11. Will there be disturbances in Atlanta this fall?

No one can predict with certainty what will happen; however, incidents of violence in connection with school desegregation have, in fact, been few indeed, both within schools and in the community. In only seven instances has the situation become so explosive that a real crisis threatened or major violence occurred; these incidents are spread over the seven years in which 778 school districts have desegregated -- proof that violence is not an inevitable effect of school desegregation. There is no example of sustained disturbances where public officials and law enforcement personnel have taken a firm and

early position in support of law and order. In Atlanta, both the Mayor and the Chief of Police have promised the people of the city that no disturbance of the peace of the community will be tolerated.

12. Do white people move away from desegregated school districts?

This question is usually raised by citation of the majority report of the House sub-committee (the Davis Committee) which in 1956 investigated the Washington, D. C. schools. The majority report deplored the preponderance of Negro pupils in Washington schools, asserting that "just a few years ago" 59,582 white students and 33,498 Negroes were enrolled. It was later discovered from enrollment records that "just a few years ago" was November 1, 1935, and that the date marked an all-time high in white enrollment in the District schools. In fact, the change in racial composition in Washington began some 20 years before the Supreme Court's decision, a product of a national trend -- a movement to "suburbia" by whites, and an influx of rural non-whites into the downtown central city areas. There have been conspicuous growths, for example, in the Negro populations of Atlanta, Charleston and Nashville during the last two decades. Yet only one of these three cities has a desegregated school system. Richmond had a 42% Negro enrollment in 1953-54, but in 1959-60, Negroes comprised 54% of the total school enrollment; Richmond schools were not desegregated until September 1960.

13. Did not the Davis Report show that desegregation led to serious problems in Washington, D. C.?

The majority report of the Davis Committee presented so questionable a picture of the effects of desegregation in Washington that a recap of some of the facts is in order. The subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, created by a vote of only 11 of the 25 members of the larger committee, was chaired by Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia; the majority report of its "findings" and "recommendations" was signed by only four of its six members, all Southerners. Two of its members submitted a minority statement which included the following: "In a close reading of the hearings we must come to the conclusion that the technical staff presented leading questions to a selected group of witnesses. Persons with views not in accord with those of the Counsel were not given full and fair opportunity to testify." Editorially, all three of Washington's daily newspapers discounted the objectivity and deplored the tactics of the investigation. The Washington Evening Star, for example, stated: "The Davis investigation of integration in Washington is of course designed to delay its acceptance elsewhere. The committee will supply ammunition in that respect in the form of testimony by responsible witnesses, under guidance of a skilled interrogator who knows precisely what sort of information he wants in the record."

When asked, during the course of the hearings, if integration had been carried out "smoothly and without incident," the then Asst. Supt. of District Schools, Dr. Carl Hansen, testified: "It would be fantastic to say 'without incident.' I think that the integration program in this city has been a miracle of social adjustment." Various subsequent investigations have confirmed Dr. Hansen's observation. The Richmond Times Dispatch, for example, sent staff reporter Larry Weekley to Washington to see how school integration was developing in 1959. "After four and a half years," Weekley wrote on Feb. 9, 1959, "the integrated public schools of the District of Columbia remain remarkably free of racial strife."

14. What is the cost of violence and tension to a community?

Intangible costs aside, this question can be answered by a look at cold cash losses in communities tolerating violence and tension. Because of its school crisis, Little Rock lost, at lowest estimates, five new industrial plants worth a million dollars and employing a total of 300 persons. Not one single commitment for location of a new factory in the city was signed from the day Gov. Faubus ordered National Guard troops to block the entry of Negroes to Central High until after stability was restored two years later. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, and other responsible sources attribute the halt in Little Rock's booming industrial growth to racial tensions and uncertainty in connection with public schools.

Department store sales in New Orleans, already running low, declined sharply as segregationist demonstrations and racial clashes hit the city in November 1960. New Orleans' largest department store, for example, reported a 20% to 30% drop in sales during the first week of near-riots -- a drop which necessitated a 50% slash in advertising outlays, and a halt in buying merchandise. Even loan companies were hurt: "Business has stopped cold," one reported, citing a 50-60% decrease in money loaned. Racial tension sparks a chain reaction of economic losses. Interruptions and stoppages of vital production are also probable -- as in the rubber manufacturing plants in and around Tuscaloosa, Ala. during riots protesting a desegregation attempt at the state university. When mobs gathered as Negro students marched to the state Capitol in 1960, Georgia taxpayers paid for "$75,000 in lost man and woman hours of state employes who left their jobs to watch the demonstration or to see that it did not come off," State Auditor Thrasher reported -- the latter reference to state troopers, who were stationed around Capitol grounds.

Business losses as a result of retaliatory boycotts and counter boycotts, losses from destruction of property, public monies spent to maintain national guard forces: when violence has been permitted, these have been items on the bill.

Only

Outline of Activities of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. Meetings of representatives of civic, religious and other organizations:

   A. For discussion of common goals and purposes

   B. For informing the participants as to facts about the Board of Education's policies and procedures

   C. For outlining and implementing plans of education and communication

   D. For apprising school and other officials of community needs for information, etc.

   E. For organization of a continuing body

   F. For organizing special groups, such as community contacts committee.

2. Communications and Reports:

   A. Three large mailings (1500-2000). One done, one in process, one scheduled for late August.

      1. Inspirational and factual information

      2. Enclosures: e.g. Summary of Atlanta Plan; Suggestions for Programs for Groups and for Individual Action on Opening Day; How to Have a Home Discussion Group.

   B. Reports of Sections and Co-ordinating Committee

   C. Wide dissemination of printed and mimeographed materials.

3. Programs:

   These are of two kinds: 1. Those directly sponsored by OASIS, 2. Those sponsored by one or more organizations which were stimulated to action by OASIS.

   A. For whole sections, for example, the Youth Advisers Conference, which stimulated other constructive activities among groups serving young people.

   B. For organizations

      1. Discussions stimulated by presentations of panels, socio drama, etc.

      2. Speakers and discussion leaders provided: PTA's, service clubs, civic groups, women's clubs, Y-Teens, etc.

      3. Communications: success stories from other communities, quotes, facts, general exchange of ideas.

C. For individuals in homes--discussion groups

1. 125 leaders recruited and trained

2. Hosts recruited and duties outlined

3. Follow-up and carry-over from one group to another stimulated.

D. Special groups

1. Unusual activity of the Religious leaders of all faiths and every denomination and race (see attached).

a. Stimulation of sermons, speeches and discussion in churches and synagogues, for both adults and youth.

b. Stimulation of statements of governing of governing bodies of religious organizations.

c. Lay religious men's manifesto--in preparation.

d. "Law and Order Weekend" planned to take place the last weekend preceding the opening of school:

(1) Sermons from every pulpit

(2) Use of mass media

(3) Cooperation of other organizations encouraged for city-wide simultaneous discussions.

2. Community Councils -- already in existence in school neighborhoods.

a. Programs presented by OASIS and by the Councils

b. Leadership recruited and put to work

c. Member organizations stimulated to put on their own programs.

4. Statements

Individuals and organizations encouraged to make public statements and resolutions. Examples: Session of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Principal of Brown High School, Atlanta Bar Association, Christian Index (Baptist publication), Religious Lay Leaders (forthcoming), etc.

5. Public Relations:

A. Press, radio and TV

1. Press coverage good--sympathetic stories

2. Radio tape made with excellent participants

3. TV documentation USIA, WSB. Spots planned

4. TV panel of officials and status figures

5. Review of Atlanta Story planned.

B. Press kits to be prepared:

1. Needed for out-of-town reporters

2. Cooperation with papers, school officials; facts about Atlanta, schools, civic movements and opposition activities.

Ga - OASIS - ?

How can school authorities create a general climate of firmness and calm when school re-opens in the Fall? What can voluntary community organizations do to re-inforce their school officials -- to encourage an attitude of positive acceptance of change?

The following suggestions have been brought forward by various voluntary organizations to stimulate thinking, first steps, and planning for the future.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY - SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND SCHOOL BOARD

1. A Citizens Advisory Committee, set up by the School Board, could gain wide public support for desegregation. Composed of distinguished citizens, by its public statements it could set the tone for community acceptance. This Citizens Advisory Committee, along with School Board members and school administrators could explain in the press and on TV how desegregation will work, how it has worked elsewhere, and answer questions from the public.

2. School administrators could also use communications media, as well as the classroom and assembly hall, to explain in advance of any possible difficulties that rowdyism, absenteeism, or other breaches of disorder will be followed by severe consequences.

3. The School Board might wish to arrange private, regular briefings with the news media to issue progress reports, to discuss reporting of any desegregation incidents, and to insure that incidents will not provide a circus for reporters.

4. The Superintendent might call a special meeting of the teaching staff to enlist teacher support by explaining what is in store for them. Selected teachers might be given inservice training in intercultural education; others might be encouraged to attend summer inter-group workshops. First on the administrative level, then on the supervisory and teacher level, regular integrated staff discussions might give an appropriate background for school desegregation in the Fall.

5. In addition to school assemblies and classroom discussions, the Superintendent might wish to meet with high school student councils to enlist student leadership in insuring peaceful transition.

6. Formation of a behind-the-scenes liaison group might be useful to map out a step-by-step schedule for the first few days of desegregation. It would be helpful if everybody concerned could know in advance what techniques will be used on the first day to handle crowds, where and when Negro students will report to class, how reporters will be dealt with -- all of the mechanisms to be employed that will insure smooth, untroubled early days of desegregation. Such a group might contain representatives from the Superintendents office, the Police Department, the Mayor's office, and white and Negro community leaders.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY -- VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Widest community support must be enlisted by voluntary organizations through special meetings called by existing religious, womens, fraternal and civic associations. Both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups must be prepared to address these meetings.

2. Small informal neighborhood "coffee" of high school parents to answer specific questions and allay possible fears may be necessary.

3. Most important is preparation of parents in presently white schools through the PTA. A special PTA meeting in every high school is essential before school re-opens. If PTA leadership in a particular school is hostile, parents who are friendly must be found by voluntary organizations and urged to speak up within PTA if possible, informally if not.

4. Voluntary organizations must stimulate the mass media to undertake a broad-gauged public relations campaign. The key to this campaign might be initiation of a Citizens Pledge along the following lines:

> "I promise to keep faith with myself and my city -- to guard our children's safety, to safeguard our city's future. When school opens in the Fall, with God's help I will do my part to maintain the peace, to respect the law, and to protect the good name of Atlanta."

If such a pledge were launched with high level sponsorship -- quite logically it could be done by the Citizens Advisory Committee suggested above -- adherence to it by leading businessmen, civic leaders, churches, voluntary groups, and most important, thousands of individual citizens, would have a dramatic impact in creating the proper community climate. Newspapers and TV could play their role by reporting on support the pledge has gathered, and by special features, columns and interpretive editorials.

5. The newspapers should be encouraged to tie Atlanta's future growth and progress to peaceful desegregation this Fall. A newspaper series -- Atlanta Twentieth Century -- to run as a companion piece to the Atlanta

Century -- could paint a glowing picture of the possibilities in the Arts, Business, Tourism, Major League Sports, etc, all of which would be irreparably damaged by riots and violence. The same theme should be carried over into TV shows.

6. Existing literature prepared by voluntary organizations on the facts of desegregation should be widely distributed to PTA's and other civic groups, to help stimulate interest and discussion.

7. Ministers should be encouraged to preach on peaceful desegregation as well as fostering discussions within church study groups, especially among high school age youngsters.

8. It might be possible to arrange a special TV show on the eve of school's re-opening featuring the Mayor, police chief, school superintendent, civic leaders, with a special message for Atlanta from President Kennedy.

9. Voluntary organizations must stand ready to mobilize community support for keeping our public schools open in the event of a referendum.

Memorandum on the Role of the Press in School Desegregation

Let me suggest a few generalizations which seem to be borne out by the record:

(1) The role of the press is important. There is a definite relationship between the attitude of the press and the response of the community to a school desegregation crisis.

(2) Where the press has taken a strongly resistant attitude, there have almost invariably been disturbances within the community. Examples would be Clinton, Tennessee (the Courier News); Mansfield, Texas; Front Royal, Virginia (the Northern Virginia Daily).

(3) In those communities where desegregation has gone smoothly the press has generally handled the news with restraint, attempting to avoid inflamatory pictures or headlines. Examples would be Charlotte, Winston-Salem, and Greensboro, North Carolina; Norfolk, Virginia (the Virginian Pilot); Arlington, Virginia (the Northern Virginia Sun); Houston, Texas (the Houston Post). In Winston-Salem the paper followed a conscious policy of keeping their photographs unobtrusive. They even directed the use of small cameras.

(4) In a number of cases the newspapers have worked closely with the school superintendent in determining press policy. Examples, Ashland, Kentucky; St. Louis, Mo.; Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

(5) Newspapers wishing to facilitate peaceful desegregation have varied considerably in their use of editorial and feature material. In some cases the press does a number of background features and a large number of editorials attempting to exert leadership and prepare the community. In other cases, the press takes the position that the whole matter should be played down and that one or two editorials expressing the position of the paper are sufficient. The three North Carolina papers noted followed a fairly active editorial policy, as did the Norfolk Pilot, the Northern Virginia Sun, the Louisville Courier Journal. On the other hand, the Dallas newspapers at present are commenting very little on the coming transition. The Houston papers were fairly conservative in their use of editorials and feature material last year.

Stand up and be counted!

Do you want public schools in Georgia?

Join the parents and concerned citizens of our State who seek to keep our schools open. Come to the first public meeting of HOPE, Inc.

Help Our Public Education

Wednesday, March 4th
8:00 P.M.
at the Tower Theater

List of speakers:

Sylvan Meyer–editor of the Gainesville Ga. Times

Mrs. David D. Terry–citizen of Little Rock, Ark.

Ralph McGill, Hamilton Lokey, Harry Boyte, James Dorsey and Dr. Harry Fifield

FILL THE TOWER WITH HOPE!

H.O.P.E., Inc.,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., *Chairman*
Claude E. Jones, Jr., *Vice-chairman*
Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, *Secretary*
Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, *Treasurer*
Harry Boyte
Mrs. Martha C. Bryant
Mrs. Dan Burge
C. F. Daugherty, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth III
James W. Dorsey
Mrs. Beverly Downing
Rev. James Hooten
Mrs. W. C. Pauley
Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr.
Lanier Randall, Jr.
Dr. Gerald Reed
Mrs. Mason Robertson
Mr. Wm. Rodgers

H.O.P.E., Inc.,

STATE ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr., Atlanta
James Barrow, Athens
W. H. Benson, Athens
George H. Boyd, Athens
Willis M. Boyd, Adairsville
Rev. Charles Demere, Marietta
Dr. and Mrs. Paul Leslie Garber, Decatur
Rev. Harry Fifield, Atlanta
Moses D. Hamrick, Duluth
Miss Johnnie Hilburn, Augusta
W. C. Henson, Cartersville
Henry T. McIntosh, Albany
Rev. Harrison McMains, Atlanta
Mrs. Edward G. Mackay, Atlanta
Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Massee, Atlanta
Sylvan Meyer, Gainesville
Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Decatur
Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild, Atlanta
James O'H. Sanders, Atlanta
Rev. O. Norman Shands, Atlanta
Charles Smith, Marietta
Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta
Judson C. Ward, Jr., Atlanta
Kendall Weisiger, Atlanta
Miss Emily Woodward, Vienna

For consultation, materials, speakers, contact:

HOPE, INC.
714-15 ATLANTA NATIONAL BLDG.
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Thousands HOPE
Won't You?

H*elp*

O*ur*

P*ublic*

E*ducation*

INC.

Georgia's Time of D

Don't Let a Few Dec

HOPE IS

- A state-wide non-profit organization, chartered on December 12, 1958 by 17 concerned parents and citizens "to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this state."
- The only rallying point of moderate opinion on the school crisis.
- Supported voluntarily by any citizen who wants to invest in the maintenance and improvement of free education.

"HOPE asserts that public education is indispensably necessary if popular government is to function effectively; if the children of those who are not wealthy are to have a decent opportunity in life; and if our society is to continue to achieve economic progress. For these reasons, HOPE opposes the closing of the public schools of Georgia, and calls on all Georgians to unite in opposition to the closing of the schools."

—James Barrow, Attorney-At-Law, Athens.

HOPE DOES NOT

- Argue the relative merits of segregation, or de-segregation.
- Discuss whether or not the 1954 Supreme Court decision was right or wrong.
- Debate States Rights vs. Federal Rights.
- Advocate *any one* method of compliance.
- And will not at any time participate in action or litigation aimed at closing a public school in Georgia.

Exercise Your Right of

Breathe Life into

WISDOM—JUSTICE

' Decision Is NOW!

ecide for the Many!

HOPE DOES

- Give wide distribution to the facts on the school crisis.
- Point out the high cost of private schooling, and its unavailability to the masses.
- Warn that our state will suffer drastic economic losses, *unless our schools remain open.*
- Work with individuals and groups throughout the state, by furnishing factual material and speakers. (Such work often results in HOPE chapters and committees.)
- Conduct public meetings.
- Stand ready to support any reasonable plan, acceptable to the courts, which will keep the public schools *open.*
- Hold that Boards of Education, Legislators, the Governor and all citizens owe allegiance to the Constitution of the U.S.A. —That we are all first *Americans,* then Georgians!
- Assert that the schools must be operated in accordance with established law, or not operated *at all in Georgia.*
- Believe that each of us has an individual responsibility to let elected officials know *now* where each of us stands: on the side of law, order, and *public schools.*

"In an era in which man has sent a rocket to the moon, it is utterly unthinkable that we could limit the education of our children. I am convinced that the *people of Georgia want public schools.* I am certain that if we remain mindful of the motto of our state: 'Wisdom, Justice, Moderation,' we shall yet find a way to conform to the law of our land and preserve our cherished system of public education."—Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild, Atlanta.

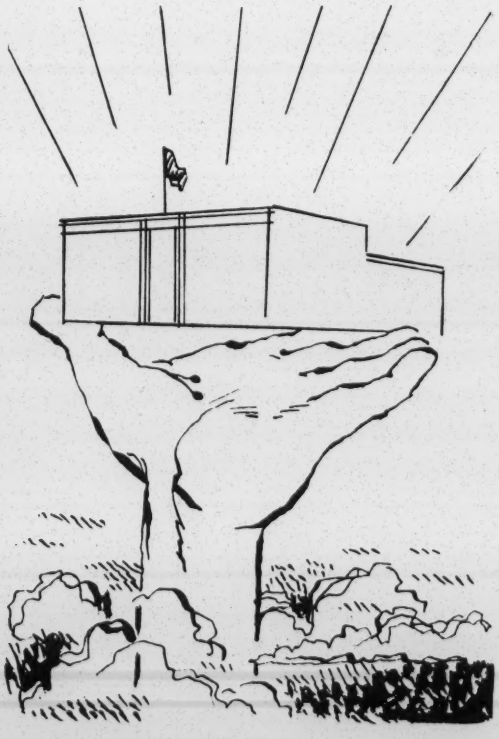
of Citizenship NOW—

o Georgia's Motto—

CE—MODERATION

HOPE

Help Our Public Education



WHAT IS HOPE?

HOPE, INC., is a daily expanding organization of Georgians deeply concerned about the future of public education in Georgia.

As parents and civic-minded citizens, they believe the consequences of closing Georgia's schools would be catastrophic.

Such a closure would not only shatter — perhaps irreparably — a fine educational system built up at great expense over many years, but also disrupt Georgia's economic and social progress at a time when our state is experiencing its greatest growth and prosperity.

WHY HAVE HOPE?

HOPE, INC., has but one aim — to champion the rights of Georgians to a public education and to support and encourage a school system that U. S. can praise as an example.

HOPE's main activity is the objective presentation of facts on the status of public education in Georgia.

HOPE aims to stimulate constructive action leading to a solution that will permit Georgia's schools to remain open — a solution acceptable to the vast majority of our citizens.

HOPE feels that an informed public, discussing this crisis among themselves and with their elected representatives, can avert the awesome calamity of empty classrooms.

WILL OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS BE CLOSED?

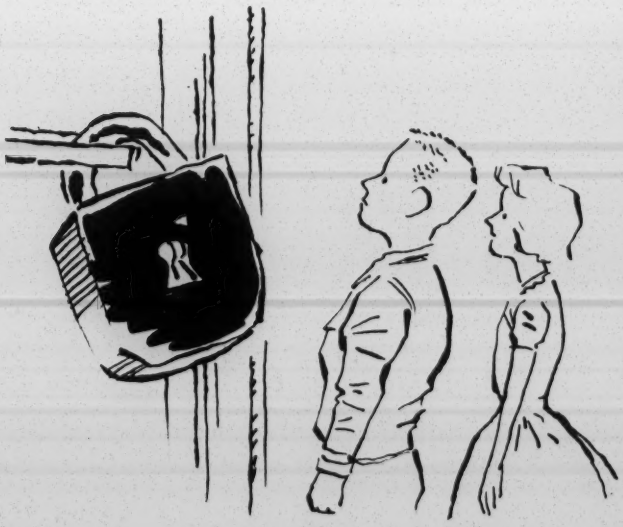
No one can accurately foretell the fate of Georgia's public schools, much less pinpoint the date when any school or system might be shut. But, based on careful study of legislation here and elsewhere in the South, HOPE's committee of lawyers believes:

— That the suit against the Atlanta School Board, now pending in U. S. District Court, will be heard and decided by summer, 1959.

— That such a court ruling could result in the closing of a school in the Atlanta system as early as September, 1959.

— That any tax-paying parent of a child whose school is closed or threatened with closure could bring legal action to prevent such closure (or to require the re-opening of the school).

— That, under existing policies and statutes of the Georgia state administration, this could only result in the closing of all the schools and school systems throughout Georgia.



THE TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES OF SCHOOL CLOSINGS

Shutdowns of schools in Georgia would affect all Georgians — farmers, laborers, business and professional people, religious leaders, homemakers and young people — and cause untold hardship and suffering. Consider a few end-results:

— Complete breakdown of educational processes, together with all related activities, such as sports, recreation, etc.

— Loss of accreditation from grammar school through college.

— Loss of hundreds of qualified, experienced teachers.

— Migrations of students of all ages to other locales.

— Complete disruption of young peoples' formative training.

— Increased juvenile delinquency as thousands of youngsters are left to their own devices.

— Deprivation of education to countless thousands of children from all families.

— A breakdown in health services now provided by the schools.

— Curtailment of local business expansion.

— Loss of technicians, engineers and skilled craftsmen now undergoing training at state educational institutions.

— Possible relocation of plants and resultant reduction in jobs and payrolls.

— Loss of new industries and commercial establishments seeking Southern sites.

— Possible loss of Federal funds for various projects, thus shifting tax burdens to Georgians.

A MEASURE OF THE TRAGEDY

"Of all our public institutions, none are more needful or deserving of stability and continuity than are our schools." — Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, before the United States Senate.

The aim of HOPE, INC., is the "stability and continuity" of our schools and it subscribes to the following remarks made by Sen. Talmadge in the U. S. Senate:

"The closing of any school anywhere is a lamentable occurrence. The closing of a public school system is a terrible tragedy. The destruction of public education in an entire region of our nation would be an unparalleled catastrophe."

Is the closing of schools the solution to the school crisis? Sen. Talmadge said:

"This critical juncture in our national life is no time to permit divisive issues to rob the nation of the minds and talents of a great segment of its youth by closing the doors of the public schools in their faces.

"It is time someone spoke out in behalf of the voiceless masses who will suffer the consequences of such rash action.

"From their standpoint, there is little difference between those who would destroy public schools with bombs and those who would close them with court orders. To those who would advocate inaction and who would sit idly and smugly by while children go without an education, I would point out the unspeakable hypocrisy of using children as pawns of political expediency."

HOPE, INC., ADVOCATES ACTION!

Not in 100 years have Georgians been faced with a problem so critical.

Perhaps never before has a calm, reasonable, unemotional study of the facts been so necessary in approaching and solving a problem.

There is hope with HOPE.

HOPE, INC., urges you to join the many thousands of other Georgians in discussing all aspects of the pending school crisis with your friends, neighbors and elected representatives.

Only in this way can we reach a solution —one which is acceptable to all Georgians —a solution that will assure continuing public education in Georgia to avert what could become an unparalleled catastrophe.

The children of Georgia await your answer.

The nation's security demands it.

HOPE, INC.

714-715 Atlanta National Building

50 Whitehall St., S. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

H O P E , I N C .

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION, INC.

714-715 Atlanta National Building 50 Whitehall Street, S. W. JA 5-8469

HOPE, INC., is an organization of Georgia parents and the other Georgia citizens who feel that the possibility of closing any or all of the Georgia public schools is a matter of deepest concern and urgency.

The general policy of HOPE, INC., shall be to provide factual information concerning the present and future status of public schools in Georgia. We believe that when the people of Georgia have these facts they can and will intelligently take the action through their elected representatives. We believe that public opinion can avoid the catastrophe of closed schools in Georgia.

HOPE, INC., feels that our present laws concerning the schools, if acted upon, will result in the closing of part or all of the public schools in Georgia. We believe the decision to close the schools will create an unprecedented situation.

HOPE, INC., has every reason to believe that parents, religious leaders, professional leaders, civic leaders, industrial leaders, and conscientious political leader share the deep concern for the future of Georgia schools and Georgia.

HOPE, INC., does not propose to argue the pros and cons of segregation versus desegregation, or states rights versus federal rights. HOPE, INC., has one single aim and that is to champion children's rights to an education within the State of Georgia, an education they can be proud of, and a public school system that the balance of the United States can look to as an example. To this single end, HOPE, INC., stands ready to cooperate with the legally elected representatives of the State of Georgia in an effort to reach a solution which will permit the continuing benefits of public education for our children.

HOPE, Inc.: A Citizens Group for Open Schools in Georgia

By Mary Reese Green

HOPE, (Help Our Public Education) Inc.: a non-profit organization of volunteers whose purpose is to preserve free public education in Georgia, was chartered in December of 1958. At that time there were state laws on the books to close any public school in Georgia that was desegregated. A desegregation suit had been filed in Atlanta and it appeared likely that all public schools in the state might eventually close because of the conflict between State and Federal laws.

During the fall of 1958 formal and informal groups were meeting in the Atlanta metropolitan area to discuss this situation. Columns and editorials appeared in the newspapers saying something must be done to change Georgia laws, manifestos were published by ministers, university professors, and physicians calling for continued public education, and a few scattered PTA's had programs about the crisis.

In November two women started a telephone chain inviting people to a public meeting and over 500 parents heard a local legislator speak for open public schools In spite of this activity large portions of the population of Georgia still assumed there was no problem and preferred not to discuss such matters anyway. It soon became apparent that a formal organization was needed to coordinate and spear-head open school activities.

First, an attempt was made to get prominent Atlanta citizens to head such an organization. That failed but a group of 18 parents went ahead. HOPE, Inc. was granted a state charter in December, 1958. Its policy has been to work for the continuance of free public education in Georgia. HOPE does not discuss the merits of segregation or desegregation. An announcement of HOPE's formation and its policy was released to the press at once.

PUBLIC MEETINGS DURING THE FIRST YEAR

Less than three months after being granted its charter HOPE held its first large public meeting at a local theater. Almost 2,000 people came to hear Mayor Hartsfield, Ralph McGill, Sylvan Meyer, a woman from the Women's Emergency Committee of Little Rock, and a student from a local high-school who had organized an open school group among high-school students in the Atlanta area. This meeting established HOPE as the rallying point for open-school advocates throughout Georgia.

Following this rally a series of informative teas were held in over 100 homes in Atlanta. These were covered on the society pages of local papers, thus reaching many readers that might otherwise have been missed.

In the fall of 1959 the courts had ruled the operation of segregated schools in Atlanta to be illegal and the School Board was instructed to produce a plan for desegregation by December, 1959. HOPE held a public meeting in November at which members of the Little Rock School Board and Chamber of Commerce were the speakers. This was followed by another large public meeting at which the Atlanta representatives in the State Legislature were the speakers. By this time all four of these men were speaking openly for open public schools whereas the year before only one had taken a public stand.

ORGANIZATION and FINANCE

Almost from its beginning HOPE was in touch with open-school groups in Virginia and Arkansas. Their experiences and help prevented many mistakes and made HOPE's job much easier. Within Georgia other organizations who were interested in preserving public education now had one group to work with which could coordinate activities and thus increase the efficiency of all.

HOPE's work has been carried on primarily by committees of volunteers. The major committees are finance, public relations, legal, legislative, and most important perhaps, State-wide organization.

There are three significant aspects of the organization that differ from similar groups that had formed or were to form in other southern states.

1. HOPE has, from its inception been a state-wide organization. At least two counties were represented at the organizational meeting and provision was made in the Charter for other chapters to have representation on the Board of Directors. Within five months there were active HOPE groups in four metropolitan areas outside Atlanta and within a year there were open-school groups in almost all major areas of Georgia.
2. HOPE does not have "members." There are supporters who may or may not contribute financially, but there have never been dues.
3. The state office, which was opened in Atlanta before Christmas of 1958 and which has operated continuously since then, has had at least one paid staff person at all times.

The money for the operation of HOPE's office and the many mailings and materials necessary to carry out its programs has come from individual donations. Requests for funds have been sent to the entire mailing list many times. A newspaper ad was tried with poor results. The most successful effort has been a $5-a-month plan where participants are billed annually, semi-annually, or even monthly.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Since the initial news story appeared concerning the chartering of an open-schools group in Georgia there have been individual statements, general announcements,

or background stories on the school crisis released to the papers and wire-services by HOPE almost every week. The newspapers and television stations have been extremely cooperative and responsible in their treatment of the school situation.

As often as every other month for more than two years materials have been mailed by HOPE to its supporters as well as to legislators, professional groups, GEA and PTA leaders, and business leaders all over the state. These materials consisted of progress reports, background material, up-to-date information on the political and legal status of the school crisis, and reports on the experiences of other communities both within and without the state.

STATE ORGANIZATION and LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

While official HOPE organizations have formed in many major cities in Georgia there are countless other communities where open-school groups have chosen different names or even meet in an informal fashion. The state office has kept in constant touch with these organizations and their supporters and they in turn have spread within their areas. In some cases groups of citizens have come to HOPE for help in organizing and in others HOPE has gone to them, telling of the programs and the need for organized effort.

The effectiveness of this early state-wide activity was apparent when in January, 1960 at the beginning of the legislative session HOPE presented to the House of Representatives a petition for open schools signed (with addresses) by over 10,000 persons from 90 Georgia communities.

Repeatedly during that six-week session State Senators and Representatives found on their desks literature prepared by HOPE. There were official HOPE observers at all proceedings and many legislators were visited by volunteers.

The day before Senators Russell and Talmadge were scheduled to address a joint session of the legislature they were visited by representatives of HOPE

and fourteen other Georgia civic, church, and school groups with memberships totalling over 500,000. The Senators were urged to take an open-school stand. Both firmly reiterated the "massive resistance" theme and held out no hope of any change in the state laws. The next day when the Senators addressed the legislature instead of being met by the usual wildly cheering onlookers that their visits often inspire they found the gallery filled with quiet, unsmiling citizens who carried signs reading "We Want Public Schools."

The 1960 legislature finally decided to create a School Study Commission headed by banker John Sibley. The Commission held open hearings in each of Georgia's ten Congressional Districts during March and April of 1960. HOPE groups in each district helped stimulate interest in these hearings by stressing the importance of all views being expressed at the hearings and encouraging individuals and groups to attend them. As a footnote it should be pointed out that there is a tendency for people who have once taken an open-school stand to assume that everyone will always remember it. It cannot be overemphasized that repeated statements must be made.

The result of these hearings was that the Commission majority report (signed by 11 of the 19 members) recommended that a plan similar to the one now operating in Virginia be adopted by Georgia. Eight members of the Commission still stood for school segregation at all costs.

LATER PUBLIC MEETINGS

In May of 1960, following the report of the Sibley Commission, HOPE sponsored a state-wide Open Schools Conference. Cooperating groups were Active Voters, Atlanta Branch of American Association of University Women, Atlanta Council of B'nai B'rith Women, Executive Committee of Fernbank School PTA, League of Women Voters of Georgia, National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta Chapter;

United Church Women of Georgia and the United Nations Council of Atlanta. Representatives from 27 Georgia towns and 7 states attended the conference. Workshops were held on legal questions, how to get communities talking, organizing your town, private schools, cooperation of other organizations, role of religious groups, and what business has at stake. The purpose of the conference was to crystalize state-wide reaction to the Sibley report and to prepare for follow-up activities.

In the fall of 1960 the United Church Women sponsored forums on open-schools and the Sibley report in four key areas of the state. The United Church Women, Active Voters, HOPE, and the League of Women Voters each had a speaker on the panel and James Peters, Chairman of the State Board of Education also spoke.

In January, 1961, just before the legislative session began, HOPE held another state-wide meeting in Atlanta to lay the final plans for what it termed "Operation Last Chance." The court had ordered desegregation to begin in September, 1961, in the Atlanta schools. Late in 1960 HOPE supporters around the state were notified that the legislative session which would begin in January was the last time that Georgia's "massive resistance" could be repealed. People were urged to get in touch with their legislators whenever it seemed appropriate.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1961

The day before the legislature convened the floor leaders of each house appeared on television and asked for public responses to their hope that schools remain open. The response was overwhelmingly in favor of their stand and the papers kept a box-score of replies.

The Sibley report and the public support of the activities of HOPE and the other cooperating organizations finally had an effect. In the wake of the University of Georgia situation Governor Vandiver spoke to a special joint evening session of the legislature. The speech was carried by all radio and television stations. The Governor conceded that Georgia's school closing laws had "become an albatross" around the neck of the state. He recommended a new package of laws which have since been passed. The massive resistance laws have been repealed and provisions have been made for "pupil placement" procedures, "local option," and tuition grants.

Thus the threat of state-wide closing of public schools is gone and HOPE's major objective has been achieved.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The future role of HOPE is somewhat uncertain but some problems remain.

The "local option" laws outline both school closing and school reopening procedures through referendums in districts concerned. It is possible that HOPE can assist those trying to maintain open schools in communities faced with this option.

The Atlanta School Board has been ordered to allow desegregation in the 11th and 12th grades next Fall. In all probability HOPE will have a contribution to make in the preparation of the Atlanta community for this event so that the implementation of the court order can be accepted with calmness and dignity.

# # # # # # # #

February 22, 1961
Atlanta, Georgia

H O P E (HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION)

714 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Tel. - JAckson 5-8469

HERE'S HOW

Y O U

CAN HELP SPREAD HOPE!

1. YOU CAN assemble and participate in neighborhood discussion groups. Gather small groups of friends or hold a "block party". HOPE will donate all the materials you need for interesting and informative sessions on the school crisis. IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FACT BE BROUGHT TO LIGHT AND ALL FACETS OF THE SCHOOL SITUATION BE CLEAR TO YOU. THE TIME MAY COME WHEN YOU WILL NEED EVERY OUNCH OF INFORMATION YOU CAN ACQUIRE.

2. YOU CAN give "DOLLARS FOR HOPE" teas, coffees or card parties. Invite friends to your home for pleasure - and at the same time, they can contribute dollars to preserve the public schools. These dollars will help buy advertising space in newspapers to spread the HOPE story. They will help pay the expenses incurred in legal and factual research. They will help broadcast HOPE on radio and TV. Forward all funds raised to HOPE, Inc., together with names and addresses of all donors so that they may receive HOPE's newsletter.

3. YOU CAN help collect signatures on a mammoth petition subscribing to HOPE's objectives. Get the forms from the HOPE office and start getting names as soon as you can.

4. YOU CAN send HOPE pamphlets to friends and relatives throughout the State. Get them interested so that they will start HOPE chapters in their own localities.

5. YOU CAN give personal financial support - as much as you can spare - to sustain HOPE in the fight for public education.

6. YOU CAN insist at every opportunity upon a calm, reasonable, open approach to the problem, in the belief that this attitude will save our schools.

7. YOU CAN express your opinions in writing through Letters to the Editors, to State Representatives, to any public figure who comments on the school crisis. Point out that there is HOPE in Georgia and that public education must be maintained.

Materials which you will want to use in spreading HOPE are available at HOPE, Inc., 714 Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall St., S. W., JA. 5-8469.

PLEASE REPORT ANY ACTION YOU TAKE TO THE HOPE OFFICE.

Mat - IG Orgs -

Rec. 1968

Q & A

(HOPE)

(Questions and Answers about the Georgia School Crisis)

MM file

1. WHAT IS HOPE, INC.?

An organization chartered in December, 1958, by a group of Georgia citizens who wanted to take positive steps to make sure that Georgia's public schools stay open. Within two months some 6,000 Georgians expressed their support of this effort and this number is growing daily.

2. WHAT DOES HOPE DO?

Collect facts which they make available to individuals and groups; encourage citizens to know the facts, discuss the problems and express their opinions to their elected representatives.

3. HOW CAN AN INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM?

By volunteering to help collect facts, organize local groups, speak on this subject to existing groups, by contributing money. For information, contact HOPE, Inc., 714 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Georgia, (Telephone - Jackson 5-1100).

4. WHY ALL THE "TO DO" ABOUT SCHOOLS? WHY CAN'T WE KEEP ON OPERATING AS WE DO NOW?

Because all nine justices of the U. S. Supreme Court in a decision on May 17, 1954 (the "Brown case") declared the operation of "all white" and "all Negro" schools is a violation of the "equal protection" provision of the U. S. Constitution and therefore, segregated schools are unconstitutional.

5. DID THE SUPREME COURT HAVE THE RIGHT TO RULE ON SUCH A MATTER?

In the words of Sen. Herman Talmadge, "regardless of whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's decision is an accomplished fact.." Regardless of all the debate, the only way to change it would be for the Court to reverse itself - extremely unlikely - or the Congress to pass, and the states to ratify, an amendment to the U. S. Constitution - also extremely unlikely. Sen. Talmadge has introduced such an amendment, which has not yet been brought before the Senate.

6. IF THE DECISION WAS GIVEN IN 1954, WHY ARE WE GETTING EXCITED OVER IT NOW?

At any time since 1954 local and state officials could have taken steps to make Georgia laws conform to the decision and could have planned for gradual compliance with the law. Since this has not been done, parents of more than 20 Negro children in Atlanta have filed a suit in the U. S. District Court in Atlanta asking that the Atlanta Board of Education be told that it may no longer operate a racially segregated school system.

7. WHEN WILL THE CASE BE HEARD AND A POSSIBLE DECISION BE GIVEN?

The two federal judges, who place it on the court calendar and one of whom will hear the case (Calhoun V. Latimer) have declared that it will be heard before the beginning of the school term of September, 1959.

8. WILL THE BOARD HAVE TO ACT THEN?

Either side may appeal the decision to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court. While appeals could take a long time, they could be scheduled as an emergency and the matter settled fairly quickly.

9. WHAT ARE THE GEORGIA LAWS THAT APPLY TO THIS SITUATION?

The Georgia Constitution, the Appropriation Bill and other laws require the operation of racially segregated schools and provide that the

Governor shall order closed and funds cut off from any school not so operated.

10. ARE THESE LAWS STILL VALID OR WERE THEY NULLIFIED BY THE SUPREME COURT DECISION?

Some claim that even though many of the Georgia laws are obviously in contradiction to the decision and in fact were passed for the avowed purpose of evading the decision, they must be adhered to until a court specifically declares each of them unconstitutional. Others point out that the Supreme Court decision expressly states that all local and state laws must "yield to this principle" and they can simply be ignored and local and state officials could proceed to comply with the decision or with any further court order.

11. WHAT COULD THE LEGISLATURE DO TO CLEAR UP THIS DILEMMA?

They could pass laws to repeal the present ones requiring racial segregation. Such bills were introduced in the 1959 session, are still in the State of the Republic committee and could be acted on at a special session or at the 1960 session. Perhaps a constitutional amendment would be required.

12. WHAT COULD THE GOVERNOR DO?

He could act on the premise that the state laws have been nullified and allow desegregation to proceed if ordered by the Court. He could request a ruling from the State's legal department. He could order a "friendly suit" in the State's courts, such as the State of Virginia filed, to get the matter settled.

13. WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF THE ATLANTA SUIT?

a. If the request is denied and the Board is not ordered to desegregate, nothing need happen.

b. If the request is granted and the Board is told to desegregate, the Board would have to choose between two courses. (1) It could comply with the order, and leave the decision of testing the Georgia laws up to the Governor. (2) It could claim that the State law has priority and refuse to comply with the Supreme Court decision.

14. WHAT ALTERNATIVE COURSE COULD THE GOVERNOR FOLLOW?

The Board could comply and the Governor could choose to take no action under the State laws. Or, the Governor could order the specific schools involved closed. One of several people - the Board, the parent of a child in a closed school - could then bring legal action to order the Governor to reopen the Atlanta schools or close all the schools in the State. (In Virginia, the federal court ruled that if any school is closed, all schools must be closed.)

15. HOW DOES THIS ATLANTA SITUATION AFFECT THE REST OF THE STATE?

See above. Every court ruling to date has borne out the fact that Georgians will have to choose sooner or later between compliance with the law, and some desegregation, <u>or no public schools</u>.

16. WHO WOULD DECIDE HOW DESEGREGATION WOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN ANY SCHOOL DISTRICT?

Beginning with kindergartens? High schools? One school at a time, etc.? No court orders any Board to adopt any specific plan. Each local Board of Education has the responsibility for setting policies within the law and adopting the plan best suited to its community.

17. WHAT ABOUT PRIVATE SCHOOLS?

The 1954 "private school amendment" allows the Governor to make "tuition grants" to children when a school is closed. This could be the amount now spent on public schools per child in a given district, or he could increase it as he saw fit.

18. WHAT WOULD BE THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF CLOSING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

It is a 150 million dollar a year business, in some communities one of the largest businesses. It employs hundreds of thousands of people. Aside from the direct losses due to shutting down such a large business, there would be the loss from businesses leaving Georgia or deciding to go elsewhere for expansion.

19. WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. Write Governor Ernest Vandiver, State Capitol, Atlanta, that you want him to keep the public schools open.

2. Write or visit your legislators, and ask how they voted on the school bills and why; tell them you want the public schools kept open.

3. Write or visit your local school board members, your local school superintendent; discuss with them the details of your own local situation, tell them you want the public schools kept open.

4. Write letters to your newspaper editor, expressing your opinions, asking questions, agreeing (or disagreeing) with his opinions. Remember expressions of support are just as important as expressions of disagreement.

5. Contact your local radio and tv stations, ask for programs on the schools.

6. The next time a friend or neighbor says, "I certainly want the schools kept open", ask him if he has told the Governor, his legislators, his school board.

7. Contact HOPE, Inc. and join with your fellow citizens who want to Help Our Public Education.

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits qualified Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission, without regard to race, of qualified students in the 11th and 12th grades who wish to transfer to other schools in the 1961-62 school year.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take .... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone .... history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good".

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation".

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Superintendent of the Logan County, Kentucky schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Nashville schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no course more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency".

Well aware of the direness of Governor Almond's predictions, as well as recent events in New Orleans, the Georgia Legislature in 1961 repealed all school closing laws so as to enable each local school district to work out its own solution. Our city is now free to do what the Federal Court says we must do .... without disruption of public education, economic ruin, lawlessness and violence which would only bring chaos and disgrace to Atlanta.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts .... for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore, more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

---- person to person

---- informal neighborhood "coffees"

---- organized groups, such as churches, civic and service clubs, garden clubs, PTAs, etc.

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a unique opportunity to bring honor to our city.

HOW TO LEAD A DISCUSSION WITH YOUTH

on the subject:

DESEGREGATION OF THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Students, both white and Negro, share a major responsibility toward achieving peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan. The great majority of students are good school citizens. It becomes the responsibility of this great majority to prepare and conduct themselves in such a way that the few students who are trouble-makers will be discouraged and stopped from doing things that tend to upset a smooth transition from segregated to desegregated schools. A good adult discussion leader, one who is skilled in group discussion techniques and who possesses a knowledge of the necessary facts, can contribute greatly to the success of a student movement dedicated to the preservation of dignity and honor.

The following outline of suggestions may prove helpful:

I. THE DISCUSSION GROUP

A. It should be small - between 10 and 20 is the ideal.

B. It should be a natural grouping - a camp group, students at a particular school, members of a particular club or church group, etc.

C. It may include both sexes but there is probably an advantage in having a man lead an all-male group and a woman lead a girls' group. In a mixed group boys may be more interested in impressing the girls and vice versa than in expressing themselves freely and truthfully.

D. The group should meet in an environment conducive to an informal, relaxed and friendly discussion.

E. The leader should have a friendly and respected relationship already established with the group.

II. GETTING THE DISCUSSION STARTED

A. Socio-Drama

1. Role playing
2. Contrived situations

B. Guest Speaker or Panel Presentation

1. Divide into small groups to discuss afterwards.

C. Use a Naturally Related Topic such as "How Can We Apply Our School (or club or agency) Motto to the Reality of Desegregation?" - or "How Can We Make Democracy a Success?"

D. Check with Atlanta Chapter, AAUN for information on films and records.

III. THE DISCUSSION

A. Introduction

1. It is advisable to make clear in a brief, concise way the purpose of the discussion and to bring out the following points:

   a. the purpose of the discussion is not to debate the merits or demerits of desegregation.
   b. it is to discuss the Atlanta Plan and the laws AS THEY ARE and the effect upon the school and the community.
   c. it is to discuss what the group can do as individuals or together to help the school and the community maintain dignity and honor.

B. The Atlanta Plan

1. It would be well to give a brief and general explanation of the Plan and then invite questions on details and on the school department's rules and regulations for implementing the Plan.

   a. do not discuss how the Plan should or could be changed - it <u>is the Plan</u> that has been accepted by the Federal Courts.
   b. be prepared with as much factual information as possible.

2. Discuss how the Plan will affect a particular school and/or the high schools and community in general.

   a. remember that students in the 8th grade and up will be taking part in a new experience.
   b. remember also that many responsible students, although not expressing themselves verbally, are insecure about their own place in a changed situation.
   c. be prepared to answer questions concerning school standards, health, social activities, athletics, communism, the NAACP, etc.
   d. discuss the necessity for evaluation of all information and opinions to determine whether based upon fact, myth or prejudice.
   e. if necessary, ask some questions:
      1) Are all people who express fear of desegregation prejudiced?
      2) What fears do you have?
      3) What is the factual basis for your fears?
      4) What can you do about your own fears?
   f. discuss the necessity for basing judgment on people as individuals and not on race stereotypes.
   g. discuss suggestions for a positive approach--i.e. "being friendly in a natural way."

3. Discuss what Youth can do

   a. some positive suggestions:
      1) no matter what happens, go to school
      2) avoid situations which would invite trouble
      3) do not let the trouble-maker bait you
      4) remember that the trouble-maker seeks notoriety - do all you can to keep him from becoming a "hero"
      5) make known as individuals or as a group your desire to assume a positive leadership role.

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
BOX 8192
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

WHY NOT PRIVATE SCHOOLS?

As Louisiana citizens become increasingly aware that their public schools must either close or desegregate November 14, there is a growing amount of earnest but uninformed talk of setting up private schools.

LEGALLY, FINANCIALLY AND SCHOLASTICALLY, can Louisiana provide a private school system for all its school-age children?

ON THE LEGAL FRONT.....the judicial proceedings in Virginia and Arkansas have already eliminated many of the devices on which some persons mistakenly pin their hopes.

Federal courts have found unconstitutional: the use of public money for private schools, the operation of private schools with publicly-paid teachers, the leasing or selling of public school buildings for the operation of private schools. (see appendix for specific cases)

Among the schemes to circumvent segregation, the tuition grant plan is sometimes suggested.

In considering whether tuition grants could provide substitutes for public schools, it should be kept in mind that:

1. So far, tuition grants elsewhere have operated <u>only</u> where public schools are also provided.
2. Accredited private schools charge a tuition of about $400 on the elementary level, $600 at the high school level.
3. Louisiana and New Orleans, in particular, have a great many private schools already. Those pupils, now being financed by parents with sufficient means, would have to be included in any tuition grant plan.
4. Where the state intervenes with direction and controls, the risk is immediately increased that the private schools will be classified by the courts as, in fact, public schools and therefore subject to de-segregation. The abuses inherent in hastily set-up, uncontrolled, unsupervised private schools should give planners serious pause.

HOW DOES THE TUITION GRANT SYSTEM WORK IN VIRGINIA?

Here are the facts, documented in a recent study.

As of last May, tuition grants by the state of Virginia numbered 4,029 at a cost of $778,703. (The amount of the grants varied, up to a maximum of $250 per pupil.)

Many of these grants went to students already enrolled in private schools. NEARLY HALF OF THE GRANTS WENT TO STUDENTS IN TOWNS NOT EVEN AFFECTED AS YET BY DESEGREGATION.

An exhaustive and well-documented analysis of the legal aspects of the private school plan has been published by Dr. D. G. Green and Dr. W. E. Gauerke, both faculty members of Emory University.

Here are some of their findings:

"No one should believe he can escape the ruling of the Supreme Court regarding school segregation by sending his children to a school which is supported, directly or indirectly, by tax funds. Regardless of the label attached thereto, the school will be declared a public school by the courts. Evasion is strictly against the law. Governmental

measure designed to evade the conclusions of the courts will be struck down as unconstitutional."

WHAT ABOUT TUITION GRANTS FOR STUDENTS TO ATTEND THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THEIR CHOICE?

The Green-Gauerke study states: "Tuition grants for attendance of children in private schools can be valid ONLY if made to the individual pupil without ANY STATE REGULATION OR SHRED OF CONTROL. The private school must exist without ANY TRACE OR EVIDENCE of state, county, or municipal control and be directly supported by NO public tax funds."

Let us consider some of the practical aspects of this hypothetical "tuition-grant plan."

If outright grants of money are made, many parents whose financial needs may outweigh their interest in education will find ways to use the money for other purposes than sending children to school. And against such abuses, the state would find it difficult to set up adequate legal safeguards, for it might then come under the federal ban on "state action" in the use of public money for private schools.

Without these legal safeguards, we can imagine the temptation dangled by these hundreds of thousands of unsupervised tuition dollars for unscrupulous get-rich-quick school operators. (Witness the abuses of the G.I. Bill provisions).

The Green-Gauerke study estimated that per pupil cost of education under a tuition-grant system would be at least double that now spent by public schools and might easily be triple the amount.

Students now paying tuition to such private schools as Newman, Metairie Country Day, Ridgewood, etc., would, of course, be eligible for such grants, and it is reasonable to expect that students in parochial schools would also qualify for the grants.

The cost would be astronomical.

And the legality of such grants, even if they are COMPLETELY UNCONTROLLED, is extremely questionable. For there is the question, "Can there be power to tax for an object not within the purposes for which governments have committeed themselves?"

WHAT ABOUT PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY?

Local spokesmen for the private school plan often point to Prince Edward County, Va., as a model for the State of Louisiana.

This small rural county (15,398 population) has a plan of sorts, offering a private school for white children.

But examine its plan closely and think of its implications for a state the size of Louisiana.

All public schools in Prince Edward county were closed in September, 1959, and the county ceased to levy taxes for education. With the savings from the resulting 53 per cent reduction in local taxes, local citizens were expected to be able and willing to support the private school, which now serves the white children of the county. However, taxes have been levied again for this current year, but at a higher rate and tuition is being charged the parents of each student. Also, moves have been initiated already asking court-directed resumption of public education in Prince Edward County, and the status of the Prince Edward private school is shaky.

It was in Virginia that the James vs. Almond case made it clear that a state may not close public schools in any part of a state to avoid a federal court order when schools

are open in any other part of the state.

If no taxes for the public schools were levied in Louisiana, does any reasonable person believe that voluntary contributors, business or other, would even begin to match the $242,388,000 annual operating expenditures of the Louisiana school system, when they would not do it in Prince Edward County?

Think of community attitude generally toward millage increases for school support. Will a citizenry reluctant to add a few mills to its tax bill dig deeply enough to pay for a system predicted to cost double the present one?

In a handful of locations, there have been experiments in private education. All were unsuccessful. All have gone out of business.

WOULD IT BE FEASIBLE FOR SUCH INSTITUTIONS AS CHURCHES TO SET UP TRULY PRIVATE SCHOOLS, WITHOUT GENERAL PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT?

In Little Rock, the Baptist High School, offering only 25-1/2 high school credits, found itself running in the red$2,000 monthly, even though it had free use of church buildings. Parents of some students found even the nominal $20 a month fee too expensive.

EDUCATIONALLY, CHILDREN IN HASTILY SET-UP PRIVATE SCHOOLS WOULD SUFFER. Accreditation required at least a year. Libraries, laboratories, enrichment courses, extracurricular activities, athletics -- all require much advance planning and expensive physical plants.

The call to arms of "Let's start a private school? has a brave sound, but in the cold, harsh light of law and practical fact, such talk is seen to be sheer bravado.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas and Governor Almond of Virginia issued many a resounding statement of defiance before the truth was brought home to them, in the tragic closing of schools. No satisfactory means could be found to operate <u>any other than public</u> schools. After a period of dislocation, schools re-opened in accordance with previous federal court rulings.

IF THE TRANSITION FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS WERE AS SIMPLE TO ESTABLISH AS SOME WOULD INDICATE, THEN SURELY ARKANSAS AND VIRGINIA WITH THEIR AVOWED DETERMINATION WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN THEIR FIGHT. Instead they had to capitulate to federal court orders.

Must we learn their lesson the same hard way, through loss of school time and economic slump?

Can we not take up the school question at THIS historic moment, <u>accepting</u> what the courts have ruled that we must accept and looking toward peaceable and suitable means of adjusting to the inevitable?

APPENDIX:

WITH REGARD TO LEASING OR SELLING SCHOOL BUILDINGS
Aaron vs Cooper - U.S. Ct. of Appeals - 8th Cir. 9/29/58
Temp. Res. Order - "Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that appellees..... are hereby restrained from taking any further action to transfer possession, control, or operation, directly or indirectly, of the senior high schools of the Little Rock School District...

"The irreparable injury.....are that appellees will turn over to a private corporation the senior high schools of the Little Rock School District and the facilities thereof for the apparent operation as segregated schools; that such segregated high schools are intended public wise to serve the purpose and to take the place of the previous high school operations of the L.R.S.D. for the purpose apparently of nullifying the racial integration.."
Final decision by 8th cir. ct.

WITH REGARD TO PAYMENT OF TEACHERS
U.S. Dist. Court, Western Dist., Va. Civil Action #51 - October 9, 1958
Allen vs. The School Board of City of Charlottesville, Va.

"The defendents, School Board, agents, servants or successors are restrained from and enjoined from permitting or allowing their employees, while being paid out of public funds, their facilities or equipment to be used in the education or instruction of pupils eligible for admission, enrollment or education in the Charlottsville Schools unless such instruction or education is afforded to plaintiffs on a racial nondiscriminatory basis in compliance with this courts previous orders herein."

WITH REGARD TO WITHHOLDING OF STATE FUNDS

Decree issued by U.S. Court of Appeals of the 4th Circuit at Richmond, Va. ------ (Ruling on "Massive Resistance" Laws of Va. "No one school or any one grade may be closed to evade the court order. Defendants are enjoined in engaging in any evasive schemes or devices looking to the cut-off of funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools."

WITH REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL GRANTS
La. State Constitution, Article 4, Section 12:

"The funds, credit, property or things of value of the state, or of any political corporation thereof, shall not be loaned, pledged or granted to or for any person or persons, associations or corporations, public or private....."

DO YOU KNOW THE LAW ABOUT SCHOOLS?

In this time of questioning, the League of Women Voters of Georgia, a non-partisan organization, believes that you can best find the answers for yourself if you know the facts.

Basic to your consideration are these long-standing provisions of the Federal Constitution:

WITH REGARD TO CITIZENSHIP—

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge and privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States ...."

U. S. Constitution Art. XIV, Sec.1

WHEN LAWS CONFLICT——

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Consitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

U. S. Consitution, Art. Vl, Sec. 2

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States, and of the several states, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution."

U. S. Constitution, Art. Vl, Sec. 3

WHAT DOES THE SUPREME COURT SAY?

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Brown v. Board of Education, May 17, 1954

Fourteenth Amendment

". . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"Full implementation of these constitutional principles may require solution of varied local school problems. School authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems; courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles .....

"While giving weight to these public and private considerations, the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954 ruling ....."

Brown v. Board of Education, May 31, 1955

WHAT DO FEDERAL COURT RULINGS FOLLOWING THE MAY, 1954 DECISIONS SAY?

The courts have begun the long process of clarifying the constitutionality of plans to evade desegregation by various methods, including school closing. Summaries of decisions pertinent to present Georgia law are:

WITH REGARD TO WITHHOLDING OF STATE FUNDS: In Borders v. Rippy on July 23, 1957, 247 Fed. (2nd) 368, of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that the fact that a school district will be deprived of state funds if it complies with an integration order does not relieve the court of its duty to apply the law of the land as set forth in the School Segregation Cases, nor does it relieve the school board of its duty to comply with the court order.

WITH REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL GRANTS OF PUBLIC FUNDS: In Kelly v. the Board of Education of the City of Nashville, 158 F. Supp. 272, the court held that the use of public money for separate schools, even though elected by the parents, is "on its face antagonistic to the principles declared by the Supreme Court in the two Brown cases, and is, therefore unconstitutional."

WITH REGARD TO LEASING SCHOOLS: The Supreme Court decision in the case of Little Rock, September, 1958, held unanimously: In short, the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this court in the Brown case, can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously' or ungenuously'."

and

"...the 14th Amendment forbids states to use their governmental powers to bar children on racial grounds from attending schools where there is state participation through any arrangement, management, funds, or property."

WITH REGARD TO TEACHERS IN "PRIVATE" SCHOOLS: In Allen v. School Board of Charlottesville and Kilby v. School Board of Warren County, U. S. District Judge John Paul on Oct. 8, 1958, said he was "not willing to countenance" the operation of private schools with publicly-paid teachers since it would be "in clear violation of the mandate of the United States Supreme Court."

WITH REGARD TO PUPIL PLACEMENT: On Nov. 24, 1958, the Supreme Court affirmed the ruling of the U. S. District Court of the Northern District of Alabama (in Hotel Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham Board of Education of Jefferson County, USDC, ND, Ala.) that Alabama's School Placement Law is not unconstitutional on its face. The decision of the lower court is: "The School Placement Law furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils, upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color. We must presume that it will be so administered. If not, in some future proceeding it is possible that it may be declared unconstitutional in its application."

The North Carolina Pupil Placement Law has been judicially sustained because race is not one of the factors specified as controlling the assignment of pupils and desegregation is not penalized. The Virginia Act was held unconstitutional on its face because it required the Pupil Placement Board to consider the race of the child in making assignments to schools. (Adkins v. School Board of Newport News).

S. O. S. NEWSLETTER #4 - - - 413 Hillary Street

TO ALL SOS MEMBERS:

As most of you know, there are strong rumors that a special session of the Louisiana legislature may be called to deal with the integration crisis. We cannot say, nor can anyone else, how much truth there is in these rumors, but this newsletter will prepare you for the action we of SOS must take if a session is called.

Any interference in the management of our schools, even if such interference were eventually to be declared unconstitutional, menaces our whole educational system in this state. We must make it clear to the governor and to the legislature that we will not tolerate the destruction, whole or partial, of our schools.

WHAT YOU CAN DO IF THE SESSION IS CALLED

You can volunteer to go to Baton Rouge, both to talk to all available legislators and to indicate by your presence in the capitol, that we in New Orleans, feel strongly on this question. If you can go... and we hope that many of you will be able to make the trip, please call any of the following people:

Mrs. Paul Murison....UN 1-2484; Mrs. Betty Wisdom UN 1-2791 or Mrs. Rolf Dlugos TW 9-7519.

If you cannot go please write the governor and the legislators from your district, urging them to save the schools.

WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW

If any of you have friends in other Louisiana communities, please alert them to the danger which faces their schools as well as ours. Remind them that in the final analysis one closed school in Louisiana means that all of our schools must eventually close. Ask them to write their legislators and the governor now about the necessity for open schools. Ask them to go to Baton Rouge in person, should a session be called.

On the next page you will find a blank form designed to gather names for a long telegram, to be presented to the governor and the leaders in both legislative houses in the event of a special session. Please fill it out and mail it, together with ten cents a signature to defray the cost of the telegram, to Mrs. Rolf Dlugos, 1520 Jefferson Ave. While it may seem premature of us to begin collecting these signatures now, the fact remains that if we waited until a special call was issued it would be too late to gather more than a handful of names. If the November fourteenth deadline nears without a call, we will send the telegram anyway, for the proponents of closed schools are sure to save their deadliest ammunition for those last few days. A similar telegram, sent in Georgia by the HOPE organization, was highly effective in rallying public opinion to the side of open schools.

A REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS

The Orleans Parish School Board has voted to implement the Pupil Placement Act of 1960.

A Baton Rouge open schools group, called O.P.E.N., has been formed and is working hard to alert that community to the danger it faces. A group of Baton Rouge ministers has come out for open schools.

Four candidates have announced their intention to run for a vacancy on the Orleans Parish School Board. That post will be filled in the election of November eighth unless a second primary becomes necessary. The candidates are:

Mrs. John McCoy, who favors open but segregated schools. Mrs. McCoy has not stated her position on integration versus closed schools, but it seems likely that she would favor closure.

Mr. John Singreen, who has referred to himself as 'another Emile Wagner'. Mr. Singreen would, as Mr. Wagner does, favor closed schools rather than integrated schools.

Mr. Caryll Vesy, who has declared himself firmly in favor of segregation. Mr. Vesy is running on a platform of increased school services which would require a raise in the present property tax should his program be implemented.

Mr. Matthew Sutherland, the incumbent board member, a segregationist who, nonetheless, believes that the schools must be kept open even if integration comes to pass. Mr. Sutherland is a past president of the school board and a respected and able school board member.

We urge all members of SOS to study the platforms of these candidates and to vote for the one best qualified to deal with our problems.

STATE SENATORS

		WARD
Charles E. Deichmann	4220 Canal Street (19)	3
Michael H. O'Keefe	4 Gull Street (24)	4-5
Adrian G. Duplantier	5618 Pratt Drive	6-7
William P. Cy Hickey	4651 Wright Road (22)	8-9
Olaf J. Fink	107 Aurora Drive (14)	15-1-2
Malcolm V. O'Hara	2302 Prytania Street	10-11
Laurance Eustis, Jr.	1105 Jefferson Avenue (15)	12-13
Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr.	1776 Arabella Street (15)	14-16-17

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Walter P. Clark	428 S. Scott Street (19)	3
Vernon J. Gregson	3728 Banks Street (19)	3
Joseph S. Casey	6859 Memphis Street (24)	4
Anthony J. Vesich, Jr.	3227 Lafitte Avenue	5
John J. Matassa	2608 Esplanade Avenue	6
Salvador Anzelmo	5024 Warrington Drive	7
Rodney A. Buras	1611 Gentilly Boulevard (19)	7
Arthur A. Crais	3006 Franklin Avenue (22)	8
Danneil L. Kelly	4836 Montegut Drive (22)	9
John P. Sullivan	4845 Patterson Drive (14)	15
Frank J. Altmyer	1435 Annunciation Street (13)	1
Patrick B. Mc Gittigan	1217 Annunciation Street (13)	2
Eugene G. O'Brien	2326 Constance Street (13)	10
Malcolm Bolden	926 Seventh Street (13)	11
Edward F. LeBreton, Jr.	1328 Second Street (13)	11
Maurice E. Landrieu	3801 General Taylor Street (25)	12
Peter W. Murtes	4442 S. Johnson Street (25)	13
George D. Tessier	1443 Joseph Street (15)	14
Kenneth C. Barringer	7414 Maple Street (18)	16
James H. Pfister	8920 Dixon (18)	17

- -

TELEGRAM FORM

TO THE HONORABLE JIMMIE H. DAVIS

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

COPIES TO REPRESENTATIVE JEWELL AND SENATOR AINSWORTH

We, the undersigned, citizens, and taxpayers of New Orleans, want our public schools kept open this year and in all the years to come.

HUSBAND'S SIGNATURE _____

WIFE'S SIGNATURE _____

ADDRESS _____

Exhibit 16

SUGGESTED RADIO SPOTS

30 Seconds

What would happen if we Georgians lost public education? Emily Woodward of Vienna, Georgia, says: "Nothing would give more encouragement to potential enemy nations! Closing our public schools would be a major disaster!" Please write Governor Vandiver today. Tell him that the Legislature must pass the Sibley Commission Majority Report -- to keep our schools open Georgia parents unite -- to save our public schools!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

"If we don't keep our schools open by taking constructive initiative with our problems, we are inviting action by outsiders, and destruction of the public schools. If we don't work a solution out, it will be worked out for us, the hard way!" That's how Editor Sylvan Meyer of Gainesville, Georgia, points out our responsibility. It is up to you and me to preserve free public education in Georgia! Write Representative (State Legislator) today! Let him know how important public schools are to our children and to their future!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

How important is public education to you and your community? Dr. J. McDowell Richards, President of Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur says: "The wealth of any state or nation is found in its young people. I can think of few greater tragedies than to have the public schools of Georgia closed!" Write Representative (State Legislator) today! Let him know that free public education must continue uninterrupted in Georgia!

SUGGESTED RADIO SPOTS 15 Seconds

One school closed means all schools are closed! Join parents all over Georgia in preserving our public education. Write your state legislators today! Let them know how important public education is to you and your children!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

A closed school padlocks your child's future. Keep public education growing and going throughout Georgia! See your Legislator now! Tell him to vote for the Sibley Commission majority report -- to keep Georgia's schools open!

DALLAS' OPPORTUNITY

The federal courts have decided that we must desegregate our public schools in Dallas this fall. No matter how we may feel about this personally, it is now a matter of law and order.

In America, every person can act the way he wants so long as he doesn't break the law. A good citizen doesn't take the law into his own hands simply because he doesn't like a law -- he tries to change it by peaceful and legal means. A lawbreaker is a bad citizen and deserves the disapproval of his neighbors.

For the good of all of us in Dalls, the new school law must be accpeted this fall in a peaceful manner. Violence hurts all of us, not just a few. Violence can:

Destroy our city

Ruin our schools

Endanger your job

Destroy the health and well being of all our children

We don't want this to happen in Dallas. Dallas is a great city. Let's keep it that way!

Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Associton, and the Dallas County Medical Society.

What about our children?

It is your job and mine to help our children face the changes at school this fall peacefully. But --

If we parents fail

If our city's leaders fail

If some of us turn to violence

--it is our children who will pay the price. Many will undergo fears they can never forget.

Public desegregation does not mean a loss of personal freedom. Each of us can still make our own friends and bring up our children as we think best.

No one in Dallas would try to tell you how to raise your family or handle your private affairs, but we do ask you to teach your children to abide by the law, and to keep Dallas peaceful.

A peaceful and law-abiding city is the best place in which to bring up your children the way you want!

Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association, and the Dallas County Medical Society.

Resolution adopted unanimously by Atlanta East and West District ministers of The Methodist Church meeting at Sandy Springs Methodist Church - May 29, 1961:

As Christians we are concerned for the welfare of all people who are involved in the rapid social changes taking place in our world today.

We are disturbed particularly over recent racial troubles. We believe that our people do not want a repetition of mob violence here, but that it can happen unless all our citizens are prepared in advance to prevent its recurrence.

Our Discipline reminds us that "it is the duty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, to observe and obey the laws and commands of the governing or supreme authority of the country . . . and to use all laudable means to encourage and enjoin obedience to the powers that be." (From the Articles of Religion, paragraph 87 of the 1960 Discipline of The Methodist Church.)

As Christian ministers we pledge our support to all responsible community leaders who are working to create and extend an atmosphere of understanding and good will among all the people of our community.

We call upon our people to accept with dignity and calm the changes being required by law, and particularly to work for peaceful compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan now in operation according to law.

We believe that now is the time for our churches to provide discussion opportunities for young people and adults so that each person may think through the Christian position and be prepared in advance to do what is morally right when changes come.

Submitted by:

Leon Smith
Cecil Myers
Dow Kirkpatrick
Lester Rumble
Rembert Sisson

'Out of Conviction'

A SECOND STATEMENT

on the

SOUTH'S RACIAL CRISIS

signed by 312 Ministers
of
Greater Atlanta

Printed by
GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

THE SECOND STATEMENT

Three hundred and twelve Ministers and Rabbis of the Greater Atlanta area, acting as individual citizens issued a statement on November 22nd, 1958, calling for the preservation of the public school system. Sixteen different denominations are represented among the signers. The text of the statement follows:

On November 3, 1957, a statement dealing with the racial crisis in the South, and signed by eighty Atlanta ministers, was released for publication. The fact that this statement, often referred to as "The Atlanta Manifesto", received widespread publicity through the secular and religious press, radio, and television, not only in the South but across the nation and abroad, was an eloquent commentary upon the nature of the crisis in which we are involved and upon the failure of many of our leaders to confront the problems of our day in a spirit of realism.

Six principles set forth in this statement as essential to the solution of our problem may be summarized as follows:

1. Freedom of speech must at all costs be preserved.

2. As Americans and as religious leaders, we have an obligation to obey the law.

3. The Public School System must not be destroyed.

4. Hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own, can never be justified.

5. Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained.

6. Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer and in obedience to the will of God.

The months which have elapsed since the signing of that statement have been a period of deepening danger. The events of the recent past have been such as to call for growing concern on the part of all responsible citizens. In the light of these events, we are more convinced than ever of the fundamental truth of these six principles. It is abundantly clear that they cannot be ignored with impunity.

Because of our involvement in this situation, as citizens and religious leaders, it has seemed to many Atlanta clergymen that some further statement on their part is appropriate. Out of that conviction comes this second statement. Once more we speak as individual citizens of Georgia and of the United States, having authority to represent no one other than ourselves. Once more we speak in humility and penitence. At the same time, we speak out of the deep conviction of our souls as to what is right. We believe some facts are now so clear as to throw additional light upon the problems which confront us.

I. It is clearer now than ever before that, at all costs, freedom of speech must be preserved. During the year which has past, it has not become easier to speak the truth concerning our situation. There are still forces which seek to deny freedom of thought and of expression to all who do not insist upon maintaining a rigid pattern of segregation. Economic reprisals, social ostracism, and even physical violence are constant threats to those who do not conform. Such threats strike at the very heart of democracy. As we insist upon the right of honest conviction — whether right or wrong — to be heard, we would pay tribute to the courageous individuals and groups in various walks of life who have insisted that our problem must be faced in a spirit of realism, of sanity, and of good will.

II. It is clearer now than ever before that we must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution has the effect of law in our country. It is possible for that Court to err, just as it is possible for Congress to enact bad laws. The citizens of our country have the right to work through legal processes to secure the correction of judicial errors or the repeal of undesirable legislation. They do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the Court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law. At times in her history the Church has opposed civil law in the name of the claims of the higher laws of God. However, we believe that the Constitution of the United States in its provisions for human rights is in accord with Divine Law, and we must, therefore, learn to live with and under the law.

We do not believe in the wisdom of massive integration and are sincerely opposed to the amalgamation of the races. We reaffirm our conviction that the integrity of each race should be maintained on a basis of mutual esteem and free choice, rather than of force. There are some areas in which some integration in schools at this time would be possible without insurmountable difficulty, as has already been demonstrated in certain sections of the South; while there are other areas where such integration would involve needless hardship and grave danger. We have the hope that, if our leaders will offer evidence of good faith toward providing constitutional rights for all citizens, the federal government will be willing to leave the working out of details in local hands. We believe it is possible, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, for States to take reasonable steps to comply with the law of the land and at the same time give due consideration to local situations and avoid an indiscriminate desegregation of the public schools.

III. It is clearer now than ever before that the Public School System must be preserved. Many of our people have been led to believe that through some ficticious legal device we could close our public schools and still provide for public education through tax funds. Recent developments in Arkansas and Virginia serve to make it abundantly clear that any such hope is based solely upon wishful thinking. The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever. We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as "our sacred way of life". It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education. The results of such action in the impoverishment of countless lives, in the loss to our section, even from a purely economic, ,viewpoint would be a tragedy of the first magnitude. It is not likely that the South would ever recover fully from the consequences of such action. Obviously, the closing of the public schools means a small and favored portion of our youth would be educated in private institutions, while the great majority, White and Negro, would recieve no school training worthy of the name. No democratic society can tolerate that situation, nor do we believe our citizens wish to sacrifice the welfare of our youth.

In this connection we would voice an emphatic protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumventing the law of the nation. The churches and synagogues owe a tremendous debt to the State and this we believe they would gladly repay in any legitimate way possible. There are times when the educational equipment of the churches should be offered to supplement the public school buildings in providing space for our growing school population, provided that the separation of Church and State shall always be recognized and maintained in such an agreement. We concur that churches and synagogues have the right, as they have always had, to engage as they may deem wise in educational enterprise in the interest of their constituencies. We believe, however, their facilities should not be offered nor demanded as a means for defying the constituted authority of our national government.

IV. It is clearer now than ever before that hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own can never be justified. All hatred between races and groups within society carries with it the constant threat of violence and bloodshed, as has been evidenced by the bombing of churches, synagogues, and schools even while this statement was being prepared. Defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law. We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months and to exert an influence for sanity, for justice, and for kindness. We believe that multitudes of voters in the South as in all America are far more prepared to respond to and support fair-minded and statesmanlike attitudes and policies in political life than these men have realized. In any event, political power is by no means so important as to justify its attainment by the sacrifice of justice, of kindness, and of truth, and by the unleashing of these emotions which threaten the very life of our people.

V. It is clearer now than ever before that communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained. The time of danger is also the time of opportunity. It may well be that we are passing through that darkest hour which comes just before the dawn. Never has there been greater need than now for men of good will in both races to voice their convictions, to exert their influence, and to maintain open lines of communication. We are heartened by the intelligent concern and struggle of an increasing number of groups who are facing the issue and its implications. We are likewise heartened by the constructive results which are coming from those lines of communication which do exist between the races.

VI. It is clearer now than ever before that our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer, obedience to God, and under His blessing. The situation which confronts us is one which calls for sincere penitence, for earnest prayer, for clear thought, and for courageous action.

o

Believing sincerely in the principles set forth in this statement, we therefore propose the following practical steps:

1. We appeal to our churches and synagogues to encourage and promote within their fellowship a free and intelligent discussion of the issues we confront. We believe such discussion should and would give careful consideration to the moral, spiritual, and legal aspects of the crisis we face in our beloved Southland.

2. We appeal to our community and state leaders to give their most creative thought to maintaining a sound public school plan. Such plan must be consistant with the law of the land, respect and preserve the rights of all citizens, and assure the preservation of our system of public education.

3. We request the appointment of a Citizens'Commission to preserve the harmony of our community. The public officials of our city have earned the tribute of the nation for their refusal to condone violence and their efforts to realize worthy race relations. We believe that in the future the need will be great for the support of calm, intelligent public opinion. Atlanta possesses business, civic, educational, legal, political, and religious leadership of the quality to afford this support. We therefore request that representatives of this leadership from the races involved be formed into a Citizens' Commission to advise and assist in maintaining harmony and good will among all our citizens.

Every section of our state also possesses the same able leadership. We therefore believe that the appointment of a similar Citizens' Commission by the state administration would serve to preserve harmony among the citizens of Georgia.

o

We call upon all citizens to unite with us in dedicating ourselves to the solution of our problems humbly, patiently, in a spirit of realism, and with God's help.

Signed by:

Ackerman, Stephen W.
Adams, Hugh
Aiken, Paul
Albert, Allen D., Jr.
Alexander, James J.
Allen, Charles
Allen, L. Clyde
Allen, Reuben T., Jr.
Alston, Wallace M.
Anderson, F. S., Jr.
Anderson, Thomas
Arnold Ernest J.
Arwood, J. C.
Baggott, J. L.
Ball, Raymond J.
Barnett, Albert E.
Barrett, W. H.
Bassett, Hunter J.
Beardslee, William A.
Beverly, Harry B.
Berman, Paul L.
Bell, Wade H., Jr.
Boggs, Wade H.
Bolton, Jack G.
Booth, W. T.
Boozer, Jack
Bowen, Boone M.
Bowman, Keyes, Jr.
Bozeman, Jack R.
Branham, Lee
Brewer, E. D. C.
Broyles, Vernon S.
Brown, Robert E.
Brown, Walter E.
Buck, Raymond
Budd, W. Candler
Buice, Lester
Burns, Robert W.
Byrd, Ralph
Cahill, Edward A.
Calhoun, Murdock McK.
Callaway, Chaudoin, 3rd.
Campbell, E. H.
Campbell, Norton, Jr.
Cannon, William R.
Cargill, E. C.
Carpenter, Cecil W.
Carter, W. G.
Cartledge, Samuel A.
Case, Russell A.
Caudill, O. V.
Cawthon, William L.
Chafin, Harry V.
Chang, Kwai Sing
Cheek, Carl R.
Claiborne, Randolph R. Jr.
Clark, Boswell J.
Clary, G. E.
Clements, Lamar
Cobb, Sam T.
Cohen, Joseph I.
Cole, C. G., Jr.
Cole, William H.
Coleman, Edwin C.
Colhoun, E. Dudley, Jr.
Cook, Walter G.
Corder, L. W.
Cowart, Walter C.
Craig, Kenneth P.
Crowe, Walter Miller
Cuthbertson, Rufus
Davis, F. McConnell
Davis, Lewis C.
DeLozier, O. L. Jr.
Demere, Charles
deOvies, Raimundo
Derrick, C. K.
Dickson, Bonneau
Dimmock, Al
Donnell, Charles L.
Doom, James L.
Drinkard, Eugene T.
Driscoll, Edward A.
Edwards, Charles E.
Enniss, P. C., Jr.
Epstein, Harry H.
Epting, Eugene L., Jr.
Esaias, John R.
Feely, O. Floyd, Jr.
Feldman, Emanuel
Fifield, Harry A.
Fleming, James P.
Floyd, Arva
Floyd, Emmett O.
Floyd, W. R.
Ford, Austin
Ford, J. T.
Foster, John N.
Freeman, Cook W.
Fry, Thomas A., Jr.
Fuhrmann, Paul T.
Fulmer, C. Luther, Jr.
Gailey, James H.
Garber, John A.
Garber, Paul Leslie
Gardner, E. Clinton
Gary, G. Robert
Gear, F. B.
Gibson, Arthur Vann
Grant, Monroe C.
Geren, William H.
Gerkin, Charles
Goe, W. Charles
Griggs, Joseph L.
Grier, Eugene M.
Grubb, Hugh, M.
Guptill, Roger S.
Guthrie, F. C., Jr.
Gutzke, Manford George
Hagood, Thomas W.
Hardman, Alfred
Harper, Marvin
Harris, Albert G., Jr.
Harris, C. L.
Harris, D. D.
Hartzopoulos, Harry
Hawkins, Ralph B.
Hazelwood, W. James
Herndon, J. Emmett
Hite, B.
Hodges, Bob
Holmes, Thomas J.
Holt, Joseph W.
Hope, Montague H.
Howell, W. I., Jr.
Huckaby, Louie F.
Huie, Wade P.
Hyde, Herbert E.
Jackson, Arthur
James, D. Trigg
Jefferson, Hugh M.
Johnson, J. T.
Johnson, James V., Jr.
Jones, Bevel
Jones, Henry H.
Jordan, C. Ray
Kellum, E. Owen, Jr.
Kilpatrick, Ebb G., Jr.
Kirkpatrick, Dow
Kline, C. Benton
Laird, Sam L.
Lance, John M.
Landiss, William
Lantz, J. Edward
Laughlin, John C.
Lawrence, J. B.
Lehman, J. Edward
Lee, Robert E.

Legerton, Fitzhugh M.
Libby, Robert M. G.
Lieberman, Alvin C.
Lightbourne, James
Lind, John Blix
Littell, Frank H.
Long, Nat G.
Lovin, Charles W.
Mallard, Cyrus S., Jr.
Mallard, William
Manley, W. Clay
Manning, Norman P., Jr.
Martin, Marcus R.
May, James W.
McClain, Roy O.
McCullough, Gordon
McDill, Thomas H.
McElyea, Homer C.
McIlhany, B. A.
McKee, Hugh
McMains, Harrison
McNeil, James H.
Meadow, G. Merrill
Middlebrooks, C. L., Jr.
Mill, Robert W.
Miller, P. D.
Milligan, Max
Minor, Harold W., Jr.
Minter, P. M.
Mitcham, Harry
Mitchell, George T.
Moore, James M., Jr.
Moore, Willard P.
Moorhead, Frank
Mossman, Sydney K.
Moulder, Wilton A.
Mounts, William C.
Murphy, W. Y.
Newton, William E.
Niager, Roy
Nolting, Fred L.
Obert, Leroy C.
Oglesby, Stuart R.
Oliver, Y. A.
Ozment, Robert
Patton, J. G., Jr.
Patty, John C.
Paulk, Earl F., Jr.
Pettway, Roy
Philips, J. Davison
Phillips, J. R.
Pierson, Marion
Prussner, Frederick C.
Pippin, George
Pritchard, Claude H.
Pugh, R. Quinn
Ray, Archie C.
Renz, Paul J.
Richards, Ellis H.
Richards, J. McDowell
Riddle, James H.
Riegel, Robert G.
Roberson, Jesse J.
Roberts, Joe A.
Robinson, William C.
Roebuck, Floyd F.
Rogers, Thomas
Roosa, William V.
Ross, Frank M.
Roper, Charles M.
Rothschild, Jacob M.
Rudisill, E. D.
Rumble, Lester
Runyon, Theodore, Jr.
Sadler, John H.
Sanders, Walter E.
Sandifer, C. L.
Saussy, Hugh, Jr.
Scarborough, C. E.
Schroeder, Victor J.
Schwab, Charles F.
Scott, E. C.
Scott, H. Allen
Sells, James W.
Shands, O. Norman
Shelnutt, D. B.
Shelnutt, Fred G.
Sheppard, H. Augustus, Jr.
Sherman, Cecil
Sisson, Rembert
Smith, Clyde E.
Smith, George H.
Smith, Harvey
Smith, Herbert H., Jr.
Smith, Homer G.
Smith, Leon
Smith, W. Arnold
Smith, W. Ches, 3rd.
Smith, W. Thomas
Sneed, Wilson W.
Snyder, Lloyd H., Jr.
Sosebee, James W.
Speers, B. C., Jr.
Stender, William H.
Stephens, John C., Jr.
Stephens, Wesley
Stokes, Mack B.
Strange, Russell L.
Strickland, W. Earl
Stuart, James G.
Stucke, Clarence H.
Suhr, Karl F.
Sullins, Walter R., Jr.
Swilly, Monroe F., Jr.
Tate, J. W.
Thompson, Cecil
Thompson, Claude H.
Thompson, Gordon
Thomson, J. G. S. S.
Tisdale, Harry
Trimble, H. B.
Turner, Herman, L.
Van Landingham, L. F.
Vaught, James B.
Verdery, E. A.
Waldrop, Glen G.
Walthall, David B.
Wardlaw, Hubert G.
Warner, Jack, Jr.
Webb, W. Guy
Weber, Theodore R.
Welden, James
Wellman, Wendell
Werner, Leslie D.
West, George A.
Westermann, Ted D.
Whitfield, William J.
Wilbanks, Oliver C.
Williams, Allison
Williamson, Ralph L.
Williamson, Thom
Wilson, Eugene T.
Wise, Tillman Newton
Wohlgemuth, Paul F.
Womack, John Lee
Wood, Milton L., Jr.
Wood, Thomas M. 3rd
Wootan, Harry P., Jr.
Wootan, Harry P., Sr.
Woodward, H. Travis
Worley, Paul
Wright, George R.
Zinser, Henry A.
Zwold, Harold D.

Additional copies five cents each. Quantity orders available. Georgia Council of Churches, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

(13)

Dear (First Name)

As I'm sure you know by now, I have a one-track mind when it comes to Open Schools. After a relatively quiet period, we have started to move again, as you will see from the enclosed reprint. I feel there is a good chance that we can convince the Legislature in January to keep open the public schools of Georgia.

My own enthusiasm is at fever pitch, and I hope this makes up for the fact that I am a complete amateur at asking for money. I trust you will overlook the amateurishness and recognize the urgent need. It would be catastrophic if we should fail now to save our school system.

I am asking a few of my friends to make a special large gift for our final effort before and during the "Last Chance" Legislature. Your gift will help put over this "Operation Last Chance" -- but it will do more. It will prepare Georgia for peaceful compliance with the inevitable. For even worse than failure in the Legislature would be a repetition of Little Rock.

Please give as generously as you can to (name of your local Open Schools Committee). Enthusiasm will go only so far. It takes dollars to carry on the fightt effectively. If you have any questions about your gift or wish to earmark it for a special purpose, please call me.

Thank you very much for what I know will be a thoughtful and generous response.

Warmly,

BIBLIOGRAPHY - Materials Forwarded to Layman's Drafting Committee

1. Recommendations for Study, Commission on Christian Social Concerns, Park Street Methodist Church, Atlanta

2. Resolution of Peachtree Road Methodist Church, Atlanta, as partially reprinted in the Atlanta Constitution, June 8, 1961.

3. Excerpts from Fulton County (Ga.) Grand Jury Presentments, May - June, 1961.

4. Resolution by Atlanta East and West District ministers of the Methodist Church, May 29, 1961.

5. "Out of Conviction," a Second Statement on the South's Racial Crisis, signed by 312 Ministers of Greater Atlanta.

6. Statement by Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, December 6, 1960.

7. "Our Responsibility to Bear Witness," Statement by 173 ministers of Greater Houston, reprinted in New South, December, 1957, p. 13.

8. "Responsible Persons Should Not be Silent," first statement by Atlanta ministers, reprinted in New South, November, 1957, pp. 3-6.

9. "Obedience to Law," statement by the Methodist Council of Bishops, reprinted in New South, December, 1958, p. 3.

10. "Meet, Know, and Listen," pastoral letter from Protestant Episcopal Bishops, reprinted in New South, December, 1958, pp. 4-8.

11. "Root Out of Hearts All Bitterness and Hatred," Catholic Bishops of U.S., reprinted in New South, December, 1958, pp. 9-13.

12. "Give Positive Witness," United Church Women 8th National Assembly, reprinted in New South, December, 1958, p. 14.

Exh 30

Security and Precautionary Measures on Opening Days at Brown, Henry Grady, Murphy and Northside High Schools

A. General

The following conditions and procedures should prevail in all four of the high schools:

I. The most careful attention must be directed to the proper scheduling and programming of the transferred students, not only with respect to subjects but particularly the homeroom and class teachers.
   (a) Where possible the transferred students should be assigned to the same homeroom and teachers.
   (b) Students in classes to which Negro students are scheduled should be allowed to seat themselves as they choose, not alphabetically or by particular design.
   (c) Transferred students are to be transported to and from their respective schools in one car, probably by a member of their own race, at specified times and places. A clear understanding should be worked out about use of eating and toilet facilities, and activities.

II. Principals and teachers will be held accountable for the good order of students on the school grounds and in the school buildings. To reduce opportunities for confusion and disorder the following are considered to be necessary regulations:
   (a) Students will report directlyto designated areas -- homerooms, auditoriums, or cafeterias, as determined by the principal. Under no circumstances should students be allowed to loiter on sidewalks, parking areas, yards, corridors, or toilets.
   (b) A selected group of teachers should be on assigned duty with the principal at the building as early as the building is open. All teachers are to be in their homerooms or assigned stations before 8:00 A.M. Students should not be permitted to leave their homerooms without good cause.
   (c) A carefully detailed schedule for the day should be determined and communicated to the faculty and students in order to reduce uncertainty and confusion about the length of periods, traffic, recess assignments, and so on.
   (d) Principals and teachers will not have time to give to conferences with parents or to other visitors on the opening days. Parents should be informed of this fact politely but firmly.
   (e) Constant scrutiny should be directed to preventing strangers, former students, and adults from access to or traffic in the building or on school premises. Two plainclothes detectives in each building will be available to enforce this regulation.
   (f) Students should not be permitted to bring cameras or radios into the school building.

III. Despite the necessity for every precaution the principal and teachers should create and maintain a psychological climate calculated to reduce tension and excitement. To the highest degree possible, a normal, businesslike, and unstrained atmosphere should prevail.

IV. Principals are directed to write a letter to parents of students to inform them of safety measures and to solicit their help. The letter should request that necessary parent conferences be scheduled prior to the opening of school or after September 6; the letter should inform the parents about traffic patterns and restrictions and special conditions; and the letter should convey a note of assurance and optimism.

B. The News Media

I. Newspapermen, photographers, radio and television personnel will not be allowed in the school buildings, on the school premises, or on the sidewalks or streets adjacent to school premises. This is to say that the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street is the nearest limit to which representatives of the news media will be allowed. Students will not be permitted to loiter near, or talk with, news representatives while at school. Representatives of the news media will carry press cards issued by the Chief of Police. All others will be required to move on.

II. Area Superintendents will transmit, or authorize transmission by designated personnel, periodic releases of news and developments -- good or bad, favorable or unfavorable -- to a central receiving station at the City Hall. In the absence of a later plan, an amplifying attachment will be installed to central telephones to enable reporters to obtain news which is more complete and accurate than will be available from the sidewalk opposite the school. Straight telephone lines will be installed to insure immediate and uninterrupted opportunity for communication.

C. Police Protection

I. Specific objectives

(a) To insure a safe and efficient flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the vicinity of the school.

(b) To prevent the formation of groups -- loiterers, curiosity seekers, mobs, or even observers -- on school yards, sidewalks, streets in or about the vicinity of the school.

(c) To keep traffic -- in automobiles or on foot -- moving.

(d) To screen out all unauthorized persons seeking entrance to school premises and buildings. Only school personnel and students will be authorized entrance.

(e) To enable, in general, the schoolto carry out its legal function without harm or interference.

II. Personnel

(a) Two detectives in plain clothes inside each building

(b) Regular traffic policemen plus such additional personnel as may be necessary to handle added traffic problems.

(c) Officer in charge to maintain local communication with assigned police personnel through utilization of walkie-talkies.

(d) Adequate mobile units -- motorcycle, wagon, cruise cars.

(e) Reserve details with special equipment.

III. Scope of Supervision

(a) Full police supervision of each school 24 hours each day, including use of K-9 detail at night.

D. Individual Schools

I. Brown High School

(a) Issuance of special parking stickers to faculty for use in gaining admission to facilities at rear of building -- with entrances from both Peeples and Beecher Streets.

(b) Sufficient police officers will be assigned to and around the school to maintain safe traffic conditions and to protect the safety and welfare of the students.

(c) Traffic flow as customary. Parking in legal spaces as customary.

II. Henry Grady High School

This building will require a larger detail because of the easy accessibility of the 26 different entrances to the building.

(a) Sufficient police officers will be assigned to and around the school to maintain safe traffic conditions and to protect the safety and welfare of the students.

(b) Traffic flow as follows:

(1) 10th St. as customary

(2)Monroe Drive as customary

(3) Charles Allen Drive -- between 8th St. and 10th St. -- open to traffic to discharge passengers only. Positively no parking.

(4) 8th St. -- between Monroe Dr. and Charles Allen Drive -- normal traffic conditions. Cars to discharge passengers but not permitted to block traffic. Normal and legal parking.

(c) Issuance of parking cards to faculty members for entrance to parking areas on school grounds.

(d) Students allowed to park in stadium and gym area if not accompanied by adult. No parking on Charles Allen Drive between 8th and 10th Streets.

III. Murphy High School

(a) Issuance of special parking cards to faculty for use in gaining admission to facilities in rear of building.

(b) Traffic policemen at Memorial and Clifton, in front of school building, and in front of gym.

(c) Sufficient police officers will be assigned to and around the school to maintain safe traffic conditions and to protect the safety and welfare of the students.

(d) Traffic flow as customary. Parking in legal spaces as customary.

(e) Restrict passage to rear of building to school personnel and students.

IV. Northside High School

(a) Issuance of special parking cards to faculty for use in gaining admission to facilities in front and side of building.

(b) Sufficient police officers will be assigned to and around the school to maintain safe traffic conditions and to protect the safety and welfare of the students.

(c) Traffic flow as customary. Parking in legal spaces as customary.

(d) Restrict passage to parking lot in front and on side to school personnel and students. Adults without park ing cards not admitted.

(e) Pedestrian and vehicular traffic kept moving on King wood Lane.

C O M M I T T E E F O R P U B L I C E D U C A T I O N
P.O. Box 8192, N.O. 22, LA

ARE ALL LOUISIANA STATE SCHOOLS IN DANGER OF BEING CLOSED IN SEPTEMBER?

YES: Judge Wright's ruling forbids the School Board to operate the Orleans Parish Schools on a segregated basis. State laws prohibit the spending of state moneys on any but segregated schools.

The Federal Court in Virginia ruled that states may not discriminate by closing some schools ordered to integrate and continue to operate others in the state. (James v Almond)

The only foreseeable result of this impasse is the closing of all schools in the state of Louisiana, either by federal injunction or by total removal of the state financial support.

WOULD CLOSING OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS RESOLVE THE QUESTION?

NO. When and if they reopen, the federal directive would still be in force. No other city or state similarly directed by a federal court has been able by law or by subterfuge to escape compliance.

During the months -- or years -- that the schools would be closed, the loss to the state would be catastrophic. From the experience of Arkansas and Virginia, we know that merchants suffer financial loss; the state loses new industries; schools lose good teachers permanently. And, of course, the loss in learning time by students is irreplaceable. (With the four high schools in Little Rock closed, merchants estimated their weekly loss at $167,000.)

IS IT REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT GOVERNOR DAVIS HAS A WORKABLE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM?

Any position our governor thinks he might take has, in all probability, been tried and found void by the federal courts. If our governor has a plan that would stand the light of public view and hold up in court, there would be no need for the policy of secrecy that is prevailing today.

Governor Almond of Virginia, elected on a platform of "massive resistance" to desegregation, was determined to find a way to maintain his segregated schools. But he eventually came to this conclusion:

> "The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia..... I tell you now that we cannot reverse a final decree of the federal court.....I further tell you, notwithstanding the claims of some, that the General Assembly (i.e., the state legislature) cannot.....take over and operate the public school system and thereby negate the final decree of a federal court. People who permit themselves to be fooled by such delusions deserve to be fooled."

COULD OUR EXISTING SCHOOL BUILDINGS BE LEASED FOR THE OPERATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS?

U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Cir., found such a device to be unconstitutional, ruling in Aaron v. Cooper that Little Rock school District "was restrained from taking any further action to transfer possession, control or operation directly or indirectly of the senior high schools of Little Rock."

EVEN THOUGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS ARE NOT AVAILABLE WHY CAN'T WE LAUNCH A CITYWIDE OR STATEWIDE SYSTEM OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS?

In the first place, the use of public money for separate (private) schools has been declared unconstitutional. Moreover, the failures of such makeshift measures contributed largely to the change of community attitude that brought the re-opening of public schools in Little Rock and Norfolk.

Parents and students found that the cost of the private schools was prohibitive and the quality of education was poor. Curriculum was limited to a minimum. Physical plants were inadequate and often uncomfortable. Lost were the advantages now considered an integral part of our school system -- laboratories, libraries, foreign languages, art, music, student publications, and sports. With the high requirements for college entrance existing throughout the country today, the graduate of an unaccredited high school (which these private schools would be) would find it practically impossible to continue his education.

Such "co-operative" private school ventures failed to reach large numbers of the students. Many of Louisianas' pupils, once displaced from their public schools, would never receive any more formal education.

IS THERE ANY SOLUTION, CONSISTENT WITH JUDGE WRIGHT'S RULING, WHICH WILL ENABLE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM TO SURVIVE?

Already on the Louisiana statute books is a provision for "pupil placement" on the basis of individual merit, without mention of race. Seven states have passed similar laws, and in court tests, they have been found not unconstitutional. Under the working of a similar law, in Nashville 1% of Negro students were integrated without incident. An additional 2% of Negro students eligible for integration, requested transfers out of the biracial schools, preferring their own schools.

In Norfolk, 21 Negro children attended formerly all-white junior and senior high schools, allowing 10,000 white children who had been locked out of those schools for a whole semester, to return to them.

Under pupil placement, three schools in Charlotte, N.C. absorbed a total of 15 Negro students, thus providing NOT TOTAL, BUT TOKEN INTEGRATION. Schools were NOT closed. School standards were NOT lowered. Federal directives were NOT flouted.

Section 7 of the Louisiana Statute 259 of 1958, which is the Louisiana Placement Law, states: "....no child shall be compelled to attend any school in which the races are co-mingled when a written objection of the parent or guardian has been filed with the School Board. If in connection therewith, a requested assignment or transfer is refused by the Board, the parent or guardian may notify the Board in writing that he is unwilling for the pupil to remain in the school to which assigned, and the assignment and further attendance of the pupil shall thereupon terminate and such child shall be entitled to such aid for education as may be authorized by law."

HOW CAN THE AVERAGE CITIZEN REGISTER HIS SUPPORT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

A strong surge of public opinion has been the force that restored public education in other areas.

Our governor, our legislature, our city councils, and our school boards are all responsive to the desires of the voters.

We should let them know that we are alerted to the crisis that faces us. We should let them know that we are studying the experiences of other communities; that we know which measures have failed and which have succeeded. We must let them know that we feel strongly that the closing of the public schools is no solution and is, in fact, unacceptable to the citizens of this state.

In view of all of these reasons it would seem necessary that parents interested in seeing public education continued should go on record as groups and also as individuals to encourage our governor, legislature and school boards to continue efforts to keep our schools open as public schools. Only concerted parental pressure will enable us in Louisiana to continue public education.

For further information please write COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION, P.O. Box 8192, New Orleans 22, Louisiana.

BACK TO SCHOOL
TRUST FUND
702 Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

REPORT NO. 1

In hopes that this report will stimulate your interest in our present school crisis, we send for your consideration and information the following on the activities of the BACK TO SCHOOL Trust Fund. As you know, the purpose of the fund is to provide financial assistance to parents who have suffered economic losses as a result of having their children attend the two desegregated schools in New Orleans. The money is given to them as a reassurance, not as a reward. A total of $2,234.00 has been received from persons in eleven states--from California to New York, Washington to Louisiana. As of February 28, 1961, we have a balance in the fund of $1,319.75. So far, the following has been accomplished:

Report on Families

Family A

A Baptist seminary student was employed by a shoe store in a section of town with a very active White Citizens Council branch. His employer was besieged by phone calls threatening a picket line unless the student was fired. The young man offered to resign and this was accepted. Reimbursements were given to this family over a six-weeks' period, then he received his degree and was assigned to a pastorate.

Family B

Mr. B was employed as a night clerk at a motel. When it was disclosed that his children were attending the boycotted school, he was told that the motel was cutting down on staff and he lost his job. He has been reimbursed for salary loss; he has now moved out of the district and no longer has a child in the boycotted school. Efforts made to help him find re-employment have been unsuccessful.

Family C

Mr. C was employed as a cashier in a supermarket for three years. When his name appeared on the White Citizens Council list as having children attending the boycotted school, he was told by his employer to take the child out of school or lose his job. He kept his children in school. He then received notice to report to work at 9 a.m., which was impossible for him because of his classes at the seminary. He was reimbursed for

the weeks he was unemployed and last week reported he had finally found temporaory employment and expressed his great appreciation for the assistance he had received.

Family D

Mr. D is a garbage collector for the City. He will not lose his job, but his fellow employees have made things difficult for him. His tire was slashed by vandals, and he was reimbursed for the tire.

Family E

Mr. E lost his job before the school crisis but complained that people were refusing him jobs because his child was in school. He has been given some assistance. After consulting with the social worker and his parish priest, it was decided that the only future assistance be given to him in the form of groceries through the parish priest and attempts be made to find him work.

Family F

When Mr. John Thompson took his child to McDonogh 19, which had previously had no white children in attendance, his landlady asked him to move. Mr. Thompson was called on by two committee members and assured that help was available if he needed it. No financial aid was given since he had not lost his job. He was advised that his landlady must give him 15 days notice before evicting him. He left town without asking for help.

In furnishing the meager economic necessities of these wonderful people, your gifts are a constant reminder of support and a source of inspiration to the few who are trying to keep alight the flame of decency in our community. Your continued support will be sincerely appreciated.

It is the Committee's hope and prayer that we will continue to justify your trust and confidence. As you may already know, our work is becoming increasingly difficult due to the recent passage of two laws by the Louisiana Legislature. The first makes it a crime to "bribe" or "offer to bribe" the parent or guardian of any school child to permit the child to attend school in violation of state law. This law provides that the fine be given to the informer who gives evidence resulting in conviction. The second law defines the crime of intimidation or interference in operation of public schools and also provides that the fine be given to the informer. The law further provides informer immunity and mandatory jail sentences. These two bills would "prohibit the intimidation" of parents to induce them to send their child to a desegregated public school.

"Intimidation" was broadly defined as any act, direct or indirect, that would "encourage, influence, prompt, reward or compensate" a child or parent to cause a child to attend a desegregated school. This law would have no application to threats or intimidation of parents who wanted to send their child to integrated schools. The law was designed to discourage them from doing so. These bills, of course, were directed towards the type of activity which we have been performing, and it is one indication of how successful this type of fund has been.

Please be assured that we will continue our work of encouragement and giving, in the hopes that within the near future the people of our community will more fully realize the true worth of the individual and thereby grow in respect for the dignity of man.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. R. R. Eckart
Secretary
BACK TO SCHOOL
Trust Fund Committee

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SENATORS OF LOUISIANA:

The attached analysis of bills presently before you was prepared by a competent constitutional lawyer who has advised our organization from the beginning. This lawyer, together with several other members of our organization, devoted all of Saturday and worked until the early hours Sunday morning to prepare as simple a summary as possible.

If this legislation were deemed by its proponents to be capable of succeeding in its proposed purpose --maintenance of open and segregated schools-- we wonder why the necessity for its secrecy. The plain fact is, we believe, that this legislation cannot succeed.

Consider this reasoning: If House Bill 2 will prove successful, then why the necessity of all the other bills? If House Bill 2 does not prove effective, then it's reasonable to believe that most of the other bills will not stand the test of Federal Courts.

If House Bill 2, the interposition measure, is valid, and if the legislature succeeds in suspending the Brown case within the boundaries of Louisiana until the U. S. Constitution is amended and thus maintains open schools in Louisiana, we shall have nothing but praise for the men who saved our schools.

However, we take our cue from the men who prepared bills 10 through 30. If they had really believed in the validity and durability of House Bill 2, they would have offered no further legislation relative to the schools. The fact that they have sponsored this multiplicity of bills leads us to think that they do not believe in the validity of the interposition measure. In

this we agree with "the best legal brains in the state". The interposition measure is not durable or valid. Further litigation may now be necessary but ultimately the Federal Government will act to:

1. Protect is judges, marshals and other officers threatened under Section 6, House Bill 2;

2. Enforce the Brown case and the subsequent Louisiana cases.

Judging from its action in Little Rock, the Government will do this, if necessary with Federal troops. If the legislature adopts this interposition measure and follows through with its threat, then it is inviting Federal troops into Louisiana to uphold the jurisdiction of the Federal government and its officers.

We believe this point should be absolutely clear: If civil strife and military intervention occur as a result of the adoption of this measure, those who proposed it and those who passed it will stand condemned in the eyes of all Louisiana citizens as the initiators of this catastrophe.

Yours sincerely,

Mary E. Sand

Mary E. Sand
President, Save Our Schools, Inc
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PARENTS OF NEW ORLEANS —

Some Facts About Private School Plans

As the school crisis drags on, citizens of New Orleans are hearing more and more often that an easy way out of their troubles would be to switch to a system of private cooperative schools. The people who are advocating such a change make it sound easy -- as if private cooperative schools could use the same buildings, supplies, and teachers which the public schools now use. This is not true!

Experience in Virginia and other southern states has shown that the federal courts will not consider the schools private if they are supported or controlled in any way by State action. This means that:

The state cannot rent school property to private groups.

The state cannot sell school property on credit or for a price less than its real value. (An average cost for a New Orleans elementary school is $500,000.)

The state cannot pay the teachers or even protect them with pension, or tenure plans.

The state cannot give the private schools desks, chairs, cafeterias, libraries, athletic supplies, or any other equipment.

The state cannot provide school buses.

The state cannot provide special services such as classes for the handicapped, teachers for house-bound students, visiting teachers, teacher recruitment, or guidance and counseling.

The state cannot even insist that the private schools remain segregated. A school is not really private if it is controlled by the state in this way.

The state cannot give tuition grants only to pupils in the newly formed cooperatives. Children who have always gone to private schools will be collecting the grants, too. And of course the grants would have to be given to children of all races.

The benefit to the child tuition grant will be legal only if the public schools are also operating.

Here are some questions that haven't been answered by those advocating the overthrow of Louisiana's public school system:

Who will be responsible for school policies in your private cooperative school?

How can you be sure that the armed services, employers, or out-of-State colleges will accept diplomas from your private cooperative?

Who will provide the cash to buy your building for your private cooperative school? Will the banks be willing to loan the money?

If you need further information, write to Save Our Schools.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

When a community is threatened with the closing of its public schools, it is at first only the parents who feel a direct and immediate concern.

But Little Rock and Norfolk have shown that a school crisis is like a rock thrown in a pond. The spreading circles reach far. A school crisis very soon becomes an economic crisis, and the financial well-being of the entire community is at stake.

As business men, you may be wondering what the impact on Louisiana economy will be, if our schools are closed November 14.

First of all, the $20,000,000 school construction program in New Orleans alone for which the bond issue has been approved would have to be abandoned if the school system is shut down.

Secondly, the $242,388,306 annual operating expenditures for Louisiana schools would be lost to the economy.

And what of the $318,447,680 school bonds that are now outstanding in the state? Payment would be enforced on these bonds, although the taxpayer would be paying taxes for benefits no longer received.

These results we can foresee plainly.

What will happen to real estate, to small businesses, to retail dollars spent? For these results, we will have to look at the record in two states that have already been through the fire of school closure.

In the period of Virginia's massive resistance, North Carolina (which, as noted, made a peaceable adjustment to desegregation) was able to out-compete Virginia in the race for new industries by a whopping 10 per cent.

That same year (1958) North Carolina had new plant investments totaling $253 millions, while strife-torn Arkansas could claim only $25.4 million, though two years earlier, Arkansas could boast $131 million.

For the city of Little Rock, industrial development came to a dead stop. Since the outbreak of violence in Little Rock in September, 1957, NOT ONE NEW PLANT HAS COME TO LITTLE ROCK.

After the Little Rock crisis, rentals and real estate sales were reported off 20 to 25 per cent, and more than half the business men interviewed reported that business was hurt.

In one instance when Arkansas was removed from a list of possible locations by an industry, a spokesman for that industry wrote the Little Rock Industrial Development Corporation: "We have no desire to be involved in the segregation problems current in that state."

In Norfolk, Va., when only six high schools were closed for four months, city officials put the cost to the economy at $172,000 a month.

The Miami, Florida News said editorially last year, "Destruction of the Florida Public School system, or any part of it, means just one thing----economic suicide."

The business editor of the Atlanta Constitution reported that Georgia had been dropped from a list of potential plant sites by a major electronics manufacturer, primarily because of the threat of school closure. He also quoted the manager of a large branch plant, who said he would hesitate to expand or build a new plant in a state that

could be affected by school closing or violence.

In Virginia, an official of General Electric said, "Without the public schools, we cannot attract highly trained engineering and managerial talent, for such people can obtain positions any where in the United States. They simply will not join us, unless their children can obtain as good or better education here as elsewhere.....Not only that, but the individuals who are already with us might very well leave, if good education opportunities do not continue to be available.

In view of the experience of other communities and states, should we think for a moment, "It can't happen here"?

In Little Rock only four high schools were closed. In Norfolk only six junior and senior high schools were closed and the results were disasterous.

If the Orleans Parish Public schools are closed to avoid the effect of the federal court order, all public schools throughout the state will have to be closed.

SHALL WE DROP A BOMB ON OUR OWN ECONOMY?

LEGAL HISTORY OF THE FIGHT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

QUESTION: IS IT REALLY TRUE THAT CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS IN ORLEANS PARISH WILL MEAN CLOSING THE SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE?

ANSWER: YES, unfortunately, this is true. Already tested in both Virginia and Arkansas is the law that no one public school, grade, or system may be closed to avoid the effect of the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, while the state permits other public schools to remain open at the expense of the taxpayer. Interposition of the Governor and legislature of Arkansas was rejected by the Supreme Court in Cooper vs. Aaron in 1958.

QUESTION: WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE LAWS THE LAST LEGISLATURE PASSED TO BLOCK INTEGRATION?

ANSWER: Louisiana Act 542 of 1960 - Governor may close schools because of riot or disorder on account of integration -- DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Louisiana Act 495 of 1960 - Governor may close all public schools and sell or lease property - DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Louisiana Act 496 of 1960 - Legislature may classify schools, Governor Shall close schools - DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Louisiana Act 333 of 1960 - Textbooks, funds and equipment to be withheld from integrated schools - DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Louisiana Act 555 of 1954 - Required separate schools under state police powers - DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Louisiana Act 256 of 1958 - Authorizes closing of mixed schools, protect personnel, and sell or lease schools, and promote children - DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Louisiana Act 319 of 1956 - Classifying schools as white or negro in Orleans Parish - DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

QUESTION: WOULD CLOSING OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS MAINTAIN SEGREGATION?

ANSWER: NO. When the schools reopen, the federal directive to desegregate would still be in force. In the long history of this fight against desegregation involving 17 states, there has not been a single instance where subterfuge to escape compliance has been successful.

Disastrous educational and economic losses were the only harvest.

QUESTION: WILL PRIVATE SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY STATE TUITION GRANTS BE AN EFFECTIVE SUBTERFUGE FOR PUBLICLY SUPPORTED SCHOOLS?

ANSWER: NO. State tuition grant schools have not worked in any other state except where public schools were in operation. Therefore, if our public schools are closed, this would not work in Louisiana, either.

QUESTION: DID THE ORLEANS PARISH SCHOOL BOARD "THROW IN THE SPONGE"?

ANSWER: ABSOLUTELY NOT. The Orleans Parish School Board has fought unceasingly since 1952 to prevent any integration in the schools.

With the best legal talent available, paid for jointly by t he State and the Orleans Parish School Board, thirty five attempts in court to keep the schools segregated have been rejected, and the laws declared unconstitutional.

The Orleans Parish School Board accepted the state laws and state position on segregation, and cooperated with the Governor when he was empowered to run the schools. But he was soon enjoined by the courts and the school control was returned to the Orleans Parish School Board. The Orleans Parish School Board cooperated with the Attorney General who had to admit defeat. Every conceivable effort short of closing the schools has been made by our school board.

No fair minded person, and no citizen familiar with the facts can hold the school board responsible for failure to use powers, when the state is powerless to grant them.

QUESTION: DOES TOTAL INTEGRATION NECESSARILY RESULT FROM TOKEN INTEGRATION USING THE PLACEMENT LAW WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

ANSWER: The historical facts in relation to the extent of present integration in the southern states using the pupil placement plan are:

1. In North Carolina after four years of desegration, only 77 negro students now attend desegregated schools.

2. In Arkansas after four years, only 102 are attending previously all-white schools.

3. In Virginia after three years only 205 are attending previously all-white schools.

All of these states have heavy negro population.

The essence of the pupil placement plan is gradual addition of negro children who are of superior ability and can successfully maintain the scholastic standards of the schools.

If the pupil placement plan works in other states, there is reason to believe that it is the best of the solutions offered so far. And wemay point out that the pupil placement plan was passed by the Louisiana Legislature, and was signed by the Governor. It alone remains as the one possible way to prevent closing the schools and to insure that the children of Louisiana are not deprived of an education.

In Little Rock, although the state administration was irrevocably opposed to desegregation, the schools did, after all, de-segregate, after a deplorable drama of violence, closed sc hools and choked-off business activity.

In the Lemley decision, deriving from the Little Rock events, the court held;

"NO STATE LEGISLATOR or executive or judicial officer can war against the constitution without violating his undertaking to support it."

That same Lemley decision held that public funds could not be used for establishing segregated private schools.

Let us consider another state, another governor pledged to find a way around the de-segregation order. Governor Almond of Virginia repeatedly expressed his support for " "massive resistance."

"I will not yield," he stated. Eight days later, the governor addressed the opening meeting of the state legislative body and said,

"IT IS NOT ENOUGH FOR GENTLEMEN TO CRY TO YOU AND ME: 'DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.' 'IT MUST NOT HAPPEN' OR 'IT CAN BE PREVENTED.'

IF ANY OF THEM KNOWS THE WAY THROUGH THE DARK MAZE OF JUDICIAL ABERRATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL EXPLOITATION, I CALL UPON THEM TO SHED THE LIGHT FOR WHICH VIRGINIA STANDS IN DIRE NEED.....NO FAIR - MINDED PERSONS WOULD BE SO UNREASONABLE AS TO SEEK TO HOLD ME RESPONSIBLE FOR FAILURE TO EXERCISE POWERS WHICH THE STATE IS POWERLESS TO BESTOW."

DECLARATION FOR Open Schools

Educ., Ga.

Letson, West Boost Sibley Plan

The Sibley Committee's recommendations offer the best solution available to Georgia's school desegregation problems, Atlanta and Fulton school superintendents said Sunday.

"The recommendation of the Sibley Committee outlines a way—and the best way—that is open to us at the present time," said Atlanta Supt. John W. Letson.

Letson appeared Sunday on The Atlanta Constitution's Press Gallery. He and Fulton County Schools Supt. Paul West were interviewed by two Constitution staff members on the weekly WSB-TV program.

Commenting on Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd's recent statement that Georgia may not face a school integration crisis for another two years, Letson pointed out that Atlanta schools currently are under federal court orders to desegregate at the beginning of the next school year. Local schools will "obey all legally constituted authority," he added.

Asked what would happen in the case of conflicting federal-state orders such as occurred in New Orleans, Letson said these conflicts would have to be resolved by federal courts.

WANTS LOCAL CONTROL

Letson said he agrees with suggestions that laws should be passed to authorize local officials to handle school integration problems before federal courts take charge of mapping desegregation. Louisiana laws adopted after de-

Baptists Urge Vandiver To Keep Schools Open

By JIM BENTLEY
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—The Georgia Baptist Convention, representing nearly a million Georgia church members, Tuesday night called on the governor and all other state officials to do whatever is necessary to keep public schools open.

The 2,000 delegates to the 139th Baptist convention here also voted to strike down a resolution that flatly opposed integration and hinted at the possible necessity of school closings.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church in Atlanta, introduced the keep-the-schools-open resolution. After an hour's debate, it passed by voice vote with only a smattering of opposition.

The resolution reads:

"Recognizing that public schools are essential in preservation of our democratic way of life we, the duly certified messengers (delegates) of the 139th Georgia Baptist Convention, do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the governor and General Assembly and all other responsible state, county, municipal and district officials that they take such steps as are necessary to continue the public schools. We pledge our

Must Save Schools, Says Purcell

SAVANNAH (AP) — Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said here Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact that they must live under the federal court decision on school integration "because it is binding."

"The next session of the State Legislature will have to answer the next question, then: Shall we continue massive resistance or shall we join a number of other states which have already passed legislation providing for living as best they can under the federal ruling?"

Adopt Sibley Plan, School Boards Ask

The Georgia School Boards Assn. has voted to press the 1961 General Assembly to adopt the Sibley Committee majority report, which recommended some sort of local option plan to prevent the mass closing of schools in Georgia.

The school board members also called for state authorities to take "immediate steps" to equalize property evaluation throughout the state.

In their resolution on the school crisis, the board members noted that some Georgia schools are faced with court orders that will require them to admit some Negro students.

". . . under present Georgia law, all school systems in the state face closure when the first Negro student is admitted to a white school," the school board official said.

The resolutions were adopted by the association, which has a membership of more than 700 local school board members and school superintendents, at a recent meeting in Athens and released Thursday. They represent 116 of the 198 local school boards in Georgia.

Alter School Laws Now, State Urged

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Two former Georgia Bar presidents and the Sibley Committee's chairman warned Thursday that the state will lose control of its schools unless segregation laws are changed soon.

Past bar chiefs Howell Hollis and Newell Edenfield, and banker-attorney John A. Sibley all insisted the action must come before a final desegregation order is entered for Atlanta.

Each warned that any laws adopted after desegregation goes into effect run the risk of being struck down by federal courts as "evasion."

"I have heard some legislators quoted as saying 'Our schools won't be closed for long, but I don't expect any legislative action until the closing comes,'" Edenfield declared.

"Well, maybe so. But if the experiences of Louisiana are any guide, the choices open to the Georgia Legislature at that time will be painfully few," he added.

Sibley told bar association members meeting here that "the time for delay and evasion is over and the time for action is here."

ditch weapon of closing all public schools might be lost after desegregation is ordered into effect in Atlanta:

"Closing the school system is still open, but in the face of an injunction, it is entirely possible that any form of closing would be struck down as an evasion.

"Those things we are able to

Jaycees Here Urge Local Option In School Integration Crisis

The Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce Thursday advocated a local option plan in the state's school integration crisis.

The Jaycees, in a "statement of position," declared that the closing of public schools would "cause irreparable damage to our economic growth and prosperity as amply demonstrated by tragic experiences elsewhere."

Daniel C. Kyker Jr., Jaycee president, said the statement was approved by the executive committee and the board of directors before being presented to the general membership. It was approved by secret ballot Thursday.

All-Out Effort To Save Schools Planned in C of C

Ivan Allen Lays Down 6 Key Goals

By MARVIN WALL

Six major goals—including all-out opposition to school closings—were outlined for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce by its new president Monday night.

Ivan Allen Jr., elected president at the group's 101st annual meeting, said the Chamber "must clearly set forth to the public at large and the business community in particular the full implications of the Little Rock and Norfolk and New Orleans stories."

BACKS SIBLEY REPORT

Allen said the Chamber should officially endorse the Sibley Committee's majority report and "actively work" for pasasge of open-schools legislation at the January session of the Georgia Legislature.

"Atlanta's public schools must stay open and the Chamber should provide its share of vigorous leadership in seeing that they do," Allen declared.

The other five goals listed by Allen in his address to the dinner meeting were:

1. Push for completion all projected expressways by 1970.

2. Press for a "practical, large-scale" rapid transit system.

URBAN RENEWAL

3. Back urban renewal and particularly aid efforts to expand Negro housing opportunities.

4. Support plans for a new auditorium-coliseum and stadium.

. . . I Have Insomnia!'

5th District Board Backs Sibley Report on Schools

By JACK STRONG

Fifth District School Board members voted unanimously Monday night to endorse the majority report of the Sibley Commission.

The board members voted aft-

State's Schools to Stay Open, GEA's President Predicts

Georgians will not stand for their public schools to be closed in the face of the segregation-integration dilemma, the president of the Georgia Education Assn. predicts.

E. C. Mitcham Jr. of Greenville made the statement on a television program Tuesday night, and right now. He obviously meant with a bare minimum of integration but he did not spell that out.

* * *

NEITHER DID he say how the schools could be kept open in view of a federal judge's order that the Atlanta school plan go into effect next year and in view attributed this partly to the work of 1,058 local PTA units in trying to educate parents and form public opinion on the schools crisis.

The two education leaders were guests Tuesday night on "Reporter's Notebook," a panel program on WAGA-TV.

* * *

Adoption of Sibley School Plan Urged on Assembly to Block Closing

CARTERSVILLE (AP)—A member of the Sibley School Committee has urged the General Assembly to adopt the committee's recommendations for local option and pupil assignment to prevent closing of Georgia schools.

Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville mayor, who was a member of the committee as president of the Georgia Municipal Assn., urged adoption of the plan "before the federal courts have assumed jurisdiction of all the state schools."

"As I see it, there is no alternative to the continued operation of public schools in the State of Georgia, and I fully believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia will come to realize this," he said.

Referring to the federal court order to integrate Atlanta schools next September, he emphasized that Georgia law compels closing of Atlanta schools the minute a Negro is admitted.

"Unquestionably, when this happens, the federal courts will require the closing of all other public schools in Georgia," he told a joint Parent Teacher Association

Urgent Appeal

PTA Groups Encouraged To Study The Sibley Report

A DECLARATION FOR OPEN SCHOOLS

This is a partial list of organizations and individuals who have publicly declared for open schools. Since it was compiled solely from newspaper accounts, it does not include the many thousands of like-minded Georgians who earnestly request the 1961 General Assembly of Georgia to take whatever action necessary to assure the continued existence of our public schools....
...in an atmosphere of reason and calm.

ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women, Atlanta Chapter

Active Voters of Georgia

Agnes Scott College Faculty and Students

American Legion, Clayton

Athens Area Industrial Management Association

Athens League of Women Voters

Athens Ministerial Association

Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference

Atlanta Board of Aldermen

Atlanta Board of Education

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

Atlanta Jaycees

Atlanta Journal

Atlanta Christian Council

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Atlanta PTA Council

Atlanta League of Women Voters

Atlanta Presbytery

Atlanta Public School Teachers Association

Augusta League of Women Voters

B'nai B'rith, Atlanta

Business and Professional Women of Georgia

Chamber of Commerce, Clayton

Christian Churches of Georgia (Disciples of Christ)

Chattahoochee P.T.A.

Christian Index of the Baptist Convention

Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta

Clayton P.T.A.

Connelly P.T.A.

Dalton Chamber of Commerce

Dalton Ministerial Association

DeKalb Board of Education

DeKalb Grand Jury

DeKalb League of Women Voters

DeKalb New Era

DeKalb P.T.A. Council

Emory University Faculty

Episcopal Dioceses of North and South Georgia

E. Rivers P.T.A.

Fernbank P.T.A.

Fifth District School Board Association

Fulton County P.T.A. Council

Gainesville Daily Times

Georgia Council of Churches

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Georgia Congress of P.T.A.'s

Georgia Education Association

Georgia Municipal Association

Hadassah, Atlanta

Henry Grady High Students

Inman P.T.A.

Jewish Community Council, Atlanta

John Cary P.T.A.

Jonesboro P.T.A.

LaGrange Ministerial Association

Lawrenceville Protestant Ministers

League of Women Voters of Georgia

Lions Club, Clayton

Margaret Mitchell P.T.A.

Methodist Cabinet, North Georgia Conference

Methodist Ministerial Association, Atlanta

Morningside P.T.A.

National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta

National Association of Social Workers, Southeast Section

North Fulton High P.T.A.

Northside P.T.A.

Oglethorpe University Faculty

Peachtree Evangelical Lutheran Church

Republicans of Georgia, Fifth Congressional District

Rome Ministerial Association

Rome League of Women Voters

Rome P.T.A.

School Boards Association of Georgia

Sara Smith P.T.A.

Southern Baptist Convention

SPED (Students for Public Education)

Spring Street School P.T.A.

Star Students of Georgia

United Church Women of Atlanta

United Church Women of Georgia

United Liberal Church

United Nations Council - Atlanta

U. S. Public Health Scientists

WAGA-TV

WSB-TV

WSB

YMCA Public Affairs Committee - Atlanta

Young Republicans of DeKalb County

INDIVIDUALS

James Adams, Clayton

Dr. Charles Allen, Methodist Minister

Ivan Allen, Jr., President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

Dr. Wallace Alston, Decatur, President, Agnes Scott College

Judge Luther Alverson, Atlanta Superior Court

Representative Bob Andrews, Hall County

Former Governor Ellis Arnall, Newnan

Robert O. Arnold, Chairman, State Board of Regents

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr., Atlanta

J. H. Baird, Editor, DeKalb New Era

James Barrow, Athens, Attorney

W. H. Benson, Athens

Jim Bentley, Former Executive Secretary to Governor Talmadge

Fulton Boswell, Gainesville, Insurance Executive

W. R. Bowdoin, Senior Vice President, Trust Company of Georgia

George H. Boyd, Athens

Willis M. Boyd, Adairsville

Judge Samuel J. Boykin, Atlanta

Mrs. Hubert Bradley, Athens

Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Atlanta, Chairman, HOPE, Inc.

Representative Wilson Brooks, Atlanta

Senator Charlie Brown, Atlanta

Reverend Edward A. Cahill, Atlanta, Unitarian Minister

Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Athens, President, University of Georgia

Senator R. E. Cannon, Clayton

Dean William R. Cannon, School of Theology, Emory University

William A. Casterson, Cedartown

Walter Cates, Executive Vice President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce

Jim Cherry, DeKalb, Superintendent of Schools

William B. Cherry, Tucker

Bishop Randolph Claibourne, Episcopal Diocese of North Georgia

Calvin Cox, City Editor, Atlanta Constitution

Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville

Representative R. Denmark, Liberty County

J. W. Dorsey, Atlanta, Attorney

Reverend Charles Demere, Tucker, Episcopal Minister

John W. Dent, President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce

Dr. Walter Dunbar, Past President, Active Voters of Georgia

Representative J. Ebb Duncan, Carroll County

Senator Carl Dykes, Hinesville

Newell Edenfield, Past President, Georgia Bar Association

Robert Edge, Lawrenceville, Rhodes Scholar

A. Fairlee, Atlanta

Dr. Harry Fifield, Atlanta, Presbyterian Minister

Milton L. Fleetwood, Editor Cartersville Tribune

Bob Fowler, Gainesville, President, Junior Chamber of Commerce

Dr. Thomas Fry, Decatur, Presbyterian Minister

Dr. and Mrs. Paul L. Garber, Decatur

Representative Ed Gobel, Gilmer County

Professor Cullen Gosnell, Emory University

Mrs. Charles Graves, Mayor, Clarkesville, Georgia

Senator John Greer, Lakeland

Mayor Moses Hamrick, Duluth

Mayor William Hartsfield, Atlanta

W. C. Henson, Cartersville, Attorney

Lowell Hipps, Gainesville

Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Augusta

Representative Howell Hollis, Columbus

J. Winston Huff, Atlanta, Attorney

Frank Hughes, Executive Secretary, Georgia Education Association

Arthur Huie, Jonesboro

Reverend Francis Hyland, Atlanta, Roman Catholic Bishop

Carl P. Ingemanson, Atlanta, Engineer

Reverend Stephen Jackson, Lakemont, Baptist Minister

Howard James, Gainesville, Optimist Club

Miss Ira Jarrell, Former Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools

Representative Spencer Johnson, Indian Springs

Reverend Bevel Jones, LaGrange, Methodist Minister

Zade Kenimer, Waverly Hall, Attorney

W. A. Knox, Thomson, President, School Boards Association of Georgia

Mills B. Lane, President, Citizens and Southern Bank

A. C. Latimer, Chairman, Atlanta School Board

Dr. Robert E. Lee, Milledgeville, President, Georgia State College for Women

Reverend Robert E. Lee, Lutheran Church of The Redeemer

John Letson, Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools

Hamilton Lokey, Atlanta, Attorney

Representative Leonard N. Lokey, Thomson

Margaret Long, Columnist, Atlanta Journal

Representative Herschell Lovett, Laurens County

Dr. J. R. McCain, Past-President, Agnes Scott College

Reverend Roy McClain, Atlanta, Baptist Minister

Representative Ralph McClelland, Atlanta

Ralph McGill, Publisher, Atlanta Constitution

J. Roy McGinty, Calhoun Times

H. T. McIntosh, Editor Emeritus, Albany Herald

Senator Hugh McWhorter, DeKalb

Mrs. Edward G. Mackay, Atlanta

Representative James Mackay, DeKalb

Harold Martin, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Massee, Atlanta

Representative Quimby Melton, Jr., Griffin

Sylvan Meyer, Editor, Gainesville Daily Times

Everett Millican, Atlanta, former State Senator

Senator Erwin Mitchell, Dalton

Mrs. Ray Mitchell, President, Atlanta League of Women Voters

Representative David Newton, Colquitt County

Dr. Louis D. Newton, Decatur, Baptist Minister

Representative Roy Otwell, Cummings

Mrs. Walter Paschall, United Nations Council

Eugene Patterson, Editor, Atlanta Constitution

James Peters, Manchester, Chairman, Georgia Board of Education

Reverend Roy Pettway, Atlanta, Episcopal Church

Dr. Claude Purcell, Superintendent, Georgia Public Schools

Lanier Randall, Atlanta, Attorney

Homer Rankin, Editor, Tifton Gazette

Bill Reeves, Jonesboro

McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Seminary, Decatur

Reverend William Rittenhouse, Baptist Minister

Mr. P. Robertson, Rome

Phineas Roe, Atlanta

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Atlanta, The Temple

Reverend Lester Rumble, Methodist District Superintendent

Senator Carl Sanders, Augusta

James O'H. Sanders, President, Active Voters of Georgia

Representative T. I. Sangster, Dooley County

Dr. Norman Shands, Baptist Minister, Atlanta

Reverend A. Jason Shirah, Waycross

Welton Shows, Atlanta, Attorney

Celestine Sibley, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution

John A. Sibley, Chairman, General Assembly Committee on Schools

Homer D. Simpson, Stone Mountain

Frank Smith, Hall County Board of Education

Reverend Leon Smith, Atlanta, Methodist Minister

Representative M. M. Smith, Atlanta

Reverend John Owen Smith, Methodist Bishop of Atlanta

Sidney O. Smith, Jr., Gainesville, President School Board

Henry Stewart, Cedartown

Mrs. Luther Stewart, Marietta

Jim Telford, Gainesville

Johanna S. Traylor, Athens

Jack Turner, Atlanta, Attorney

Mrs. Hubert Valentine, Gainesville

Reverend L. F. Van Landingham, Atlanta, Methodist Minister

Mrs. Edward Vinson, President, Georgia League of Women Voters

Dr. Judson A. Ward, Dean of Faculty, Emory University

M. Jeff Watts, Jr., State Chairman, Georgia Young Republicans

Beth Williams, Editor, Quitman Free Press

Representative W. M. Williams, Hall County

Emily Woodward, Vienna, Past Director, Georgia Public Forums

Pastor O. E. Wright, Seven Day Adventist Church

Distributed as a public service of HOPE, Inc.

Peters to Aid Drive Aimed To Promote Open Schools

Four Groups Unite In Georgia-Wide Plan

By [illegible]

James S. Peters, state school board chairman, and [illegible] state Democratic chairman, will offer part in school campaign, an effort to unite statewide interest in open, even if segregated, public schools.

[illegible] Mr. Peters is to participate in an as yet undetermined number of statewide meetings [illegible] on educational question this day.

As a part of the effort to unite [illegible] that it is important to keep the schools open in conformity with federal court decisions, if that is necessary, she said. "The realism [illegible] It is impossible to maintain [illegible] for mass segregation," she declared. [illegible] the Macon Rotary club, the majority report of the Sibley committee last May [illegible] "the best and only workable thing [illegible] which a bill-proposed that has yet been offered [illegible] for Schools" to the people in an effort to have other things, pass our public education and our system from desegregation [illegible] of equal but segregated edu[illegible] education from being completely de[illegible]

Sen. Greer Calls Sibley Plan Only Hope to Save Schools

MACON, Ga.—The secretary of [illegible] State School Study Commission warned Monday that federal court decisions clearly indicate that Georgia will not be able to maintain segregated public schools much longer by sheer law.

State Sen. John Greer addressed the Macon Rotary club, declared the majority report of the Sibley committee last May as [illegible] "the best and only workable thing [illegible] which a bill-proposed that has yet been offered [illegible] for Schools" to the people in an effort to have other things, pass our public education and our system from desegregation [illegible] of equal but segregated edu[illegible] education from being completely de[illegible]

[illegible] ended passage by the Legislature of a pupil placement law and substitution to the people of a freedom of choice constitutional amendment. If integration suits were filed, the people of a political subdivision would be empowered to vote whether to close the schools or accept a [illegible]

"We have state [illegible] other," said Greer. [illegible] hitherto and all oth[illegible] the integration su[illegible]

"I must reluctan[illegible] state [illegible] to close."

Pointing to a federal court decree voiding segregation in Atlanta schools last year, Greer said:

"We must not fool ourselves [illegible] the are forced with [illegible]

Purcell Urges 'Facing Fact' On Schools

By the Associated Press

Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said in Columbus Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact they must live under the federal court decision on school integration "whether it is binding" or not.

The dual session of the state superintendent will have to answer the question, Shall we continue massive resistance or should we [illegible] a number of other measures which have already passed legislation, providing for living [illegible] they can under the federal ruling?

Dr. Purcell was one of several speakers at the Georgia Legislative Forum for Women, [illegible] at the Manger Hotel under the sponsorship of 14 state and [illegible] women's organizations.

The forum was attended [illegible] about 70 people.

[illegible]

Adopt Sibley Plan, School Boards Ask

The Georgia School Boards Assn. has voted to press the 1961 General Assembly to adopt the Sibley Committee majority report, which recommended some sort of local option plan to prevent the mass closing of schools in Georgia.

THE VALDOSTA DAILY TIMES

[illegible] school board members also [illegible] of state authority to take [illegible] "realistic steps" to maintain [illegible] orderly evolution throughout [illegible]

[illegible] their resolution on the school [illegible] the board members noted [illegible] some Georgia schools are [illegible] with court orders that will [illegible] them to admit some Negro students.

[illegible] under present Georgia [illegible] school systems in the [illegible] face changes when the first Negro student is admitted to a [illegible] school," the school board [illegible]

Observations

By Turner Rockwell

TIME FOR SCHOOL DECISION DRAWS NEAR

United States Judge Frank A. Hooper this week issued a timely warning to citizens that the 1961 General Assembly must make a choice between some desegregation in the Atlanta schools or a [illegible] statewide shutdown of the public schools.

In an opinion supporting his decision [illegible] integration in Atlanta until September, 1961, Judge Hooper said:

"This court wishes to make it clear that the court has no desire to meddle in the affairs of the Georgia Legislature or State of Georgia, but in making a sincere effort to enable the people of Georgia the Legislature to make a decision [illegible] matter, if they so desire, that will prevent the closing of the schools of Georgia.

"This is a matter of grave concern to the people of Georgia and in particular to parents having children of school age who are having difficulty finding schools [illegible] provide a private school for their children.

"The opinion, concur[illegible] of a new Georgia[illegible] were remaining members of the 1961-62 General Assembly, said:

"This court on May 9 . . . had the feeling that the best interests of Georgia would be served by permitting a new legislature to be elected with the full knowledge by most of our sister people of the real issues involved and the possible consequences which could result from the failure of the Georgia Legislature to permit the Atlanta plan to [illegible] education."

The judge took notice of the fact that members of the 1959-60 General Assembly had readily [illegible] [illegible] the Legislature is not prepared to take any serious action to meet the 1961 crisis, however, even though the federal courts have warned the crisis is coming and have granted a delay so that the forthcoming Legislature may act.

The Legislature awaits the people's instructions. And the launching of this present campaign by groups dedicated to saving public schools is a healthy reminder to all citizens that they must in [illegible]

HOPE Pins Hope on '61 Assembly

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Tagging the 1961 General Assembly the "last chance Legislature," HOPE Monday launched a new campaign to rally public opinion behind the Sibley Committee recommendations.

The open-schools organization said its "Operation Last Chance" would be aimed at community meetings, individuals and "every legislator."

SUPPORTING FORUMS

Among its activities will be support of forums such as the "School Bell Tolls for You" series being launched Tuesday in Rome with an address by Rep. [illegible] Mitchell.

[illegible] sponsored by the Americans Voters and [illegible] will meet at 10 the First Christian [illegible]

WALETTER

[illegible] meeting [illegible] resolution in Americus. [illegible] is hoped to provide [illegible] objectives.

"Last Chance" plan

[illegible] hearts of volunteers [illegible] to bring the facts [illegible] schools to every vi[illegible] and [illegible] Group organizers [illegible] every legislator and [illegible] regularly through [illegible]

The 1961 Legislature Must Face Responsibility

It would seem unnecessary for the chairman of the state school board to have to speak on the "Importance of Public Education" in mid-twentieth century Georgia.

But such is the climate of the times that men like Jim Peters must do just that.

The reason is not, as some insist, that there are two points of view on education's importance. The number of Georgians who prefer closing all schools to a limited amount of desegregation is negligible. The number who realize that that is the choice is small, too, and that is the failure of Georgia leadership.

The reason that Mr. Peters and others must now speak out on public education's importance is that for six and a half years Georgia politicians have closed their eyes to the problem brought on by the 1954 Supreme Court decision and tried to close the eyes of Georgia citizens. They have argued that the law need not be observed—but if it must private schools can do what public schools have

Tuesday Session Here To Air School Crisis

Rep. Erwin Mitchell Key Speaker; Berry Leader Urges Open Schools

Growing interest was reported Saturday in plans for a public meeting to be held at the Rome First Christian Church Tuesday to discuss Georgia's impending school crisis.

Meanwhile Dr. John B. Bertrand, president of Berry Schools and College, released a statement saying the closing of our Georgia public schools, even in one large city, would be disastrous. It is the responsibility of every one of us, as citizens—it is the responsibility of every person—to face this issue honestly and squarely. We cannot abandon public education without abandoning our children.

[illegible] report, James O'Hara Bennett, Atlanta, representing the Americans Voters of Georgia, who will speak on private schools; and Mrs. Beverly Benson Downing, Athens, whose topic will be "Communism Across [illegible]

Panel Discussion

Resource speakers who will appear on a panel to which questions will be addressed by those attending [illegible]

Forum Arms Mothers For Battles-to-Be

By BETTY CARROLLTON

[illegible] Legislature [illegible] Reorganization

Legislature Is Getting Reminder on Schools

It is heartening to find this full-up surge of effort urging the "last-chance Legislature" to save public education in Georgia.

No steep impressive seems to have been made on the Legislature yet.

But the United Churchwomen of Georgia, the Georgia League of Women Voters and Help Our Public Education on Voters, Active Voters and Help Our Public Education (HOPE) have arranged meetings this month in Rome, Albany, Columbus and Augusta, with speakers ranging from Rep. Erwin Mitchell to James S. Peters.

And these are only starters. The purpose of these groups is simply to outline the facts to Georgians. Then, in the words of Mrs. Frances Breeden, "it is up to us as parents and citizens, to let the Legislature know exactly what we expect from it."

Events have moved swiftly this year.

Groups Join Hands To Probe School Problems

Let People Have Facts On Danger to Schools

It is encouraging to note that James S. Peters, state school board chairman, will take part in statewide rallies in support of public education.

The rallies, sponsored by four state organizations concerned with keeping the schools open, are intended to acquaint the public with the fact that Atlanta's impending school crisis is not merely one for Atlanta but involves the whole state.

Mr. Peters' devotion to the public schools is well known. His courage in the now-famous letter to Ray Harris in which he warned of the consequences of closing the [illegible] which yet Peters sp[illegible] that the p[illegible]ality whi[illegible] public sch[illegible]

Since [illegible] Jay Coni[illegible] dom—of[illegible] offer the [illegible] now, hea[illegible] the Gener[illegible] the repor[illegible] genuine [illegible] has point[illegible]

Operation Last Chance

is Under Way!

Mr. Peters Will Speak

SINCE THE meetings of the Sibley Commission, a pulse feeling committee established by the General Assembly to try and find a solution to the school question, Georgians have been discussing the impending crisis with increasing candor.

Now comes a distinguished Georgian, a conservative and elder statesman, to further discuss the problem. He is James S. Peters of Manchester, the chairman of the State Board of Education.

Mr. Peters is booked for two speeches titled "The Importance of Education."

While Mr. Peters declares that as chairman of the Board of Education he will speak to any group that wants him, public education cannot be discussed these days except in relation to whether or not it will continue in the face of court edicts holding segregated public education un-

[illegible] operation of the program will include [illegible] Public Relations, Atlanta [illegible] chairman of the Georgia League of Women Voters, who will [illegible]

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION,

Legislators May Not Get Another Chance

Thursday, Oct. 20, 1960

Two Georgians brought the facts of the school desegregation dispute sharper into focus yesterday.

In Savannah, [illegible] state schools. Dr. [illegible] Georgians must face [illegible] preme Court ruling.

In Atlanta, Newell represented the Atlanta [illegible] in court, said [illegible] state has its present [illegible] cannot win desegre[illegible]

"We cannot de[illegible] Georgia," Dr. Peters [illegible] present laws can do [illegible]

The showdown [illegible] tors who meet in [illegible] Regular [illegible] are closed, the people [illegible] somebody out of this state [illegible]

Sibley Study Has Top Spot On PTA List

The Sibley Report and what it means for Georgia schools will be a No. 1 study subject [illegible]

[illegible] the opportunity to talk with legislators about matters of mutual concern, and provided a pattern for other such meetings in home communities throughout Georgia.

NEW POINTS BROUGHT OUT

Some of the information spotlighted at the forum in Athens was "bold ground" for many of the women, who've been following news-making events faithfully. "But," said Mrs. George Heltomb of the Macon Woman's club, "they're always new enlightenment in every gathering such as this. New points have been brought out here today on constitutional amendments, reapportionment, the Sibley Report and in other areas."

Representatives of women's clubs in Centerville, Commerce, Athens, Atlanta, Decatur, Chamblee, [illegible]

[illegible] concerned with sponsoring the discussions of the Sibley Report, which the state PTA group recently condemned. They will study it along with Georgia segregation laws.

The fall PTA calendar contains 15 district meetings: Milledgeville, Sept. 27, at the Georgia Power Co. Building; Fourteenth District, Oct. 1, James Mrs. Leland Bagwell, director; Fifth District, Oct. 4, Lumpkin, Mrs. R. M. Hair Jr., director; Second District, Oct. 11, Pearson, Mrs. Paul Barrett, director; Sixth District, Oct. 12, Cochran, Mrs. Frank Zeigler, director; Third District, Oct. 12, Baxley, Mrs. M. C. Thomas, director; Fourth District, Oct. 14, Fitzgerald, Mrs. George Hardrick, director; Seventh District, Oct. 13, Brooklet, Mrs. John Grayson, director; First District, Oct. 19, Dawson, Mrs. Clarence Chambless, director; Fifteenth District, Oct. 19, Ringgold, Mrs. Fred Knight Sr., director; Eighth District, Oct. 20, Atlanta, Mrs. George Woodlag, director; Thirteenth District, Oct. 20, Clayton, Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] fully brought out by the Sibley Report [illegible] Public Education [illegible] and James O'Hara Bennett, representing the Active Voters [illegible]

The report pointed out that under decisions set in Virginia cases a state may close some integration or else get out of the public school business.

Judge Hooper in a footnote to the opinion cited a recent decision in the New Orleans case voiding the school-closing scheme in the Louisiana general assembly. Louisiana has adopted [illegible] schools of Louisiana. The dual community [illegible]

Initiative on Schools

U.S. Rep. Erwin Mitchell, who will leave Congress in January to take a seat in the Georgia Senate, still is taking stands on the state's impending school crisis. He is urging action by the next General Assembly instead of waiting to be forced into action by court rulings.

[illegible] to avoid school closings, Rep. Mitchell says he will offer legislation to implement it in the 1961 session. Public support of such legislation is the only sure way of avoiding the operational complications which have been forced upon other states.

[illegible] 1961 session [illegible] Mitchell and Rep. [illegible] who will speak at [illegible] at Georgia meetings in [illegible] next year.

Rep. Mitchell Speaks With Responsible Voice

Seventh District Rep. Erwin Mitchell, of Dalton, who next year will take his seat in the Georgia General Assembly, continues to plead with Georgians that the alternative to closing the public schools is the reasonable approach suggested by the majority report of the Sibley Commission.

He makes good sense. Time and circumstances will determine his political wisdom but it should be noted that his constituents backed him in his bid for the State Senate. If the state's politics leadership makes the mistake of letting the schools close, the results very well could be as predicted by James S. Peters in his now-famous letter to Ray Harris.

Forecasting "chaos beyond imagination" if schools are closed, Mitchell urges action by state government and the General Assembly to forestall it by adopting

MITCHELL CHARGES LEADERS DECEIVE

Maximum Segregation, Open Schools Proposed as Crisis Answer

By DOUGLAS KIRKE

Seventh District Congressman Erwin Mitchell charged Wednesday that Georgia political leaders are "guilty of deliberately deceiving the people of Georgia of inexcusable ignorance" on the state's school integration dilemma.

"The issue is simply 'is the un[illegible] interrupted training of our young [illegible] men and women of sufficient [illegible] part that we will maintain our [illegible] public school system even though [illegible] means some integration'" Rep. Mitchell said.

[illegible]

THE TRICK is at hand, Mr. Mitchell said, for Georgians to ask themselves "just where do we stand today?"

"Clearly the course that we follow will be charted by our governor and the General Assembly in the next two years," he said. "They hold the key to the future of education in our state."

But he added that "active, vocal public opinion" also is going to be a big factor in shaping over action the Legislature may or might not take in its next session.

"For us whilst to deprive a child of one day of school by the [illegible] of our action is unpardonable," he said. "Today is [illegible] to think of closing public schools [illegible] some form of token inte[illegible] school system with the maximum segregation permissible."

THE DALTON congressman made these statements in a prepared speech he was to deliver Wednesday before the Valdosta Rotary Club.

Mr. Mitchell did not seek re-election as U.S. representative from Georgia's Seventh District this year and ran successfully for a seat in the State General Assembly.

That was the first statement [illegible]

Jim Peters To Speak For Schools

[illegible] Peters [illegible] on the subject of "The Importance of Public Education."

Peters will speak in Albany Tuesday and in Columbus Wednesday.

[illegible] Rep. Calhoun Odum of Ideal [illegible] with [illegible] among the guests [illegible] Albany session.

Peters was [illegible] responsible for the creation of the Sibley Committee, which recommended abandoning Georgia's segregation laws in favor of a system of choice plan [illegible]

Cook Acknowledges Token Integration Is Likely

Expressed View in Interview For British TV Broadcast

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook is another of a growing list of Georgia political leaders [illegible]

[illegible] in force in Northern states for [illegible] years without harmful [illegible]

ALBANY MEETING

The Albany meeting will [illegible] 8:30 a.m. Tuesday in the First Methodist Church. Benefit [illegible] report offers [illegible] wise way out. The Legislature is not prepared to take any serious action to meet the 1961 crisis, however, even though the federal courts have warned the crisis is coming and have granted a delay so that the forthcoming Legislature may act.

The Legislature awaits the people's instructions. And the launching of this present campaign by groups dedicated to saving public schools is a healthy reminder to all citizens that they must in [illegible]

Rep. Mitchell Vows to Offer Bills for Sibley School Plan

By BRUCE GALPHIN

ROME—U.S. Rep. Erwin Mitchell promised an open-schools meeting here Tuesday that he would offer bills in the 1961 Georgia General Assembly implementing the Sibley report.

But veteran editor Milton Fleetwood of Cartersville asserted that "until the governor of Georgia puts his stamp of approval on any legislation there will be none."

Predictions of various speakers ranged from a gloomy one that schools will close for at least five years to a hope that schools may not close at all.

Mitchell, who is returning from congress but has been elected to [illegible]

[illegible] the Georgia Senate and he was not too hopeful that we will not see some public schools closed."

But he told the group "I intend to have a plan which would be similar to the recommendations of the Sibley Commission ready for introduction as soon as I can."

[illegible] Georgia [illegible] Mitchell contended. [illegible] stand in your every school integration case.

"Today is the time for Georgians to resort to the resource fulness and the resourcefulness of old," he said.

"I strongly endorse the philosophy of this majority report. [illegible] the chaos that will result from the destruction of our system of public education is beyond imagination . . . I am for continuing our public school system with the least maximum segregation permissible," he said.

Mitchell called the so-called "private school" plan [illegible] failure. [illegible] from the [illegible] political [illegible] said.

[illegible] Continued

[illegible] Rome Rotary Club [illegible] Mitchell [illegible] Lee Henkel Jr. and Miss Rusa Lee Walston, both of Columbus.

The Rev. Leroy Anderson, [illegible] will decline the invocation. Mrs. John Patton, president of the United Churchwomen of Georgia, will give greetings, and Mrs. Richard Burts of Columbus will be moderator.

At both meetings, Mrs. Edward Vinson of the Georgia League of Women Voters will speak on "The Sibley Reports and Legal Questions," James O'H. Anders of Active Voters on "If Schools Close," and Mrs. Beverly Benson Downing of HOPE on "Plans for Community Action."

However, an announcement of Mr. Peters' appearances issued by the sponsoring groups was headlined: "Peters to Speak Open Schools."

The United Churchwomen of Georgia, the Georgia League of Women Voters, Active Voters and Help Our Public Education, have joined hands in the state that morning [illegible] theme is "The School Bell [illegible] for You."

[illegible]

MR. PETERS, who [illegible] will speak at rallies at 10 a.m. [illegible] at the First Methodist Church [illegible] Albany and at 8 p.m. Oct. [illegible] the Rose Hill Methodist [illegible] in Columbus.

U.S. Rep. Erwin Mitchell [illegible] Dalton, now a state senator-[illegible] will speak at another rally [illegible] 10 a.m. Oct. 18 at the First Christian Church in Rome.

The fourth rally is to be [illegible] Oct. 20 at the Augusta [illegible] Center in Augusta.

[illegible] Continued

Peters to Push Public School At Albany, Columbus Rallies

By BRUCE GALPHIN

James S. Peters, whose "Operation Last Chance" [illegible] Sibley Committee recommendation set schools, will address a similar rally in Rome [illegible]

Though he has not yet commented directly on the Sibley Report, Peters was the first Georgian in a high official position to warn that it is impossible to maintain both public schools and total segregation.

He felt so the school to end segregation broke. Pop Harris [illegible] is considered partially responsible for the formation of the Sibley Committee, which recommended a "freedom of choice" plan in place of existing laws.

Peters will speak at 10 a.m. [illegible] Oct. 20 at the First Methodist Church in Albany and at 10 a.m. Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Rose Hill Methodist Church in Columbus.

Mitchell will be the featured speaker as the series is brought to a [illegible] 10 a.m. Tuesday, Oct. 18, at the First Christian Church in Rome.

A fourth meeting in Augusta is slated for Oct. 20 at the Augusta Garden Center.

At each meeting the League will be represented by Mrs. Philip Hammer or Mrs. Edward Vinson speaking on "The Sibley Report and Legal Questions." Ac[illegible]

Continued on Page 9, Col. 1

Vandiver's Help Vital, Say Sibley Plan Backers

By BRUCE GALPHIN

ALBANY—The chairman of the State Board of Education and Dougherty County Sheriff [illegible] declared Tuesday that open-schools laws cannot pass in 1961 without the blessings of Gov. Vandiver.

Rep. Calhoun Odum told an open-schools meeting that so long as the governor of Georgia has almost total control of the budget he can dictate legislation.

"Unless the governor wants it," Odum said of the Sibley Committee proposals on schools, "it will not be done."

James S. Peters, chairman of the State Board of Education, agreed that the governor's budget control gives him a strong hand in the Legislature.

[illegible] Gov. Vandiver commented one time the Sibley report [illegible] learned that the matter of school legislation was up to the 1961 General Assembly.

But Peters, who startled Georgia political circles last week by declaring that the state is in a choice between no public schools and some desegregation, declined to be drawn directly into the controversy Tuesday.

He spent most of his address [illegible]

Continued on Page 9, Col. [illegible]

School Crisis Due For Airing at Rome Meeting

Rep. Erwin Mitchell Heads List Of Speakers for Tuesday's Gathering

Two newly-nominated Northwest Georgia state [illegible] tors and representatives of three major state organizations will speak at a public meeting at Rome's First Christian church Tuesday, Oct. 18 to discuss Georgia's rapidly approaching educational crisis.

The meeting, which will begin at [illegible] a.m. and continue until 12:30 p.m., is sponsored by three state organizations: Active Voters of Georgia, Hope, Inc. (Help Our Public Education) and the Georgia League of Women Voters. Subject [illegible]

[illegible] Rep. Mitchell [illegible] will offer legislation to implement it in the 1961 session. Public support of such legislation is the only sure way of avoiding the operational complications which have been forced upon other states.

[illegible] 1961 session [illegible] Mitchell and Rep. [illegible] who will speak at [illegible] at Georgia meetings in [illegible] next year.

Eugene Patterson

The Cheerleader Got There Late

"Contrary to what some would have you believe," said Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd on Tuesday, Georgia's laws requiring actual segregation "have not changed one iota."

Somewhere amid Garland's ticket to last week's football game Byrd got the taxpayers gather up more Confederate money, with the unchanged writing still there to show the unchanged signature of Judah P. Benjamin, and from this fund, on every payday, he the incumbent governor draws his salary.

Contrary to what some would have you believe, the Confederate bills and last week's football tickets have not changed one iota. They retain all the value of Georgia's unchanged school laws.

• • •

For a politician of Mr. Byrd's intelligence to throw the public such a marshmallow at this late date is discouraging indeed.

The lieutenant governor knows very well that Georgia's "unchanged" laws are worthless and, when tested, cannot stand in the light of repeated court decisions that have cut the legs off of them.

To go on speaking these dead-letter laws as literature defenses is insult Mr. Byrd, who knows better. The people know the truth, too. They have had enough euphoria. They no longer desire to have a cultivated variable their car and tell them it's raining.

They want to know what these politicians intend to do next, now that they know the segregation laws, which have not changed one iota a comma, do not have any iota of validity in court.

We would refer Mr. Byrd to Wednesday's statement by Harold Mayfield, president of the Georgia Bar Assn., who urges the state to release the useless laws now.

• • •

"If you have segregation laws you cannot win. They don't do any good at all for anyone, not even for preserving segregation. They just provide [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

LARGEST AFTERNOON CIRCULATION IN LOUISIANA

RED FLASH

VOL. 83—NO. 373 Associated Press, United Press International (UPI), AP Wirephoto, UPI Photos

Listen for The States-Item Chimes at 9, Noon and 5

PRICE 5c

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR OUR SCHOOLS?

FOR OUR SCHOOLS?

Will interposition work?

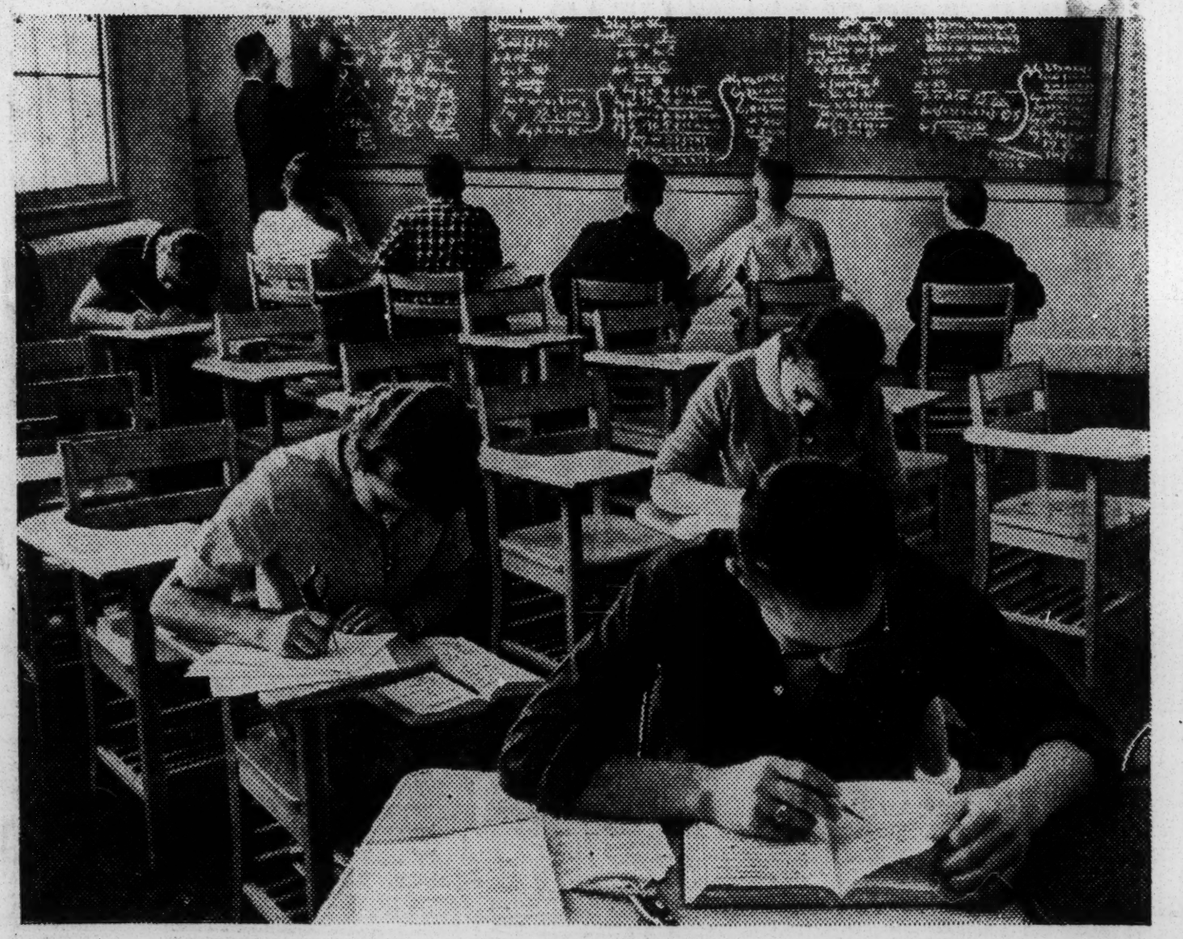
Will the schools close?

Will all the state's schools be affected?

Can private schools be successful?

How would school closure affect New Orleans and its children?

Can there be "token integration"?



A Series of Articles on the Segregation-Integration Issue

THE PROBLEM AHEAD

38 Days Left for School Decision

(The States-Item today begins a series of articles on the integration controversy which could destroy New Orleans' public school system. The series will examine issues, viewpoints, experiences elsewhere, and the risks involved in the battle pitting Louisiana law against federal court desegregation rulings.)

By ROBERT N. KELSO

The count-down has started . . .

New Orleans is bracing herself for a blast that could destroy the city's 118-school public education system.

Zero is Sept. 8—just 38 days away.

That is the effective date of federal district Judge J. Skelly Wright's order for desegregation in the first grade of New Orleans public schools.

During those 38 days, forces opposing school integration will mount an 11th-hour offensive to open the schools with traditional separation of the races.

Gov. Jimmie H. Davis has promised "every legal step possible" will be taken to continue school operation on a segregated basis.

ROBERT N. KELSO

Every School May Be Closed

If his last-minute efforts fail, every public school in New Orleans may be padlocked.

So may every other schoolroom in Louisiana.

No city or state has put so much on the line in the South's long legal battle to prevent desegregation of public schools.

Louisiana's Legislature, acting on what it regarded as a mandate from a majority of the state's citizens, two months ago plugged every visible loophole in Louisiana's "segregation" laws.

Legislators also forged new measures to bolster those already on the books aimed at preventing school integration.

Mandate from Supreme Court

Forces seeking to remove racial barriers in classrooms are pressing forward under a six-year-old mandate from the United States supreme court outlawing school segregation.

They have won ground in 13 Southern and border states, along with the District of Columbia.

Louisiana, and New Orleans, now become the 1960 battleground in this historic struggle.

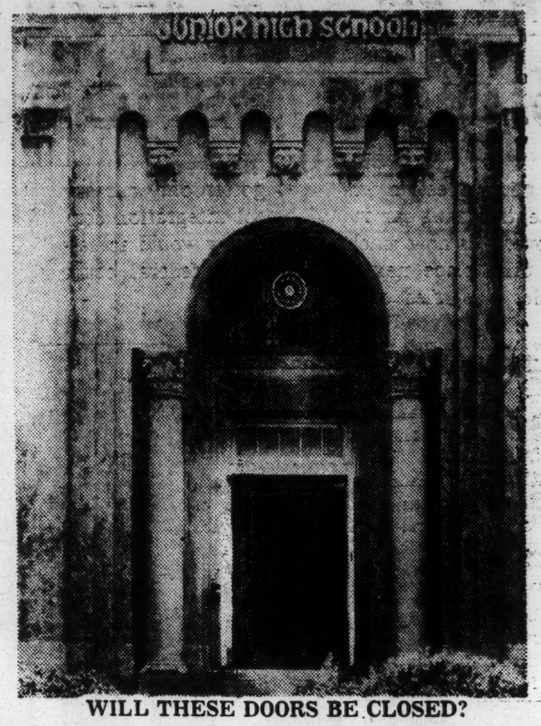
Meanwhile, only four other Southern states have escaped some measure of school integration.

Louisiana and her largest city now face a showdown.

The Orleans parish school board has carried its battle against integration to court more than two dozen times since 1952.

It was then that Negroes first brought the

Continued on Page 13



WILL THESE DOORS BE CLOSED?

Continued from Page 1

suit which has plagued school board lawyers for eight years.

School Board Lost All Fights

Every one of these legal skirmishes was lost by the school board. The most recent defeat came July 19, when U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black refused to stay Judge Wright's integration order.

Board members admit they have reached the end of their legal rope.

Control of the New Orleans public school system will pass to Gov. Davis and the Legislature on Sept. 8 under newly forged state law aimed at blocking court-ordered integration.

Davis has repeatedly stated he will not permit integration in any Louisiana school.

During his gubernatorial campaign last year, he asserted he would go to jail rather than see any school in the state integrated.

He may risk jail Sept. 8 in an attempt to keep New Orleans schools open and segregated.

Wright Not Expected to Yield

Judge Wright, with the weight of voluminous court opinion backing him, is not expected to yield to any frontal assault.

Will New Orleans become another Little Rock, with federal troops enforcing the court order?

It could. But no responsible Louisianian on either side of the fence wants such a pitched battle with federal authority.

This is the first of a series of articles on the issues raised by the impending public school crisis. Among questions to be discussed in this series are:

What is at stake in this struggle? Who are the chief contenders? Why are they fighting? How are the battle lines drawn? Who will win?

Answers — where answers are possible — to these and other questions will be given in this series. The States-Item with these articles offers an analysis of the biggest issue facing New Orleans today.

Tomorrow: Will the schools close?

THE PROBLEM AHEAD

Pupils Face Lockout Unless Court Modifies Order

By ROBERT N. KELSO

Will 95,000 New Orleans children be locked out of public school classrooms Sept. 8?

They will, unless:

1. Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright modifies his order requiring desegregation of the first grade.

2. Gov. Jimmie H. Davis intervenes and succeeds in running the schools on a segregated basis, in defiance of the federal court order.

One of a Series

3. A massive shift of statewide public opinion prompts the Louisiana Legislature to rescind laws barring compliance with Wright's order.

These three alternatives appear to offer the only hope that public school classes will start as scheduled.

'With All Deliberate Speed'

He has since chopped down every legal obstacle the Orleans parish school board has erected to block desegregation.

Judge Wright has been upheld repeatedly by the federal circuit court of appeals, and on three occasions by the U.S. supreme court.

A year ago, Judge Wright ordered the school board to present a plan for integration on or before May 15, 1960.

The board, contending a 1956 Louisiana statute prevented it from desegregating, offered no plan. Judge Wright ordered one of his own May 16—that public schools be desegregated in the first grade in September.

State legislators immediately got busy in Baton Rouge to plug loopholes in existing state segregation laws and forge new ones.

Governor Can Close Schools

One of these new laws would permit the governor to close all Louisiana's public schools when Judge Wright's order takes effect Sept. 8.

Another says in effect that no school or school system can be integrated without the express consent of the Legislature.

control, management and administration" of any school or schools ordered integrated, and to operate them on a racially segregated basis "until such time" as the Legislature approves their being integrated.

Under this law, Gov. Davis must supersede the Orleans school board Sept. 8 if any white school in New Orleans admits a Negro pupil.

School Board Action Barred

This means that the school board is barred from making any move to comply with Judge Wright's order.

A third key measure authorizes the governor to close any school "in case of or to prevent" disorder, riots or violence and to reopen the school when he sees fit.

This is the armor the Legislature provided Gov. Davis for his promised battle against school integration.

The governor's second in this duel with federal authority—Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion—filed an injunction suit in civil district court July 25 to prevent the school board from complying with Wright's order.

State's Position Bolstered

This action was merely insurance taken to bolster the state's legal position.

School board member Emile A. Wagner, most vocal segregationist in that body, says the governor will interpose. In Wagner's words:

"Gov. Davis will throw the cloak of sovereignty over the edifice of public education, saying—in effect—that in the realm of public education the state of Louisiana is sovereign and not the United States of America."

Gov. Davis himself has made no such positive announcement on interposition.

Urged by the school board early in June to interpose himself, the governor described interposition as "a last resort."

Such a maneuver, said Davis, would be "the last thing right before secession."

Interposition Defined

Interposition means that the governor, invoking state sovereignty, personally blocks the carrying out of federal law or a federal court ruling.

One of New Orleans' most informed lawyers on the segregation issue says positive intervention by the governor is the only way Louisiana's battle against school in-

THE PROBLEM AHEAD

Pupils Face Lockout Unless Court Modifies Order

By ROBERT N. KELSO

Will 95,000 New Orleans children be locked out of public school classrooms Sept. 8?

They will, unless:

1. Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright modifies his order requiring desegregation of the first grade.

2. Gov. Jimmie H. Davis intervenes and succeeds in running the schools on a segregated basis, in defiance of the federal court order.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

3. A massive shift of statewide public opinion prompts the Louisiana Legislature to rescind laws barring compliance with Wright's order.

These three alternatives appear to offer the only hope that public school classes will start as scheduled.

'With All Deliberate Speed'

Judge Wright ordered New Orleans public schools desegregated "with all deliberate speed" four and a half years ago.

He has since chopped down every legal obstacle the Orleans parish school board has erected to block desegregation.

Judge Wright has been upheld repeatedly by the federal circuit court of appeals, and on three occasions by the U.S. supreme court.

A year ago, Judge Wright ordered the school board to present a plan for integration on or before May 15, 1960.

The board, contending a 1956 Louisiana statute prevented it from desegregating, offered no plan. Judge Wright ordered one of his own May 16—that public schools be desegregated in the first grade in September.

State legislators immediately got busy in Baton Rouge to plug loopholes in existing state segregation laws and forge new ones.

Governor Can Close Schools

One of these new laws would permit the governor to close all Louisiana's public schools when Judge Wright's order takes effect Sept. 8.

Another says in effect that no school or school system can be integrated without the express consent of the Legislature.

This same law throws up another barrier against court-ordered integration.

It requires the governor to take over the "exclusive control, management and administration" of any school or schools ordered integrated, and to operate them on a racially segregated basis "until such time" as the Legislature approves their being integrated.

Under this law, Gov. Davis must supersede the Orleans school board Sept. 8 if any white school in New Orleans admits a Negro pupil.

School Board Action Barred

This means that the school board is barred from making any move to comply with Judge Wright's order.

A third key measure authorizes the governor to close any school "in case of or to prevent" disorder, riots or violence and to reopen the school when he sees fit.

This is the armor the Legislature provided Gov. Davis for his promised battle against school integration.

The governor's second in this duel with federal authority—Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion—filed an injunction suit in civil district court July 25 to prevent the school board from complying with Wright's order.

State's Position Bolstered

This action was merely insurance taken to bolster the state's legal position.

What the governor's own move will be has most of New Orleans guessing. His choice of weapons is limited. He meets a determined adversary.

School board member Emile A. Wagner, most vocal segregationist in that body, says the governor will interpose. In Wagner's words:

"Gov. Davis will throw the cloak of sovereignty over the edifice of public education, saying—in effect—that in the realm of public education the state of Louisiana is sovereign and not the United States of America."

Gov. Davis himself has made no such positive announcement on interposition.

Urged by the school board early in June to interpose himself, the governor described interposition as "a last resort."

Such a maneuver, said Davis, would be "the last thing right before secession."

Interposition Defined

Interposition means that the governor, invoking state sovereignty, personally blocks the carrying out of federal law or a federal court ruling.

One of New Orleans' most informed lawyers on the segregation issue says positive intervention by the governor is the only way Louisiana's battle against school integration will ever get a decisive trial in court.

The state, so far, is not a defendant in the NAACP's

(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued from Page 1)

suit originally instituted in 1952 against the school board.

Value of Move Sized Up

Here is how this New Orleans attorney sizes up the value of an interposition move:

Davis could make his most positive interposition move by personally visiting each white elementary school in New Orleans Sept. 8 and ordering any Negro children enrolled to leave.

Such action could lead Judge Wright to cite Davis for contempt.

The governor would then be entitled to a trial by jury. "And what 12 Louisiana citizens," asked the lawyer, "would find the governor guilty?"

The New Orleans expert on segregation law admits he doesn't know whether interposition would delay integration for any appreciable length of time.

He says he has been unable to find in legal literature any precedent on a successful interposition move to prevent school integration.

'Embarking on Uncharted Seas'

If Gov. Davis interposes, he would—in the words of Emile Wagner—be "embarking on uncharted seas."

Two governors—Arkansas' Orval Faubus and Virginia's Lindsey Almond—have made personal intervention moves to prevent integration of schools in their states. Both were unsuccessful.

Faubus sent the National Guard into Little Rock in September, 1957, to prevent Negroes from attending Central High school. President Eisenhower countered with federal troops.

The following September, Faubus ordered Little Rock's four high schools closed under a newly written Arkansas law "to prevent violence." This law later was declared unconstitutional by federal courts. The high schools reopened last September with Negroes in attendance.

Virginia Schools Closed

In September, 1958, to block integration, Gov. Almond closed schools in several Virginia counties, including six secondary schools in Norfolk.

Four months later, Virginia's own state supreme court of appeals and the federal district court at Norfolk declared Almond's action was illegal.

The federal courts in both Arkansas and Virginia held that closing a few schools violates the "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by denying to some citizens the right to attend public schools, while others are permitted to do so.

Free Schools Not Required

Louisiana is not required to operate a free public school system.

Hence, Gov. Davis can if he chooses close all Louisiana public schools to prevent any of them from being integrated.

If he were to close only selected ones—under the state law authorizing him to do so "to prevent violence"—his action would come up against these same court rulings which held that Faubus and Almond acted illegally.

These are among the considerations that lead many informed persons to believe New Orleans public schools are likely to close on or shortly after Sept. 8.

Tomorrow: Can the Schools Be Kept Open?

THE PROBLEM AHEAD—# 3

Public Opinion Forcing Sept. 8 School Showdown

By ROBERT N. KELSO

New Orleans parents worry more with each passing day that the doors of public schools won't open Sept. 8.

Many of them fear their children are pawns in a king-sized struggle between the state and federal government over school desegregation.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

Other parents prefer closed schools to any degree of integration.

It is this weight of public opinion — strong in New Orleans and reportedly overwhelming across the state—which forces a showdown Sept. 8.

The issue of school segregation—outlawed six years ago by the U. S. supreme court—shows signs of shifting now into Louisiana's larger battle for state's rights.

Davis Defiance Is Urged

Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, a strong foe of school integration, has been urgently requested to defy federal courts and open New Orleans schools on a segregated basis.

If he intervenes in so strong a fashion, he will be cheered on by a large segment of Louisiana's white population.

All informed proponents of such action admit it is a gamble, and that the next move would be to padlock every school in the state.

Closing only a few schools to avoid integration has been ruled illegal by federal courts in Arkansas and Virginia. A 1960 Louisiana law takes cognizance of this hard fact.

Only Two Alternatives

With battle lines drawn so tightly, the likelihood that schools will open appears increasingly slim.

Only two things could change this.

One requires that Gov. Davis intervene successfully, forcing at least a delay in integration.

The other would require a massive and almost overnight reversal of statewide public opinion and a demand that the Legislature be called into special session to rescind laws barring compliance with Judge Wright's integration order.

Interposition in the words of Emile A. Wagner, New Orleans lawyer and segregation-minded school board member, is "embarking on uncharted seas."

Never Before Attempted

Lawyers on both sides of the fence and astride it admit they don't know if interposition will work.

The interposition move reportedly mapped out by Gov. Davis and his legal strategists has never before been attempted.

Interposition is a big question mark.

But the odds are heavy against an overnight reversal of statewide public opinion.

New Orleanians, embattled over their own public schools, tend to forget the schools and the public viewpoint of Louisiana's 63 other parishes.

Vast Majority Opposed

The vast majority of Louisianians are apparently opposed to school integration in New Orleans. They know their own schools may be next.

A significant reminder of this came during the recent legislative session when school officials from 45 parishes indicated they would rather have the schools in their parishes close than see a single New Orleans school integrated.

This poll was taken in Baton Rouge after the chief architects of the segregation bills summoned school officials and related groups to get their ideas about the soundness of the measures.

Forty-seven of the 64 parishes were represented at the private conference where the vote emerged during discussion of the bill empowering the governor to close all Louisiana schools when any one of them is ordered integrated.

The vote favoring this idea was 45-2. Only dissents came from New Orleans and Shreveport.

Other Mixing Orders

This informal vote, of course, is not binding on the parish school boards whose representatives attended the meeting. But it is a clear indication of thinking across the state.

New Orleanians may also have lost sight of the fact that Judge Wright—ruling in other cases brought by Negro plaintiffs with the help of the NAACP—ordered desegregation "with all deliberate speed" in East Baton Rouge, which embraces the state capital, and St. Helena parishes.

Judge Wright, a month previously, also ordered integration of Louisiana's six trade schools. They are located in

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued from Page 1)

Shreveport, Natchitoches, Lake Charles, Crowley, Opelousas and Greensburg (St. Helena parish).

Judge Wright set no definite date for integration of any of these schools.

Summary Judgment Moves

But attorneys say if New Orleans schools are integrated, Negro plaintiffs in these other suits can promptly ask for—and may get—a summary judgment ordering integration by a specific date.

Other Louisiana areas, for this reason, are vitally interested in the outcome of the battle in New Orleans.

Gov. Davis and Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion are making their moves with the full confidence of fulfilling a mandate from a determined majority of Louisianians.

Even if public opinion were to shift because of the possible destruction of Louisiana's free public school system, another almost insurmountable obstacle facing those who want to keep schools open is this:

The very same legislators who two months ago mapped out and speedily approved "iron-clad" school segregation bills would be the ones beseeched to repeal and nullify their own actions.

Termed Tragic Price

Three New Orleans legislators recently declared that, while they champion segregation, closing New Orleans schools permanently is a tragic price to pay for it.

They urged citizens to tell legislators what they want.

Many New Orleans parent organizations have already expressed their opinions on the issue.

Resolutions urging open schools, even if they have to be integrated, have been passed by a number of school parent groups, general-membership organizations and a sizeable portion of the city's Protestant clergy.

Other resolutions urging that schools be closed to avoid integration have been approved by an opposite-minded number of school parent groups and other organizations.

Waging Stepped-Up Campaign

Organized public opinion on the issue is still spotty.

The Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans with its area affiliates is still the most potent voice raised among segregationists who favor closing schools.

Two citizens' organizations urging that they be kept open at all costs are the Committee for Public Education and Save Our Schools, Inc.

Each side, with smaller and specialized membership groups joining in, is waging a stepped-up campaign as the Sept. 8 deadline rolls closer.

Private School System

Meanwhile, a private-school system has been suggested by anti-integration forces as a workable substitute if public schools close down.

Other observers, including four of the five Orleans school board members, say a private system would be a makeshift at best.

Gremillion, during this rising furor, has assured New Orleans that he and Gov. Davis "will do everything humanly and legally possible to preserve segregation in the schools.

One mystery yet unanswered is whether the open and segregated schools Davis and Gremillion promised New Orleanians July 5 will be public schools, or private ones supported by state tuition grants.

Gremillion was asked precisely this question July 6. His reply:

"We'll let you know later on that."

(Tomorrow—How Much Mix Do We Face?)

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--# 4

Big Question: How Much Integration Next Month?

By ROBERT N. KELSO

One question which has gotten only cursory attention thus far in the school integration controversy is how much racial mixing would actually take place next month if the federal court order is carried out.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

This is no simple question to answer, but the public school administrative staff has data from which reasonably accurate conclusions can be drawn.

The staff, itself, has not made an attempt to compute the actual extent of first-grade mixing which would follow compliance with federal Judge J. Skelly Wright's order.

Until two weeks ago, the staff was under specific instructions from the school board to continue planning on the traditionally segregated basis.

Planning suggestions requested by the board on July 18 were to meet possible administrative problems—they had nothing to do with pupil placement.

Judge Wright's order stated:

A. All children entering the first grade may attend either the formerly all-white, or formerly all-Negro school nearest their home, at their option.

B. Children may be transferred from one school to another, provided the transfer is not based on consideration of race.

The judge's order provides a yardstick for an educated guess on which white elementary schools in the city would immediately be subject to racial mixing.

The simple test here is: How many, if any, Negroes, live closer to a white elementary school than they do to a school now designated as Negro?

A huge map hanging in the offices of the school board's department of research and planning shows — block by block throughout the city—the residence of every public school child, white and Negro.

It also pinpoints the location of the various white and Negro schools.

Gives Picture of Problem

This map gives a picture of the desegregation problem posed under Judge Wright's order—IF no other considerations which can limit the amount of actual mixing are taken into account.

There are several factors, other than the location of schools in racially-mixed neighborhoods, which can limit the number of Negro children who would be actually admitted to white elementary schools.

Strongest weapon in the hands of the school board's staff is Louisiana's 1958 pupil placement law.

This law is modeled word-for-word on an Alabama law which has been declared constitutional if not abused in its administration.

Another identical pupil placement law in Arkansas has been declared valid on its face by federal courts.

This law sets up no less than 16 factors which school officials take into account when a pupil's parents or guardians request his transfer or assignment to a particular school.

List 16 Factors

These factors include: available room and teaching capacity in the particular school, the intelligence, mental energy or ability of the pupil, the effect of his admission on prevailing academic standards, the pupil's home environment, and his morals, conduct, health and personal standards.

The law also sets up criteria which deals with the "possibility or threat of friction or disorder" caused by admission of the pupil, and the effect of his admission on "established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers."

This is a tough set of criteria for the average Negro pupil to meet. Some will qualify.

In Little Rock, where in 1957 nine Negroes entered a white high school under the protection of federal troops, 74 Negroes this June requested assignment to formerly all-white or desegregated junior and senior high schools.

The Little Rock school board, applying Arkansas' pupil placement law, approved the admission of only 16.

Orleans school superintendent James F. Redmond, asked recently to give a rough estimate of how many Negroes might be assigned here to white schools under desegregation this fall, said:

As Many as 100 Pupils

"We might have to place about 100."

If schools open, there will be 65 white elementary schools and 53 Negro elementaries to accommodate an estimated 7000 Negro and 4000 white first-graders.

A major factor which will limit the number of Ne-

(Continued on Page 7)

(Continued from Page 1)

groes gaining assignment to white schools is their average level of academic achievement.

Nearly five years ago in the drawn-out court battle against integration of New Orleans schools, school board counsel placed in evidence an affidavit from Dr. Redmond stating that:

"Achievement tests contribute evidence to support the generalization that Negro pupils are from 1.5 to 3.4 years below the level of achievement attained by white pupils."

Dr. Redmond says the figures on this achievement differential "still hold good."

'Sociological Reasons'

"The difference is often explained as due to 'sociological reasons,'" Redmond said, "but the fact remains that the average Negro is that far behind the average white."

Another factor is likely to limit the number of Negro pupils who would apply for admission to white schools.

This would be the reluctance of many Negro parents to send their children to a white school where friction between the races might develop, so long as a Negro school was within reach.

A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the New Orleans Negroes whose eight-year-old suit won a desegregation order from Judge Wright, says on this score:

"Very few Negro children would enter the first grade of a white school. If for no other reason, they would probably have brothers and sisters attending the Negro school in that district. And they would be too small to start alone in a white school."

No One Has Knowledge

Nobody, of course, knows now how many Negro children would apply, or how many of the applicants would be assigned under the criteria of the pupil placement law.

But the big map in the research and planning department indicates which of the city's white elementary schools is vulnerable to mixing this September if Judge Wright's order is carried out to the letter.

The map was drawn on data compiled last fall, listing the address given by the parents or guardians of every child in public school. There has been no significant change in neighborhood racial complexion since then.

Twenty-eight of the city's 48 white elementary schools are vulnerable because they have Negroes living closer to them than the nearest Negro school.

These vulnerable schools are:

McDonogh 19, Semmes, Washington, Frantz, Palmer, McDonogh 15, McDonogh 16, Rogers, McDonogh 31, McDonogh 11, Davey, Jackson, McDonogh 10, Laurel-McDonogh No. 1, Live Oak, Howard, McDonogh No. 7, Jefferson, Audubon, Allen, Wilson, Lusher, Lee, Benjamin, Shaw, Bradley, Davis, and Schwarz in Algiers.

Older Residential Areas

Nearly all these schools are located in older residential areas where whites and Negroes have lived in the same general neighborhoods for years.

Four more white schools appear to be borderline cases, although they have as few as two or three Negro families in their vicinity.

These are: Lafayette, McDonogh 14, and Danneel, also in older uptown neighborhoods, and the Meyer school in Algiers.

Sixteen white elementaries, a majority of them in new residential sections in the Lakefront-Gentilly-City Park area, have no Negroes living close enough to them to warrant their applying for admission under Judge Wright's order.

These are Lakeview, Hynes, Gordon, Bienville, McDonogh 39, Claiborne, Gentilly Terrace, Abrams, White, Dibert, Crossman, Howard, LaSalle and Gayarre, all in New Orleans, and Belleville and Harte in Algiers.

Two-Thirds Close Enough

As it stands, nearly two-thirds of the city's white elementary schools are located close enough to Negroes who could apply for admission if Judge Wright's order were carried out.

But the application of the pupil placement law would reduce the number of such admissions.

School officials expect to know later this month—if operations are not totally disrupted by the segregation battle—how many Negroes want to go to each particular school, and what the enrollment picture looks like.

(Tomorrow: Will Private Schools Work?)

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--# 5

Parent Groups Plan Their Own Private Schools

By ROBERT N. KELSO

The prospect of sending their first-graders to school with Negroes this September has prompted a number of white parent groups to plan for private schools of their own.

Nonsectarian private schools are authorized under 1960 Louisiana law as an alternative to integration of public schools under federal court order.

One

New legislation would also permit the sale of public school [illegible] private education

These laws are designed to give a "leg up" to groups who want to start their own private schools.

Only one New Orleans group to date has readied actual plans for opening one or more elementary schools this fall to avoid the consequences of federal Judge J. Skelly Wright's order.

Carrollton Organization

This is the Carrollton Education Co-operative Inc., the first such organization to receive a state charter for private school operation.

A half-dozen school parent groups in the Gentilly-Lakefront area are also seeking charters for private-school operations, but their plans are strictly in the formative stage.

public schools, if such a drastic move is necessary to avoid integration.

Draw Encouragement

They draw encouragement from the fact that the schools of Prince Edward county, Va., closed last fall to avoid integration, were operated last year as a private venture.

The Prince Edward School Foundation, during the 1959-60 school term, educated 1446 white students in two high schools and six elementary schools. The schools were housed chiefly in church Sunday school facilities.

Some 1700 Negroes in predominantly agricultural Prince Edward county (1950 pop., 15,400), had no school system last year.

Administrator Roy R. Pearson of the Prince Edward

ty was a solid success, and detailed plans for expanded operations this fall.

The foundation's schools, Pearson said, offered the same curricula as the public schools had, with the exception of physical education classes. These are planned for the coming term.

Virginia gave accreditation to the foundation's two high schools during the year, Pearson said, and 37 of its 62 high school graduates intend to enter college this fall.

The Prince Edward School Foundation charged no tuition last year. Pearson said it operated "in the black" on donations of $305,000.

But the foundation plans tuition charges this term

logical reasons,'" Redmond said, "but the fact remains that the average Negro is that far behind the average white."

Another factor is likely to limit the number of Negro pupils who would apply for admission to white schools.

This would be the reluctance of many Negro parents

law.

But the big map in the research and planning department indicates which of the city's white elementary schools is vulnerable to mixing this September if Judge Wright's order is carried out to the letter.

The map was drawn on data compiled last fall, list-

areas where whites and Negroes have lived in the same general neighborhoods for years.

Four more white schools appear to be borderline cases, although they have as few as two or three Negro families in their vicinity.

These are: Lafayette, McDonogh 14, and Danneel, also

carried out.

But the application of the pupil placement law would reduce the number of such admissions.

School officials expect to know later this month—if operations are not totally disrupted by the segregation battle—how many Negroes want to go to each particular school, and what the enrollment picture looks like.

(Tomorrow: Will Private Schools Work?)

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--# 5

Parent Groups Plan Their Own Private Schools

By ROBERT N. KELSO

The prospect of sending their first-graders to school with Negroes this September has prompted a number of white parent groups to plan for private schools of their own.

Nonsectarian private schools are authorized under 1960 Louisiana law as an alternative to integration of public schools under federal court order.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

New legislation would also permit the sale of public school properties to private educational corporations or co-operatives after a school is ordered permanently closed by the governor to avoid integration.

And a 1958 Louisiana law provides for "education expense grants from state and local funds" to any child displaced by the closing of a public school, if he has enrolled in a private nonsectarian school.

These laws are designed to give a "leg up" to groups who want to start their own private schools.

Only one New Orleans group to date has readied actual plans for opening one or more elementary schools this fall to avoid the consequences of federal Judge J. Skelly Wright's order.

Carrollton Organization

This is the Carrollton Education Co-operative Inc., the first such organization to receive a state charter for private school operation.

A half-dozen school parent groups in the Gentilly-Lakefront area are also seeking charters for private-school operations, but their plans are strictly in the formative stage.

School parent groups in other areas of New Orleans are also reported considering the idea.

All these parents are hoping that Gov. Jimmie H. Davis will be able to make good on his promise to open New Orleans schools this fall on a segregated basis, despite the federal court integration order.

Their plans are stand-by schemes to be put into operation if the city's public schools fail to open, or are forced to open with the first grade integrated.

These people favor closing all of New Orleans' 118 public schools, if such a drastic move is necessary to avoid integration.

Draw Encouragement

They draw encouragement from the fact that the schools of Prince Edward county, Va., closed last fall to avoid integration, were operated last year as a private venture.

The Prince Edward School Foundation, during the 1959-60 school term, educated 1446 white students in two high schools and six elementary schools. The schools were housed chiefly in church Sunday school facilities.

Some 1700 Negroes in predominantly agricultural Prince Edward county (1950 pop., 15,400), had no school system last year.

Administrator Roy R. Pearson of the Prince Edward School Foundation says white citizens offered to help Negro parents set up their own private system, but there were no takers.

Pearson, former board president of public schools in the Prince Edward county seat at Farmville, visited here recently at the invitation of the Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans.

Calls Plan Solid Success

He told a newspaper interviewer and a Citizens Council rally that the private school system in Prince Edward county was a solid success, and detailed plans for expanded operations this fall.

The foundation's schools, Pearson said, offered the same curricula as the public schools had, with the exception of physical education classes. These are planned for the coming term.

Virginia gave accreditation to the foundation's two high schools during the year, Pearson said, and 37 of its 62 high school graduates intend to enter college this fall.

The Prince Edward School Foundation charged no tuition last year. Pearson said it operated "in the black" on donations of $305,000.

But the foundation plans tuition charges this term of $240 for elementary pupils and $265 for high school students. Parents may seek state tuition grants of $250 a year authorized under Virginia law.

Teachers Under Contract

Pearson said the foundation has all of its teachers under contract for the new term and has launched a $300,000 building fund campaign.

The building fund money may be used to buy some of

(Continued on Page 18)

(Continued from Page 1)

the $2.5 million in public school properties padlocked last fall, if these properties are put up for sale as surplus.

Meanwhile, an NAACP suit to force reopening of Prince Edward county's public schools is now pending in a federal court in Richmond.

The suit also seeks to bar sale of public school properties.

Prince Edward county is the only locality in the United States which has tried supplanting all its public schools with private ones.

Four Private Schools

When Little Rock's four public high schools were closed by Gov. Orval Faubus during the 1958-59 school term, four private, segregated, schools were set up.

They folded when the Little Rock high schools were reopened on a desegregated basis last fall. The law under which the private schools received state funds was declared unconstitutional.

In Virginia, a total of four private schools were set up in 1958 in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal when certain schools in these localities were ordered integrated.

The four schools educated a total of some 1580 white elementary and high school students in the 1958-59 term. They operated again last year, but with reduced enrollment as public resistance to integration slackened.

No other Southern communities have seen the rise of new private schools as a direct result of court-ordered desegregation.

Termed 'Pilot Plant'

Many segregationists view Prince Edward county Virginia as a sort of "pilot plant." They regard its success as proof that private school systems can replace public schools, if only citizens are determined to make them work.

Opponents of the private-school idea say the Prince Edward experiment can't be broadened to accommodate a city the size of New Orleans.

New Orleans has 10 schools, white and Negro, each of which enrolls more students than the entire system of Prince Edward county. Two of these are Fortier and Nicholls, both white high schools.

Among the pointed questions asked by those who doubt the feasibility of a private-school system are these:

1. In the short time required if public schools close, who will set up private schools for some 45,000 displaced white children—even if 50,000 Negro children are left out of consideration?

2. Where are the money, staff and the facilities coming from?

3. How many parents will be able to afford tuition charges for their youngsters in private schools until, and if, state education grants are forthcoming?

Even segregationist leaders admit these problems call for Herculean work, determination and a spirit of willing sacrifice for those who want to "preserve our traditional Southern way of life."

School board member Emile A. Wagner is the board's sole exponent of the virtues of a private school system. None of the other four board members regards such a plan as feasible.

Wagner, himself, admits the problems to be faced in setting up a private-school system are knotty.

Special Session Needed

He recently asserted a special session of the Legislature would be needed to iron out "bugs" in existing laws designed to help in the establishment of a private school setup.

A major legal question, still unanswered, is whether the state can funnel money by tuition grants into private schools without running afoul of federal court prohibition against states underwriting segregated schools.

Such grants would almost certainly invite contesting lawsuits from integration forces.

The grants might also be contested by disgruntled taxpayers whose children were unable to attend either public school or such private schools as come into existence.

Still, the tuition grant idea is the best evolved so far to meet the staggering problems that would attend closing down all public schools.

Few Hundred at Most

If public schools close here, there is little likelihood that more than a few hundred of the city's 45,000 white school children will find another school to attend.

All existing accredited private schools already have waiting lists. And parochial schools are reported by the Archdiocesan school board to be "very crowded."

The Carrollton co-op, now dickering for school locations and lining up teachers on a contingent basis, figures—roughly—that it may get by with charging a tuition of only $20 a month. No transportation facilities are contemplated.

If the Carrollton co-op actually begins operation and succeeds in holding tuition charges to $180 a year, it will have surpassed all long-established private schools in financial maneuvers to pare costs.

Least Expensive $612

The least expensive fully accredited private high school in this area charges a tuition of $612 a year. There are other incidental charges.

The least expensive accredited private elementary school in the New Orleans area has an annual tuition of $255, plus additional charges.

These are a registration fee of $25, a $15 charge for miscellaneous items (accident insurance, special books and materials, etc.), and a sliding-scale transportation charge of from $70 to $100 a year.

The school is operated by Stuart Ferroux, a teacher of 16 years' experience, with a master's degree. Ferroux, in addition to his administrative duties, teaches the fourth grade and gives special instruction in remedial reading.

Operated in Red

"I started this school 13 years ago," Ferroux said, "and I operated for nine of those years in the red.

"I wouldn't be able to hold tuition as low as $255 without working at a personal financial sacrifice and having the benefit of a $75,000 plant which is part of a family inheritance and on which I pay no mortgage interest."

Ferroux says he finds it difficult to round up accredited teachers, even at the salary levels offered by the New Orleans public school system.

He cites other snags in private school operation which he doubts are taken into account by parents who hope to organize schools of their own.

"It's a shame," says Ferroux, "that people don't recognize the many problems involved in setting up and operating a private school."

(Tomorrow—Hidden Reefs in Private-School Operation.)

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--# 6

Hidden Facts Aired in Private School Operation

By ROBERT N. KELSO

The way things are shaping up in the school integration battle, New Orleans parents sincerely interested in educating their children had better bone up on problems of private school operation.

A private school system is being put forward as a last-ditch alternative by the high command of Louisiana's anti-integration forces.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

Leaders of this movement envision closing all public schools in the state to avoid integrating any one of them under federal court order. Closing only some of the schools has already been declared unconstitutional elsewhere.

Sept. 8 is "D-Day in this historic campaign, and the last ditch is no longer a remote eventuality.

This ditch is a deep one. No state in the Union has ever abandoned its public school system. Opponents of such a drastic move predict chaos.

Prophesies of doom notwithstanding, let's assume nearly any social feat—whatever its magnitude—can be accomplished by energy, intelligence and application.

Authorized by State Law

Suppose you and a group of other parents in your general neighborhood want to set up a private school for your children. You may, after all, be forced to do this.

First comes the question of money. You and the other parents will have to assess yourselves for the original financial outlay.

Tuition grants for displaced public school children enrolled in a private, non-sectarian school are authorized by state law, but you can't depend on getting them immediately.

While you're rounding up the money, you'll also have to find a building or some kind of quarters for the school. You might be lucky here, and get quarters from a sympathetic owner for nominal rent.

Meantime, you are busy trying to line up however many teachers you'll need.

Since accredited teachers are in demand throughout the country, you'll have to offer them at least as much as they would normally earn, and convince them yours is no fly-by-night operation that might fold and leave them suddenly jobless.

The Orleans parish school board pays teachers with academic degrees a starting salary of $3490 to $3818, and its principals $6754 to $7057. Top salaries for teachers range from $5664 to $6746, and those for principals from $7562 to $9481.

Offer Retirement Plan

You might get one of your teachers versed in school administration to act as principal, but the added work load would command additional salary.

You will also have to offer some kind of teacher retirement plan—probably an annuity insurance program to work in combination with federal social security.

Operating a school, in many respects, is like operating a business. There is need for secretarial help, and purchasing, accounting, auditing and maintenance work.

Sloppy operation costs money and may spell ruin. Some of the above work will have to be done by experts. Not all of it can be spare-time contributions from helpful parents.

Since you are a small business, you'll be unable to buy as cheaply as a school system can.

A headmaster of one of this area's better private schools estimates it costs his institution on the average about 40 per cent more on purchases than it does the school board.

The operator of a less-expensive, but accredited, private elementary school estimates he pays only about 15 per cent more.

Financed by State Grants

Your school, whatever the differential, will be in a position comparable to that of a corner grocery competing with a supermarket chain.

Proponents of private-school operation as a substitute for public schools have two major premises which they contend simplify setting up such a "business."

The first is that operations will be financed by state tuition grants channeled to the private schools through payments to the pupil's parents or guardians.

If such payments escape prohibition by the federal courts, they will have to be made monthly to prevent financial snarls in auditing.

The state of Arkansas, while Little Rock's high schools were closed for one term, paid out $24.50 a month per student to private schools, until the payments were stopped by federal court action.

Financial planning will be difficult. The Orleans school

(Turn to Page 2, Columns 4 and 5)

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--#7

Economic Loss Seen in Millions If Schools Shut

By ROBERT N. KELSO

What will it cost New Orleans, economically, if its public schools close down as a result of the integration controversy?

Segregation leaders don't expect schools to close.

They say if legal moves by the state to keep schools open and segregated should fail, any sacrifice entailed in setting up a substitute private school system is worthwhile to maintain traditional separation of the races.

Other observers believe disruption of the public school system is a strong possibility as the state gathers its strength for a showdown battle with federal authorities.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

No one in New Orleans has attempted to survey the possible economic repercussions of school closure. A dollars and cents estimate is hard to come by.

See Millions Lost

Still, Tulane university economic experts think the community would suffer a cumulative loss running into millions of dollars if the public education system were disrupted or destroyed to maintain segregation.

These experts put Louisiana's eventual loss, if all schools in the state were to close, in the billions.

They cite two prime factors they say would cripple economic growth and lower total buying power if schools were to close:

1. National publicity about schools closing would strongly deter new industrial or business development from outside the state.

Some national firms which have established offices or operations in New Orleans, these observers feel, might leave because their key personnel could not get schooling for their children.

The Tulane men describe the availability of good public schools as one of the principal requirements for luring new plants and offices to any community.

2. The community would suffer substantial losses in earning power as thousands of youngsters enter the labor market without a high school diploma and the paychecks of other thousands who resume school and graduate start a year behind-hand.

Canal street merchants, meanwhile, are already feeling the effect of public uncertainty over whether schools will open.

Sales of "back-to-school" items for children were off about 30 per cent last week as this special merchandising campaign began.

"The promotion fell flat," one merchant reported.

This sales resistance is, perhaps, just a straw in the wind, but merchants are apprehensive that bigger blows may follow.

Considers Move to Houston

Meanwhile, a major oil company was reported considering a move from New Orleans to Houston.

Key employes were said to have generally opposed the idea until recently, when public school opening became a question mark.

Persons opposing a school shutdown to avoid integration cite the experience of Little Rock, where high schools were closed for a year after an integration battle in 1957.

They quote figures provided by the Little Rock Industrial Development Company to the efect that 40 new plants located in Little Rock in the years 1950-57.

There have been no new industrial plants added since that time.

Sharp Decline Is Shown

Another study showed that the number of families moving into Little Rock has declined sharply since the integration trouble in 1957.

Moving companies in Little Rock reported business was good, but a majority of 85 business men polled in the winter of 1959 said the Little Rock school situation had hurt sales.

Member firms of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce went on record in March last year nearly three-to-one against continued school closure.

They voted nearly four-to-one in favor of opening the schools with "controlled integration" acceptable to the federal court.

Faubus Gains Claim

Other indices of Little Rock's economy appear to have dropped off during the period since 1957, but this effect cannot be traced with any certainty to the closing of schools.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who recently won a fourth term as the champion of Arkansas' segregationists, has been quoted as saying the state's economy has actually improved during this period.

Whatever the picture in Little Rock may imply, the effects of schools closing for a year in New Orleans would be felt to the tune of something like $2.4 million.

A study of projected expenditures, based on the school board's 1959-60 budget, indicates the New Orleans business community would lose approximately that amount if schools closed this term.

Building, Equipment

Also imperiled is $6.3 million in new school construction and equipment purchases scheduled for the coming year.

Involved here are three new junior highs, one elementary school and two additions to existing schools.

The letting of contracts for $5,781,769 in construction and $540,240 in equipment would normally occur in late November or early December.

But this $6.3 million would probably not be spent if schools were closed at that time.

Salaries Would Continue

A bright spot in the school expenditure picture is that all salaries of the board's 3313 teachers and 2119 other employes would be continued as long as a full term if schools are temporarily closed.

Salaries represent some $21 million of the school board's $28 million operating budget.

If schools close temporarily, a majority of the school board's employes would probably remain in New Orleans, spending their salaries here as usual.

However, approximately one-third of the teaching staff has five years or less service with the system.

School administrators fear a sizeable number of this group would seek teaching jobs elsewhere if schools didn't operate. These teachers are predominantly younger persons whose roots in the city may not be deep enough to impel them to stay.

Blow to System

This loss of teachers would be a blow to the educational system as well as to the economy of the community.

Whatever the turn of events on school construction and the continued residence of teachers left without pupils, the $2.4 million in miscellaneous expenditures is almost certain to go unspent if schools close.

This is not the total budgeted for such items. The school board has already spent a part of it and will spend additional sums on skeletal operations if the schools close.

But each and every month during a school shutdown, New Orleans firms who normally service the school system will lose some $265,000 in sales.

This would hit a broad cross-section of New Orleans business—oil, automotive repairs and replacement parts; detergents and other custodial supplies; building maintenance items; office and classroom furniture; telephone and utilities—to name a few.

Food and Milk Bill

Biggest single item that will be dispensed with if schools close is $1.3 million in food and milk bought annually for school lunchroom operation.

New Orleans dairies sell some 50,000 half pints of milk a day to the school lunch department.

Closure of the school lunch department also would rule out some $92,000 in equipment purchases, repairs and maintenance normally slated for purchase during the year.

The estimate that closing schools would cost the New Orleans economy "hundreds of millions" comes from four economic experts associated with the Tulane university school of business administration.

Round-Table Discussion

This prediction emerged in a special round-table discussion staged for the States-Item by business administration Dean Howard Schaller; former Dean Paul Grambsch, recently named to a similar position at the University of Minnesota; Clarence H. Danhof, professor of economics, and W. David Maxwell, associate professor of economics.

If New Orleans schools were closed for a year, say the Tulane men, the cumulative loss in earnings to the 45,000 white students affected could run into millions of dollars over their working lifetimes.

The Tulane economists calculate this figure in two ways.

Several thousand students, they say, quite probably would never finish the high school training. Each of these, in his lifetime working career, would lose $60,000—the amount the average high school graduate earns above that made by persons lacking a high school diploma.

'Sterilize' Growth Rate

The thousands more who would finish their high school training if schools reopened would lose $5000 apiece in lifetime-average earnings, because they would start their work careers a year late.

The Tulane economists contend long-range economic effects of closing schools would eventually hit the pocketbook of every citizen, regardless of whether his own education or that of his children was affected.

They say that closing schools could "actually sterilize" the rate of New Orleans' economic growth. They believe this growth would "slow down to zero" if schools were permanently closed.

Tomorrow: Would Integration Create a "White Minority"?

Private Schools

(Continued from Page 3)

board knows, to the penny, how much it will have to spend for the entire succeeding year of operation.

Recruits Teachers, Personnel

The school board's administrative staff recruits teachers and other personnel on a round-the-calendar basis, anticipating in October or November needs for the following year.

The staff also gears its purchases throughout the year to take advantage of market trends.

Advocates of a private-school system also hold forth the prospect that private educational corporations will get a chance to buy public school buildings and other facilities if they are permanently closed.

Legislation permitting such transfer is on the books. The law says school properties can be leased or sold for "cash or credit" at not less than their replacement cost.

Those who doubt the legality of such an arrangement say you might have to buy the properties, and pay cash on the line.

If you could arrange to buy a school building on credit, you'd have to demonstrate your ability to pay something like $250,000 for an old elementary school, or $500,000 for a recently-built one.

Run into Unsuspected Difficulties

It would probably cost you more to borrow the money to close this deal than it costs the school board when it borrows money to build or renovate.

With your income fluctuating and uncertain from tuition grants, you might not be able to borrow the money at all.

You could, of course, abandon the idea of buying a public school property and obtain the best type of quarters

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--#8

White Minority Seen If Orleans Schools Integrate

By ROBERT N. KELSO

Ardent segregationists contend that Southern communities cannot accede to "token" school integration without opening floodgates which

1959 began producing more children than whites in New Orleans.

In the period from January, 1959, to May, 1960, state health department statistics show this comparison on resi-

crisis in Baton Rouge last month.

Gov. Davis and Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion assured the public after this conference that the state would take legal steps to keep New Orleans public schools

Recruits Teachers, Personnel

The school board's administrative staff recruits teachers and other personnel on a round-the-calendar basis, anticipating in October or November needs for the following year.

The staff also gears its purchases throughout the year to take advantage of market trends.

Advocates of a private-school system also hold forth the prospect that private educational corporations will get a chance to buy public school buildings and other facilities if they are permanently closed.

Legislation permitting such transfer is on the books. The law says school properties can be leased or sold for "cash or credit" at not less than their replacement cost.

Those who doubt the legality of such an arrangement say you might have to buy the properties, and pay cash on the line.

If you could arrange to buy a school building on credit, you'd have to demonstrate your ability to pay something like $250,000 for an old elementary school, or $500,000 for a recently-built one.

Run into Unsuspected Difficulties

It would probably cost you more to borrow the money to close this deal than it costs the school board when it borrows money to build or renovate.

With your income fluctuating and uncertain from tuition grants, you might not be able to borrow the money at all.

You could, of course, abandon the idea of buying a public school property and obtain the best type of quarters available for what you have to spend.

Here, too, you would run into unsuspected difficulties. Buildings not designed specifically for school use are less suitable to educational needs, and are more expensive to run.

DeKalb county, Georgia, was recently obliged to use some church buildings while new schools were under construction. The school superintendent reported maintenance costs were double those in standard school buildings, and insurance costs four times higher.

Another consideration is that your school plant, facilities and operation must meet certain standards to be accredited by the state.

For an elementary school some of these standards are:

Properly-Located Office

Not more than 35 pupils per class; sufficient teaching staff so no teacher instructs in more than three grades; a school term of not less than 175 days, excluding holidays, and a long list of specifications for school buildings and grounds.

Some of these last are:

Location and construction, upkeep, lighting, heating, ventilation, nature of the toilets, corridors and closets, water supply, apparatus and methods of cleaning, classrooms suitable for both teachers and students, and janitorial services.

The principal, moreover, must have a properly-located office and facilities for record-keeping and the compilation of reports to the state board of education.

A library of not less than five volumes per pupil is required.

Standards for high schools are more elaborate. They require that classes be held to an average of 30 students and a teaching load of not more than 150 students per teacher daily; laboratories and workshops of specified size and equipment, and a school day of not less than five clock hours, exclusive of lunch and recess periods.

These are merely general statements on rigorous requirements which actually spell out the minimal square-footage of plant facilities and other precise specifications.

They are required of both public and private schools alike, and must be maintained if state accreditation is to continue.

Are You in the Clear?

Let's suppose you and your group have ironed out all these foregoing problems. Are you in the clear?

Not if you intend to give your children education and auxiliary services comparable to those they get in New Orleans public schools.

How will you provide instruction in music, art, manual skills and the foreign languages most readily learned in childhood?

What will you do with pupils who have difficulty reading, seeing, hearing, speaking, or those with other handicaps? What about visiting teachers for children bedridden with lengthy illness?

How will you handle dental and health care that public schools now help oversee?

What will you do with pupils who may need special guidance, counseling or psychiatric testing and referral?

Where will you get and how will you offer visual aids—educational films, recordings, special charts-at-a-glance, etc.?

Spread Over Entire System

These things can be offered in New Orleans public schools because the services of visiting teachers, cultural instructors, nurses, doctors, psychologists and others are spread out over the entire system at a minimal cost per pupil.

Not even the most expensive private school in the New Orleans area offers all this. Yet it comes "free" in public school.

Multiply these problems 100-fold and you get a rough idea of what sort of effort it would take to replace the city's public schools with private ones.

Monday: "The Cost of Closing Schools"

There have been no new industrial plants added since that time.

Sharp Decline Is Shown

Another study showed that the number of families moving into Little Rock has declined sharply since the integration trouble in 1957.

Moving companies in Little Rock reported business was good, but a majority of 85 business men polled in the winter of 1959 said the Little Rock school situation had hurt sales.

Member firms of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce went on record in March last year nearly three-to-one against continued school closure.

They voted nearly four-to-one in favor of opening the

group would seek teaching jobs elsewhere if schools didn't operate. These teachers are predominantly younger persons whose roots in the city may not be deep enough to impel them to stay.

Blow to System

This loss of teachers would be a blow to the educational system as well as to the economy of the community.

Whatever the turn of events on school construction and the continued residence of teachers left without pupils, the $2.4 million in miscellaneous expenditures is almost certain to go unspent if schools close.

This is not the total budgeted for such items. The school board has already spent a part of it and will

The thousands more who would finish their high school training if schools reopened would lose $5000 apiece in lifetime-average earnings, because they would start their work careers a year late.

The Tulane economists contend long-range economic effects of closing schools would eventually hit the pocketbook of every citizen, regardless of whether his own education or that of his children was affected.

They say that closing schools could "actually sterilize" the rate of New Orleans' economic growth. They believe this growth would "slow down to zero" if schools were permanently closed.

Tomorrow: Would Integration Create a "White Minority"?

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--#8

White Minority Seen If Orleans Schools Integrate

By ROBERT N. KELSO

Ardent segregationists contend that Southern communities cannot accede to "token" school integration without opening floodgates which eventually will overwhelm white schools with Negro applicants.

They cite the District of Columbia, whose schools were completely desegregated in 1954. In the District's 161 public schools last term, 73,290 Negroes were attending school with 25,880 whites.

Segregationists say the racial mixing of schools in the nation's capital has forced thousands of white families there either to move to less-integrated communities nearby, or send their children to school elsewhere.

They fear New Orleans will eventually fall into the same pattern under integration, with Negroes far outnumbering white children in public schools.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

The Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans, the city's most vocal segregationist group, sums up its own view in these words:

"There can no more be 'token integration' any more than there can be 'token smallpox'—you have it or you don't."

Third Highest Degree

The degree of racial mixing in District of Columbia schools is unparalleled in any other Southern or 'border' state.

Desegregated Missouri had an estimated 35,000 Negroes attending school last term with whites. The state had an enrollment of 738,000 whites and 82,000 Negroes.

Maryland, also completely desegregated, had the third highest degree of racial mixing in schools, with 28,072 Negroes attending school with whites. Enrollment was 442,244 whites and 74,480 Negroes.

These states, of course, have a lower percentage of Negro pupils than do states in the Deep South, like Louisiana.

A higher degree of racial mixing—unless curbed by pupil placement laws—would result from desegregation of Deep South schools.

Louisiana, last term, had a total school enrollment of 412,563 whites and 261,491 Negroes. The percentage of Negro pupils—38.7 per cent.

New Orleans itself had a public school enrollment last term of 40,894 whites and 50,221 Negroes.

Expected enrollment next month, if schools open, is approximately 43,000 whites and 52,000 Negroes.

Outnumbered by Large Ratio

The ratio in the first grade, ordered desegregated by federal district Judge J. Skelly Wright, would be an estimated 4000 whites to 7000 Negroes.

In New Orleans, Negro public school children have outnumbered whites by an increasingly large ratio since 1956.

Resident birth statistics indicate this trend is likely to continue, despite the fact that white citizens of New Orleans outnumber Negro citizens nearly two to one.

The most recent racial breakdown of the city's population available is that made in a special census two years ago. At that time, the city had 388,587 whites and 214,060 nonwhites.

Those classified as "nonwhite" are almost entirely Negro, with only a sprinkling of Orientals falling under this heading.

Despite the predominance of white citizens, Negroes in 1959 began producing more children than whites in New Orleans.

In the period from January, 1959, to May, 1960, state health department statistics show this comparison on resident births:

Whites, 9148.

Nonwhites, 11,851.

Future Racial Complexion

This trend has particular significance to the future racial complexion of public schools, for this reason:

A three-year statistical study by the school board administrative staff shows that only about 44 per cent of white babies born here enter a public school when they reach their sixth year.

But the number of Negro children entering the first grade of a public school is some 90 per cent of resident births.

This wide divergence can be explained, in part, by the greater number of white children who enter parochial or private schools rather than public school.

Some Negro children also start their education in parochial schools and the handful of Negro private schools that exist in the city—but the proportion is very much smaller.

Parochial schools last year absorbed less than 14 per cent of the 61,675 Negro children enrolled in all New Orleans schools—public, parochial and private.

Nonsectarian private schools enrolled only 1398 Negro children.

There is another factor which makes gradual integration of New Orleans public schools difficult.

Unique Among Metropolises

New Orleans is almost unique among Southern metropolises (or smaller cities, for that matter) in having a number of older residential neighborhoods where for years whites and Negroes have lived side by side.

In most Southern cities, Negroes live in neighborhoods set apart from those of white citizens.

A number of existing white schools in New Orleans are located in neighborhoods with a relatively high percentage of Negro residents.

Integration of these schools—without elaborate screening of Negro applicants under the pupil placement law—could immediately produce a high degree of racial mixing.

Segregationists say these prospects make the idea of "token" integration completely unacceptable. They say if public schools are closed down to avoid integration, any resulting sacrifice is worthwhile.

Opponents of integration are banking on Gov. Jimmie H. Davis' interposing the sovereignty of Louisiana to keep New Orleans public schools open on a segregated basis.

The Citizens' Council, in a carefully wrought brochure recently given public distribution, describes Louisiana's school segregation laws as "the soundest, fairest, best planned program for emergency education of the victims of court-ordered integration that can be devised."

This view is not shared by other observers. A notable example is school board president Lloyd J. Rittiner.

Public Must Choose

While asserting he prefers segregated schools, Rittiner contends the public now has to choose between integrated schools and no public schools at all.

Rittiner attended a top-level conference on the school crisis in Baton Rouge last month.

Gov. Davis and Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion assured the public after this conference that the state would take legal steps to keep New Orleans public schools open and segregated.

Rittiner emerged from the conference unconvinced. He was asked the following day by a States-Item reporter, "Do you believe that what the attorney general is proposing will preserve segregation in the public schools?" Rittiner replied:

"To answer the question directly, as a lay person, I believe there is absolutely nothing that the governor or the attorney general can do to maintain a segregated school system in Louisiana."

Rittiner, a majority of the school board, and many New Orleans parents who actually prefer segregated schools believe the issue has narrowed down to this urgent question:

"Will the public school system be disrupted or completely destroyed in the battle against court-ordered integration?"

These people contend that the crucial issue, under the pressure of Judge Wright's order to desegregate first-grade classes next month, is not segregation vs. integration.

Some Degree of Mixing

As they see it, the question is: Shall we start integrating schools, or abandon the public education system?

These people are willing to accept some degree of racial mixing in the schools, rather than risk having them close down.

Fervent segregationists don't see the issue this way.

The Citizens' Council brochure, answering the question whether there were any solution consistent with Judge Wright's ruling which would enable the public school system to survive, declared:

"The answer to this question suggested by the (school) board was 'token integration' under the pupil placement act passed in 1958.

"This is nothing more or less than a program of planned appeasement of federal aggression . . . the school integration program is merely another step in a long program of federal aggression against states of the South.

"For more than 30 years we have been told by public officials and well-meaning, but gullible, private citizens that if we would but give a little more on the question of states rights and segregation, all would be well and the NAACP would be satisfied.

Lion's Share of Welfare

"We have tried building better public schools for our colored children than for our white; we have tried raising salaries of colored public employes to equal or better than their white equivalent; we have tried furnishing colored people with the lion's share of public welfare, public medical assistance and other such programs.

"We have tried in every way to acceed to any demand which could be met without the final sacrifice of our institutions, our families and our honor. All has been in vain.

"We would indeed be fools to assume that 'token integration' would appease these enemies of our whole social system."

Looking beyond Sept. 8 and into the years to come, a sober observer could conclude that New Orleans' school integration battle is likely to be part and parcel of a long war.

* * *

Tomorrow: Who Loses Most If Schools Close?

THE PROBLEM AHEAD #9

Who Loses Most In Closing of Public Schools?

By ROBERT N. KELSO

As public concern deepens over whether New Orleans public schools will open Sept. 8, the segment of the population most directly affected stands in the wings, waiting.

That group is the students themselves.

Adults alone are helping decide the outcome of the struggle stemming from the federal court order for school integration at the first-grade level.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

The gravity of the integration issue, which shows strong signs of becoming a major campaign in Louisiana's states' rights battle, demands mature decisions and careful judgment.

Few parents would say school-age youngsters were equipped for this job.

Yet it is the youngsters who will have to take whatever comes on and after Sept. 8.

Some observers—and there are many educators among them—fear the youngsters may suffer a permanent setback in their educational development if public schools are closed.

The educators contend closing public schools would disrupt the learning process of pupils at all age levels.

Graduating Classes Most Affected

Any disruption, however, would be felt soonest by high school students eyeing graduation, and the significant percentage of them who want to go to college.

Advocates of private-school substitutes for public education insist that no major disruption of the educational process need take place if the public schools are closed.

They regard such a changeover as chiefly a matter of handling technicalities so that buildings, teachers, materials and methods are transferred from public operation to control by private educational corporations.

Counting on Governor

Fervent segregationists don't belive the schools will close. They're counting on Gov. Jimmie H. Davis' promise to keep them open and segregated.

But if a determined move by the state to operate racially-separated schools fails, segregationist leaders envision a private-school system as a last resort.

The belief that private schools would be a workable substiute for public schools is not shared in some quarters.

Several New Orleans educators have told this reporter they don't believe students attending such newly-set-up private schools would earn credits acceptable for college-entrance requirements.

Year's Operation Required

The state board of education doesn't accredit new schools until they've been in operation at least one year.

Accreditation standards of the state board are not easily met. Those of higher accreditation agencies—such as the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of American Universities—are even more demanding.

The educators also contend many "just average" students would drop out of school altogether if public schools were closed.

Experience in Little Rock and in Norfolk, Va., where in 1958 secondary schools were closed during an integration battle, indicates many displaced public school pupils didn't even finish high school.

Hasty Private Schools

Some of these students were enrolled during the shutdown in hastily set-up private schools, others were sent to schools away from their home communities; still others, less lucky, got no schooling whatever.

Little Rock's four high schools were closed during the entire 1958-59 term, shutting out some 2700 students. Several private schools were organized in an attempt to fill the gap.

But in December 1958, the Little Rock school board estimated that 825 high school children were getting no schooling whatever, and 405 others were receiving instruction only by mail.

The following November, after the Little Rock schools had reopened, the school board announced that 1141 boys and girls who should have been attending the city's high schools were not enrolled.

Several Hundred Dropped Out

Many of these children were presumed to be attending school in other cities and states, but several hundred were considered to have dropped out of school altogether.

In Norfolk, some 9950 pupils were shut out of three high schools and three junior highs when these schools closed in September, 1958. The schools remained closed one semester, then reopened under federal court order.

During the semester shutdown in Norfolk, 948 students were lucky enough to attend nearly regular classes in unaffected South Norfolk high school from 4 to 9 p. m.

Another 270 attended a newly-organized private school. Some 4400 children paid $20 a month to attend tutoring classes in such quarters as churches, stores and garages.

2700 Got No Schooling

An estimated 1620 children left Norfolk to study elsewhere. And 2700 children got no schooling whatever.

The superintendent of Norfolk schools reported only 487 of the 1048 seniors in the three white high schools which closed graduated that June at their reopened schools.

The shutdown in Virginia also hit three high schools in other localities, displacing some 3600 additional students.

Several New Orleans educators have stressed in interviews with this reporter that any interruption of schooling tends to kill the "momentum" students need to continue their studies.

Psychological Effect Felt

This psychological effect is felt, the educators say, even after the interruption of school during a regular summer vacation. It slows down all but the brightest and most eager students.

U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming touched on this point in commenting last summer on the school shutdowns in Arkansas and Virginia. Said Flemming:

"We know that as far as many of the children and young people are concerned, these are . . . lost days which will be difficult for them to recapture from the point of view of their intellectual growth and development.

Time Alone Will Tell

"Approximately 14,500 of the 16,300 students affected by the shutdowns were exposed to schooling of one kind or another during the year . . . Time alone will make it possible to appraise the results of the instruction.

"It is clear, however, that from the standpoint of the development of the individual it doesn't make sense to resort to makeshift arrangements when adequate facilities, equipment, and libraries are available."

In New Orleans last week, the executive committee of the Tulane chapter of the American Association of University Professors issued a statement deploring any proposal to close the city's schools.

Thousands Face Injury

The statement said, in part:

"If for any reason the public schools close, thousands of children in our community face irreparable injury to the natural course of their education . . .

"It is impossible to calculate precisely the amount of personal injury to promising life careers that will be inflicted upon the school children of New Orleans if the public schools are closed, but there is little question that it will be severe and permanent."

A number of New Orleans parents share the professors' alarm at the prospect of schools closing.

Some Have Made Plans

Some of them have already made plans to get their children enrolled in schools outside New Orleans.

Several hundred other New Orleanians are involved in setting up co-operatives for operation of private, segregated schools.

But these people say they are "standing by" to see if Gov. Davis manages to keep public schools open.

Parents with no plans afoot are just waiting.

(Tomorrow: What Does the NAACP Want?)

THE PROBLEM AHEAD--#10

NAACP Readies Plans of Action For Mixing Date

By ROBERT N. KELSO

One of the chief combatants in New Orleans' school integration battle is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP, little heard from while white citizens have wrangled for three months over integration and the possibility that schools might close, is now readying plans of action for Sept. 8.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

These appear to be chiefly an effort to get a significant number of Negroes who live near white schools to stand up and be counted—if the state fails to keep the schools segregated — by seeking transfer of their first-grade children into these schools.

The NAACP has slated a closed meeting for tonight, where members are to be given "specific instructions on how to carry out our program against vulnerable spots."

court injunction from making any move toward integration.

Segregationist leaders say Gov. Jimmie H. Davis will open and operate the schools Sept. 8 on a segregated basis dispite the federal court order.

The NAACP, which has already won more than two dozen legal skirmishes in federal court, expects its winning streak to continue.

New Orleans NAACP attorney A. P. Tureaud, in the middle of the state's bid for an injunction against the school board two weeks ago, went into court and filed a three-way action seeking to prevent Gov. Davis and Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion from blocking integration.

Hearing Is Postponed

Tureaud's motion was originally set for hearing yesterday, but Judge Wright is conducting court in New York.

Against this legal background, the New Orleans NAACP chapter is forging plans to take what advantage it can of Judge Wright's integration order. It expects the order to hold.

Chapital told this reporter that remarks at Monday night's NAACP meeting meant nothing more nor less, than:

"We must be ready to move, now that there is hope of accomplishing the intent of at least eight years of pains-

Its shield and buckler in these legal encounters has been the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees to all persons born in the U.S. and to naturalized citizens the right of "due process of law" and "equal protection of the laws."

U.S. supreme court justices, outlawing racial segregation in public schools in 1954, said segregation deprived the Negro plaintiffs "of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

The NAACP has spearheaded all school desegregation suits, and presumably will continue to do so. One of its avowed purposes is complete elimination of school segregation.

The organization maintains national headquarters in New York and has chapters throughout the country.

Denies Red Influence

Critics have charged that the NAACP is influenced by Communists. Some of them charge the leadership of the organization is Communist infiltrated.

New Orleans NAACP leader Chapital flatly denies all this. So does national NAACP headquarters. Says Chapital:

"We have had legislation banning Communists since 1950. Every annual session has gone on record as being opposed to Communists, and Communist-front, Communist-

the dawn of a new day in the education of Negroes has broken."

Chapital listed the objectives of the NAACP as:

"To gain first-class citizenship, equal opportunities and freedom for the American Negro through legal action in keeping with the constitution of the United States and its democratic ideals."

He said the NAACP fights school segregation not only as a matter of striving for "first-class citizenship," but "because every study in facilities, curricula and training establishes the fact that segregated education is unequal."

The Orleans parish school board, while fighting off interation during the past eight years, has in some of those years spent more money building new schools for Negroes than it has for white children.

It has also attempted to make the "separate" facilities and training more nearly "equal" to those provided for whites.

Tureaud says the NAACP here originally had its sights set on more and better schools for Negroes, "but there were never enough."

After the 1954 supreme court decision, he said, the NAACP pressed directly for school segregation.

Delaware Plan Tossed Out

Tureaud said the NAACP has no present plans to sue for a speedup in the rate of integration ordered by Judge Wright.

Judge Wright, although his May 16 order didn't specifically state it, had suggested a stairstep, grade-a-year plan, in an earlier order requesting the school board to map out some integration plan.

In Delaware last month, the U.S. third circuit court of appeals threw out the state's grade-a-year plan in

NAACP Readies Plans of Action For Mixing Date

By ROBERT N. KELSO

One of the chief combatants in New Orleans' school integration battle is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP, little heard from while white citizens have wrangled for three months over integration and the possibility that schools might close, is now readying plans of action for Sept. 8.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

These appear to be chiefly an effort to get a significant number of Negroes who live near white schools to stand up and be counted—if the state fails to keep the schools segregated — by seeking transfer of their first-grade children into these schools.

The NAACP has slated a closed meeting for tonight, where members are to be given "specific instructions on how to carry out our program against vulnerable spots."

This announcement was made at an open meeting of the New Orleans NAACP chapter Monday night by chapter president Arthur J. Chapital Sr.

28 White Schools

He later explained that the "vulnerable spots he referred to were some 28 white elementary schools with Negroes living nearby.

These schools were listed in a previous article of this series.

Close observers of the school integration controversy found nothing surprising in Chapital's announcement.

The NAACP eight years ago provided legal counsel for a suit by New Orleans Negro school children, which subsequently sent the Orleans parish school board into court more than 30 times. The board lost every round.

This same suit brought federal Judge J. Skelly Wright's May 16 order for desegregation of the first grade. The school board has since lost two appeal moves.

Forced Out by State

The board two weeks ago was forced out of the picture by the state of Louisiana, and is restrained by a civil court injunction from making any move toward integration.

Segregationist leaders say Gov. Jimmie H. Davis will open and operate the schools Sept. 8 on a segregated basis dispite the federal court order.

The NAACP, which has already won more than two dozen legal skirmishes in federal court, expects its winning streak to continue.

New Orleans NAACP attorney A. P. Tureaud, in the middle of the state's bid for an injunction against the school board two weeks ago, went into court and filed a three-way action seeking to prevent Gov. Davis and Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion from blocking integration.

Hearing Is Postponed

Tureaud's motion was originally set for hearing yesterday, but Judge Wright is conducting court in New York.

Against this legal background, the New Orleans NAACP chapter is forging plans to take what advantage it can of Judge Wright's integration order. It expects the order to hold.

Chapital told this reporter that remarks at Monday night's NAACP meeting meant nothing more nor less, than:

"We must be ready to move, now that there is hope of accomplishing the intent of at least eight years of painstaking court action."

He declined to say what "specific instructions" would be given NAACP members at tonight's special meeting.

He indicated, however, that the instructions would be aimed at corraling a sufficient number of Negro parents living near white schools to make a showing, if Judge Wright's order is carried out.

Tureaud, himself, said recently he thought "very few" Negro parents would immediately try to enroll their first-grade youngsters in white schools.

Segregationists and many white Southerners in general regard the NAACP as hostile to Southern society.

Seek Membership Lists

A number of Southern states, including Louisiana, have attempted with varying degrees of success to force the NAACP to divulge its membership lists.

The NAACP, for its part, claims it is an enemy only of racial discrimination and segregation.

It has played the role of gadfly for some 50 years in court cases across the country, seeking "equal rights" for Negroes.

Its shield and buckler in these legal encounters has been the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees to all persons born in the U.S. and to naturalized citizens the right of "due process of law" and "equal protection of the laws."

U.S. supreme court justices, outlawing racial segregation in public schools in 1954, said segregation deprived the Negro plaintiffs "of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

The NAACP has spearheaded all school desegregation suits, and presumably will continue to do so. One of its avowed purposes is complete elimination of school segregation.

The organization maintains national headquarters in New York and has chapters throughout the country.

Denies Red Influence

Critics have charged that the NAACP is influenced by Communists. Some of them charge the leadership of the organization is Communist infiltrated.

New Orleans NAACP leader Chapital flatly denies all this. So does national NAACP headquarters. Says Chapital:

"We have had legislation banning Communists since 1950. Every annual session has gone on record as being opposed to Communists, and Communist-front, Communist-dominated and Communist-led organizations.

"We also direct our chapter youth councils and college chapters not to become involved in any way with such groups."

The New Orleans NAACP branch claims about 3000 members.

The organization had a statewide membership in 1958 of some 10,000, according to Tureaud. This was about the time the state began a drive to make public NAACP membership lists.

Tureaud said the membership had dropped off considerably since 1958, but he attributed the decline as "due probably to better economic conditions—fewer people are interested when times are good."

Chapital, asked for the NAACP's views on the current school controversy, said his organization considers that "the defenders of segregated schools have come to the end of their legal rope."

'Dawn of a New Day'

He described New Orleans Negroes as "gladdened that

"To gain first-class citizenship, equal opportunities and freedom for the American Negro through legal action in keeping with the constitution of the United States and its democratic ideals."

He said the NAACP fights school segregation not only as a matter of striving for "first-class citizenship," but "because every study in facilities, curricula and training establishes the fact that segregated education is unequal."

The Orleans parish school board, while fighting off interation during the past eight years, has in some of those years spent more money building new schools for Negroes than it has for white children.

It has also attempted to make the "separate" facilities and training more nearly "equal" to those provided for whites.

Tureaud says the NAACP here originally had its sights set on more and better schools for Negroes, "but there were never enough."

After the 1954 supreme court decision, he said, the NAACP pressed directly for school segregation.

Delaware Plan Tossed Out

Tureaud said the NAACP has no present plans to sue for a speedup in the rate of integration ordered by Judge Wright.

Judge Wright, although his May 16 order didn't specifically state it, had suggested a stairstep, grade-a-year plan, in an earlier order requesting the school board to map out some integration plan.

In Delaware last month, the U.S. third circuit court of appeals threw out the state's grade-a-year plan, in operation since September, 1959, and ordered integration at all grade levels in 1961.

This has brought speculation that Negro plaintiffs elsewhere would ask for speedups in integrating schools.

Tureaud said the Delaware court's action, if upheld by the U.S. supreme court, "may have the effect of speeding up such cases as come along" where Negro plaintiffs seek admission to higher grades of white schools.

Benjamin Franklin High

The NAACP attorney said he knows of no one in New Orleans who plans such a suit, "although there are some Negroes who want to get into Benjamin Franklin High school."

On the "speedup" score, Chapital said:

"It is only logical to assume that a grade a year for 12 years is too slow. We'll take up the matter (of a possible speedup) in due time.

"No action of that nature will be taken until this matter of first-grade integration has been cleared up."

Tomorrow: Some Shades of Opinion.

THE PROBLEM AHEAD -- # 11

Opinion Divided On the Price of Desegregation

By ROBERT N. KELSO

Public opinion on the school crisis is sharply divided on the presumed price New Orleanians will pay if the federal court order to desegregate is carried out Sept. 8.

Segregationists say the price is too high—that first-grade integration is an opening wedge to thorough racial mixing which they contend will destroy the school system.

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

They term people who think the price can be met "integrationists."

Segregationist opposition to any form of integration in the schools is apparently shared by a majority of New Orleans white citizenry, including the bulk of white parents of public school children.

On the other side of the fence are individuals and groups of widely divergent character.

They include plain parents joined to press for open schools, members of the clergy, college professors, and rep-representatives of various strata of community life.

These people, in the main, regard any proposal to close schools—as provided by state law if they can't be kept segregated—as an invitation to disaster.

Segregationists believe Gov. Jimmie H. Davis will open racially separated schools.

If he fails, they are willing to see schools close and an attempt made to substitute a private-school system.

Some Mixing or No Schools

The other camp says the issue is public schools with some degree of integration, or no public schools at all.

Each side claims that the other is not facing up to the main issue.

The public school controversy doesn't fall into the category of a manageable debate topic. Too many unknown factors are still on the loose for an "either-or" proposition.

The prime factor still to be made known is what will happen when, and if, Gov. Davis steps in to run the schools, despite the federal court order.

He told a news conference Wednesday he still intends to "do anything necessary" to keep New Orleans schools open and segregated next month.

Gov. Davis didn't say what procedure he will follow to do this. He added he wants the "benefit of the opinion of a lot of people" before he acts.

Wagner Spells Out Procedures

Attorney Emile A. Wagner, segregationist school board member and member of the newly appointed state sovereignty commission, says Gov. Davis will move in, operate segregated schools, and the federal court won't be able to prevent it.

Wagner is the only segregationist leader who has spelled out what procedures Gov. Davis might take.

Wagner told the States-Item this week, after attending a secret meeting of the Sovereignty Commission in Baton Rouge; that Gov. Davis will move in Sept. 8 and operate the schools on a segregated basis.

Wagner stressed that Davis would be "acting in his official capacity, and not just as Jimmie Davis," invoking the sovereignty of the state of Louisiana.

"The laws of Louisiana provide for the governor to take over the schools," Wagner said. "He will do so and operate them as they have been operated in the past."

State Not Party to NAACP Suit

How can Gov. Davis do this? Wagner offers this explanation:

The state of Louisiana has never been made a party to the NAACP suit which resulted in Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright's order.

Judge Wright held in his order that the state was not a "proper party defendant." Judge Wright's decree was upheld by the federal court of appeals, and the U.S. supreme court refused to review the case.

"Therefore," says Wagner, "the state of Louisiana is not a party to these proceedings, has not been enjoined by any court, and may legally operate the schools on a segregated basis without violating any mandate of any court."

(The NAACP has filed a motion in federal court to block any effort by Gov. Davis and Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion to interfere with integration of the schools. It is expected to get a hearing within two weeks.)

Wagner gives this line of legal reasoning which he says will support the legality of an interposition move by Gov. Davis:

1. Gov. Davis, first of all, won't voluntarily accept service of any federal court citation charging him with violating the court mandate or with contempt.

2. If Gov. Davis is cited anyhow, "the federal court would lose jurisdiction of the case because no action can be brought by any individual or individuals against a state in any form except in the courts of that state."

3. No judgment could be rendered against Gov. Davis in his official capacity unless the state has consented to be sued. Consent is given only by statute.

4. It is an "established principle of law" that a state cannot be sued without its consent.

The picture, as Wagner gives it, shows Gov. Davis acting within the framework of Louisiana law and theoretically beyond the reach of federal court judgment.

Wagner contends that Gov. Davis' interposition and "refusal to submit himself to the federal court" would prevent his meeting the fate of Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus and Virginia Gov. J. Lindsey Almond when they tried to close schools to prevent integration.

Faubus, Almond Actions Held Illegal

Federal courts ruled that Faubus and Almond had acted illegally.

U.S. Attorney M. Hepburn Many doesn't believe Gov. Davis can successfully ignore Judge Wright's order.

He cites Article VI of the U.S. Constitution. Section two of this article states:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, . . . shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary nothwithstanding."

Many says this means that "when state laws conflict with national laws, national laws prevail."

In a public address last week, Many had this to say about any attempt to interpose the sovereignty of the state of Louisiana to prevent school integration:

"When we accept executive fiat for rule by law, we abandon the American concept of government."

Many was asked what measures would be taken to enforce Judge Wright's integration order. He replied:

"What the court orders is law. We as citizens should live according to the law.

"However, the court will use what force is necessary. The greater the resistance, the greater the force."

Plain citizens seldom can keep up with the hair-splitting legal points raised by lawyers. Still, it is the lawyers who will meet in the finish fight over whether New Orleans schools are integrated.

Here is a sampling of opinion voiced on the integration issue:

Dr. Emmett L. Irwin, president of the Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans—"The white people of New Orleans and Louisiana, in overwhelming numbers, have spoken repeatedly at the polls and in the Legislature through their duly elected representatives that they do not want their children to be placed in school with Negro children, and they do not intend to have this crime committed against their children and the white race."

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university—"The question before New Orleans is a very simple one. If we operate a public school system, we must comply with the interpretations and directives of the federal court . . . defiance in this matter . . . can only lead to disregard of other laws and to the eventual breakdown of our form of government."

New Orleans Family Service Society (in a letter to officials urging schools be kept open)—"An ongoing public education system is essential and basic for family stability and the development of children who will eventually be parents and citizens . . . The principle that every child has a right to an uninterrupted education is basic to the democratic American way of life."

Lawrence Hennessy Jr., president of the White Educational Association, Inc.—"School integration will lead to the destruction of our country, our civilization and the Caucasian race." The NAACP "is running the country and pushing the white man around."

From a statement by 94 New Orleans area ministers and rabbis—"The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever.

"We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as 'our sacred way of life.' "

Executive committee, Tulane chapter, American Association of University Professors—"Closure (of public schools) is a counsel of utter despair, a kind of secession from the civilized world, incompatible with the rational character of the human intellect."

(Continued on Page 6)

THE PROBLEM AHEAD # 12

3 Possible Outcomes as School Mix Deadline Nears

By ROBERT N. KELSO

The showdown in New Orleans' school integration crisis is 25 short days away.

Sept. 8, the scheduled date for opening public schools, is D-Day in the battle which will decide whether:

ROBERT N. KELSO

One of a Series

1. Integration begins in first-grade classes as ordered by federal district Judge J. Skelly Wright, nullifying years of legal action by the school board to prevent desegregation.

2. Schools are closed as authorized under one of the state's segregation laws, shutting out an estimated 95,000 New Orleans pupils, white and Negro.

3. Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, ignoring the federal court, can operate the schools on a segregated basis.

These are the three most probable outcomes of the struggle which pits the state of Louisiana against the authority of federal courts which have ruled that school segregation violates the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Some other resolution aside from these three is possible, but not likely, as the battle lines are now drawn for a head-on clash Sept. 8.

Judge Wright's desegregation order has been upheld by the U.S. fifth circuit court of appeals and the U.S. supreme court has refused to review the case.

Judge Wright, a graduate of Loyola university law school and a former teacher at Fortier High school, is backed in his desegregation order by a voluminous mass of federal court rulings outlawing school segregation and the various devices states have used in an effort to block it.

Reported Firm in Stand

Sources close to Judge Wright say he won't back down and is ready to call on Washington for help in enforcing his order if such help is needed.

The jurist foresaw the possibility of just such a clash as looms Sept. 8, when he ordered the school board in July of last year to prepare a plan of integration.

He suggested then that the board offer a plan for desegregating one grade each year, starting with the first grade.

And he expressed hope a crisis similar to that in Little Rock—where President Eisenhower sent federal troops to guarantee the safe entry of Negroes into a Little Rock high school—would not develop in New Orleans.

Judge Wright's comment, when ordering a desegregation plan, was:

"The choice whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the school board's alone. Our news media, our public and private leaders, our churchmen and the public generally will share in the responsibility of that decision . . .

"This court has every confidence that these responsible influences of our community life will take their places, as they have in the past, on the side of law and order."

The school board, contending it was prevented by a 1956 Louisiana law from complying with Judge Wright's request, offered no desegregation plan by the May 15, 1960, deadline the jurist set.

Judge Wright then produced one of his own. It authorizes white or Negro students in the first grades, at their option, to attend the school nearest their home—whether the school be formerly all-white or all-Negro, and permits transfers to other schools unless they are made for considerations of race.

Many informed observers doubt that Gov. Davis can successfully defy Judge Wright's order.

This possibility prompted the drafting of a whole new set of school segregation laws in the May session of the Legislature, on the heels of Judge Wright's ruling.

One of these statutes empowers the governor to close all the public schools in Louisiana on the date that any of them is to be integrated by court order.

Possibility No. 2

This is the law leading to Possibility No. 2—that schools may close.

Gov. Davis has repeatedly promised he will "do anything needed" to keep New Orleans schools open and segregated.

The school closure law does not bind Gov. Davis to close all schools. It leaves such a move up to his discretion.

But if Gov. Davis should attempt to close some schools, while permitting others to operate, he will run afoul of federal court rulings in other states that hold such action illegal under the Constitution.

This is the angle that leads some observers—including attorneys who have studied the whole problem—to believe that schools may close down in the face of the state's determination to prevent integrtaion.

Whether schools will, or should, close has emerged as the biggest issue in the controversy.

A predominant majority of white citizens in New Orleans and throughout the state decidedly prefer segregated schools.

The question is whether they can keep them in the face of a supreme court interpretation of the Constitution which flatly states that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and a violation of the 14th Amendment's guarantee that all citizens have "equal protection of the laws."

Segregation leaders apparently backed by most white citizens are determined to make a last-ditch stand to retain racially separate schools.

They contend that school mixing will eventually lead to the destruction of the public school system because of a heavy influx of Negroes into white schools and the refusal of many white parents to send their children to such racially mixed institutions.

In New Orleans they have ground for their argument that integration could soon create a "white minority" in public schools.

In September, if schools open, there will be an estimated enrollment of 4000 white children and 7000 Negroes in the first grade.

Over-all public school enrollment this September will number about 43,000 whites and 52,000 Negroes.

Negroes have outnumbered white students in New Orleans public schools by an increasingly large ratio since 1956. Statistics indicate this trend will continue.

Public school officials point out, however, that the state's pupil placement law—identical with an Alabama statute declared constitutional if not abused in its administration—can limit the actual number of Negroes admitted to white schools.

The supreme court, recognizing the existence of special local problems in integration, has authorized federal judges to give communities time to work out such problems if the delays be proven "necessary in the public interest" and consistent with "good faith compliance" with the 1954 desegregation ruling.

This leeway has permitted many communities to desegregate on a gradual basis and prevent an overnight flooding of white schools with Negro applicants.

Fervent segregationists prefer to see the schools close down altogether, rather than see them desegregated in the slightest degree. They contend "token integration" is merely the first step to total integration.

They say if schools have to be closed to avoid integration, private, segregated schools supported by state tuition grants to the students is a workable substitute.

Experience elsewhere casts doubt that such an arrangement would work in a city the size of New Orleans. There are also federal court rulings which might prevent the state from financing such segregated private schools with public tax monies.

Opponents of school closure contend it would be disastrous to the education progress of displaced public school students.

Economists estimate the cost of closing public schools would be a blow to the economy of New Orleans and the state which could run high into the millions of dollars.

The economists say new industry shuns an area where employes can't get a public school education for their children.

Segregationist leaders admit that closing schools to avoid integrating them is a last resort.

Meanwhile, a number of school parent groups in New Orleans are readying plans to operate their own private schools.

Other parents economically situated to do so are trying to enroll their children in what parochial and private schools in the area have space to accept them, or are shipping them off to relatives elsewhere.

We come now to the third possible outcome of the school integration battle.

This is that Gov. Davis will succeed in a move lawyers call "interposition," stepping in under the cloak of state sovereignity to operate segregated schools.

Interposition moves are rare in the past 100 years.

Interposition means that a governor, declaring his state has the right to manage certain affairs within its borders, acts without giving recognition to federal law or federal court rulings prohibiting such a move.

A New Orleans attorney most highly versed in the jurisprudence of school integration says he can find no precedent in legal literature that Gov. Davis could lean on if he interposes to open segregated schools.

Neither Gov. Davis nor Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion has said that an interposition move would be tried. They have implied that interposition might be their weapon in asserting "all legal means" would be taken to keep schools open and segregated.

Attorney Emile A. Wagner, the school board's most vocal segregationist and a member of the recently appointed state sovereignty commission, told The States-Item flatly this week that Gov. Davis would interpose.

Legal experts contend Gov. Davis can't get away with an interposition move invariably cite a 1958 supreme court ruling which emerged from Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus' attempt earlier that year to close Little Rock's high schools.

Here are some points in this ruling which can serve plain citizens as a guide in estimating whether interposition here can be made to stick:

(1) ". . . The controlling principles are plain. The command of the 14th Amendment is that no 'state' shall deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws . . ."

(2) "Thus the prohibitions of the 14th Amendment extend to all actions of the state denying equal protection of the laws; whatever the agency of the state taking the action . . ."

(3) "Article VI of the Constitution makes the Constitution the 'supreme law of the land'. . . ."

(4) "No state legislator or executive can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it . . . A governor who asserts a power to nullify a federal court order is similarly restrained."

This supreme court decision also deals with arrangements by states to use tax monies to support private, segregated schools. It says:

"State support of segregated schools, through any arrangement, management, funds or property cannot be squared with the amendment's command that no state shall deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

What New Orleans waits to see is how Gov. Davis will fare in his promised attempt to open segregated schools.

All Louisiana has a stake in this. Every public school in the state could be shut down if the governor's offensive fails.

Judge Wright, ruling in other cases brought by the NAACP, has ordered desegregation of East Baton Rouge parish schools (which include those in the state capital) and St. Helena parish schools.

These orders, though they set no date for compliance, indicate that it is only a matter of time before communities other than New Orleans will find themselves in the same fix.

As things have shaped up, a historic encounter is due on or shortly after Sept. 8.

Opinion Divided On Mixing Price

(Continued from Page 5)

School board president Lloyd J. Rittiner—"If we are going to have any kind of public school system, we're going to have it on an integrated basis. I don't think it is possible in the time we have left to develop any private school system. I feel the schools will be closed in September."

State segregationist leader William M. Rainach—"This is a matter involving our state's sovereignty and our nation's sovereignty . . . Gov. Davis has a golden opportunity. I hope he will rise to the occasion and be a great leader."

Emile Wagner—"You can be certain of nothing, but I am highly optimistic that if the people remain determined we can make segregated schools under the governor work."

Tomorrow: A Summing Up.

Sources close to Judge Wright say he won't back down and is ready to call on Washington for help in enforcing his order if such help is needed.

The jurist foresaw the possibility of just such a clash as looms Sept. 8, when he ordered the school board in July of last year to prepare a plan of integration.

He suggested then that the board offer a plan for desegregating one grade each year, starting with the first grade.

And he expressed hope a crisis similar to that in Little Rock—where President Eisenhower sent federal troops to guarantee the safe entry of Negroes into a Little Rock high school—would not develop in New Orleans.

Judge Wright's comment, when ordering a desegregation plan, was:

"The choice whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the school board's alone. Our news media, our public and private leaders, our churchmen and the public generally will share in the responsibility of that decision . . .

"This court has every confidence that these responsible influences of our community life will take their places, as they have in the past, on the side of law and order."

The school board, contending it was prevented by a 1956 Louisiana law from complying with Judge Wright's

The question is whether they can keep them in the face of a supreme court interpretation of the Constitution which flatly states that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and a violation of the 14th Amendment's guarantee that all citizens have "equal protection of the laws."

Segregation leaders apparently backed by most white citizens are determined to make a last-ditch stand to retain racially separate schools.

They contend that school mixing will eventually lead to the destruction of the public school system because of a heavy influx of Negroes into white schools and the refusal of many white parents to send their children to such racially mixed institutions.

In New Orleans they have ground for their argument that integration could soon create a "white minority" in public schools.

In September, if schools open, there will be an estimated enrollment of 4000 white children and 7000 Negroes in the first grade.

Over-all public school enrollment this September will number about 43,000 whites and 52,000 Negroes.

Negroes have outnumbered white students in New Orleans public schools by an increasingly large ratio since 1956. Statistics indicate this trend will continue.

Public school officials point out, however, that the state's pupil placement law—identical with an Alabama

schools in the area have space to accept them, or are shipping them off to relatives elsewhere.

We come now to the third possible outcome of the school integration battle.

This is that Gov. Davis will succeed in a move lawyers call "interposition," stepping in under the cloak of state sovereignty to operate segregated schools.

Interposition moves are rare in the past 100 years.

Interposition means that a governor, declaring his state has the right to manage certain affairs within its borders, acts without giving recognition to federal law or federal court rulings prohibiting such a move.

A New Orleans attorney most highly versed in the jurisprudence of school integration says he can find no precedent in legal literature that Gov. Davis could lean on if he interposes to open segregated schools.

Neither Gov. Davis nor Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion has said that an interposition move would be tried. They have implied that interposition might be their weapon in asserting "all legal means" would be taken to keep schools open and segregated.

Attorney Emile A. Wagner, the school board's most vocal segregationist and a member of the recently appointed state sovereignty commission, told The States-Item flatly this week that Gov. Davis would interpose.

Legal experts contend Gov. Davis can't get away with an interposition move invariably cite a 1958 supreme court

same fix.

As things have shaped up, a historic encounter is due on or shortly after Sept. 8.

Opinion Divided On Mixing Price

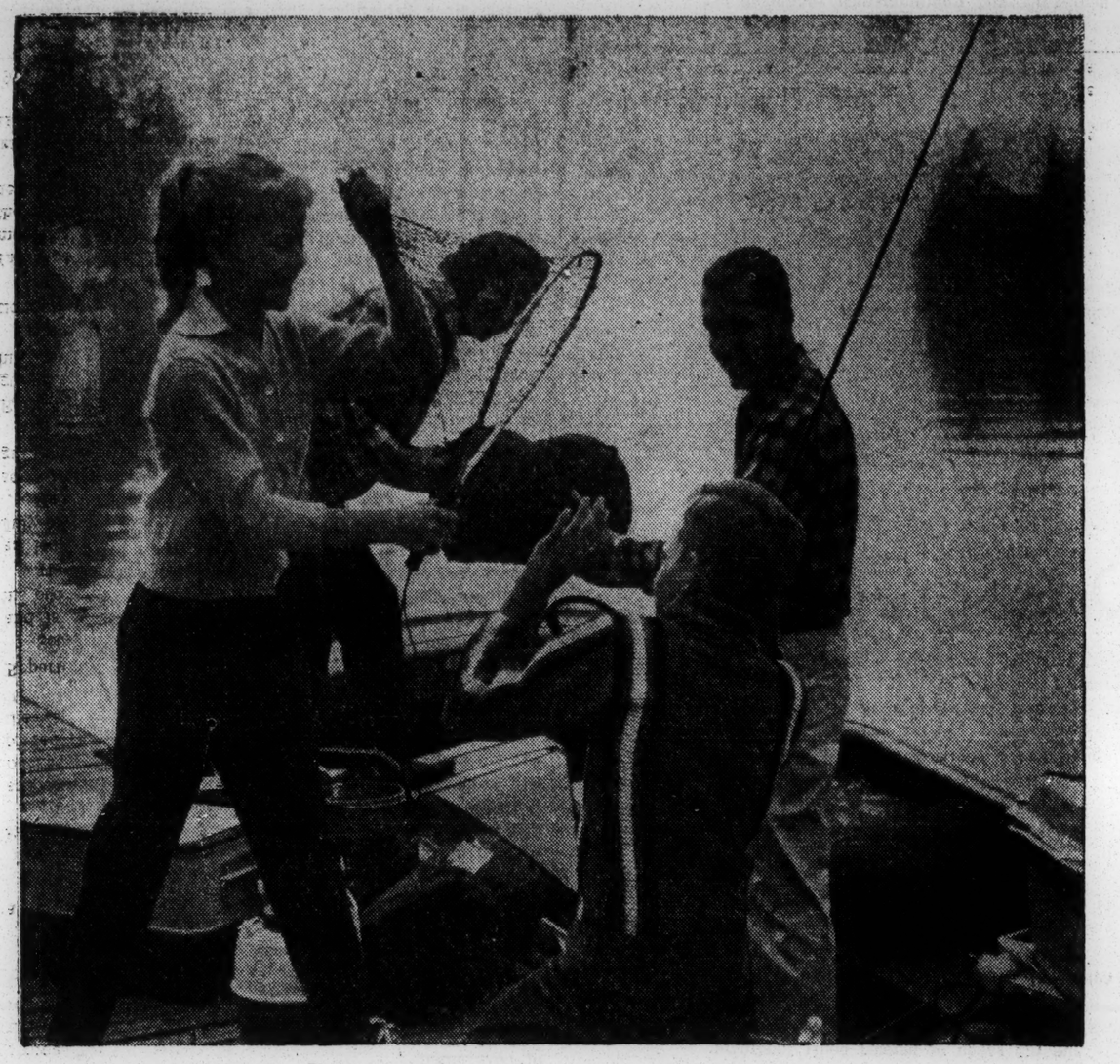
(Continued from Page 5)

School board president Lloyd J. Rittiner—"If we are going to have any kind of public school system, we're going to have it on an integrated basis. I don't think it is possible in the time we have left to develop any private school system. I feel the schools will be closed in September."

State segregationist leader William M. Rainach—"This is a matter involving our state's sovereignty and our nation's sovereignty . . . Gov. Davis has a golden opportunity. I hope he will rise to the occasion and be a great leader."

Emile Wagner—"You can be certain of nothing, but I am highly optimistic that if the people remain determined we can make segregated schools under the governor work."

Tomorrow: A Summing Up.



Look for Your Favorite Column and Comics In the States-Item

THIS GOOD LIFE

This good life may be identified by a camping trip, a new hit play, or a quiet evening at home. But here in America it is really much more than these or other material things.

More than anything else, the good life is brought about by the freedom to choose your own way. This freedom, which is yours for every decision from a brand of fishing tackle to your choice of a career, makes life rich and exciting.

And what provides the information for your choices in material things? Probably advertising. It tells you what is available . . . makes even the everyday choices interesting and fun.

Advertising is information. So long as our mental appetites are stimulated by the freedom of choice offered through advertising, we will continue to be an alert, progressive nation.

New Orleans States-Item

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA. JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

Mrs. Dick Kenyon
734 Park Street
Gainsville, Georgia

Dear Lois:

"Operation Last Chance" is getting off the ground in such unlikely places as Augusta, Columbus, and at least twenty-five other communities. This quiet effort can be made with or without the name of HOPE. The important job is to get as many people as possible to agree to contact the Governor and their own legislators at the most effective time.

This "crisis moment" will probably come during the legislature. Our trusted advisors will give us the word, which we in turn will pass on to the key person or persons in each town. They will then fan out to the people who have agreed to join their voices with ours in a public outcry, privately made in whatever media they deem best: letter, card, telegraph, telephone, or personal visit.

We will be most grateful if you will implement this project in your town by whatever method seems most suitable. For instance, in LaGrange a small group met in a home, discussed it, and chose a chairman. Each person took ten cards, and agreed to take more in two weeks time. In Columbus three ladies are taking the responsibility together. It's as simple as that.

Of course, it saves time and money if you will just go ahead and do this "on your own". However, if you really need help, call on us. Someone will be glad to come and meet with a group. Just name the day, hour, and place.

The kit is being sent to you in hopes that it will help you get the job done. May we hear from you soon?

Hopefully,

Betty

Betty M. Harris

P.S. Kits are also being sent to Mrs. Howard Watkins and Mrs. Richard Skarda. BMH

STATE ADVISORY BOARD • DR. and MRS. E. L. ASKREN, JR.—Atlanta • JAMES BARROW—Athens • W. H. BENSON—Athens
GEORGE H. BOYD—Athens • WILLIS M. BOYD—Adairsville • REV. CHARLES DEMERE—Marietta • DR. and MRS. PAUL L. GARBER—Decatur
REV. HARRY FIFIELD—Atlanta • MOSES D. HAMRICK—Duluth • MISS JOHNNIE HILBURN—Augusta • W. C. HENSON—Cartersville
HENRY T. McINTOSH—Albany • MRS. EDWARD G. MACKAY—Atlanta • DR. and MRS. JOSEPH C. MASSEE—Atlanta • SYLVAN MEYER—Gainesville
DR. McDOWELL RICHARDS—Decatur • RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD—Atlanta • JAMES O'H. SANDERS—Atlanta
REV. NORMAN O. SHANDS—Atlanta • MRS. M. E. TILLY—Atlanta • JUDSON C. WARD, JR.—Atlanta • EMILY WOODWARD—Vienna

Mailed 15 copies each to state organizations.

Mailed to Exec. Directors in all cases, except in Tennessee -- no person in office, so mailed to Mr. Sharp.

EAB

4/29/57

FILE COPY

A CITY DECIDES

produced by

Charles Guggenheim and Associates

under the supervision of

Fleishman-Hillard Inc. of St. Louis

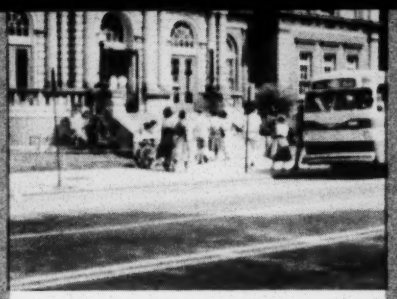
for the Fund for the Republic

AVAILABLE IN

16 mm. for all uses,
including television.
Sale price: $75.
Rental price: $7.50 per booking.
27½ minutes, black and white.
Also available in 35 mm.

WRITE TO:

Contemporary Films
13 East 37th Street
New York 16, N. Y.



A CITY DECIDES

Nominee for an

Academy Award

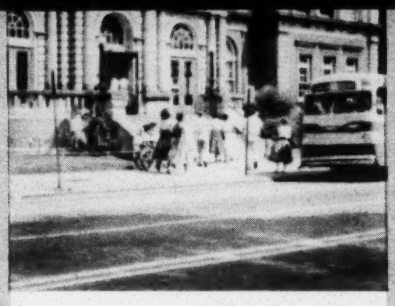
A "dramatic documentary"

dealing with

the integration of schools

in St. Louis

"Pretty wonderful, all the way."
—The New York Times



A CITY DECIDES

is a documentary motion picture, told in dramatic form. It was nominated in the documentary class for a Motion Picture Academy "Oscar" in 1957.

A City Decides is a true story about the integration of the public schools of St. Louis, a border city in a border state. It revolves around a teacher who was directly faced with a "racial incident" in his class at Beaumont High School shortly after integration took place.

A City Decides shows how the Board of Education of St. Louis, helped by many citizens and local organizations and working from the precedent established by the private and parochial schools of the city, carried out a policy of integration firmly and wisely.

A City Decides does not say what other communities should do. It shows only what one community did. It does suggest that the answers to the problem of integration can be found.

ATLANTA JOURNAL Sept. 13, 1960

Integrate or Close, Edict Tells Solons

Up to 1961 Legislature to Choose, Hooper Says in Ruling on Schools Here

Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper Tuesday reminded Georgians again that the 1960 Legislature must choose between desegregation in Atlanta or a possible statewide school shutdown.

In an official opinion supporting his delay of school integration in Atlanta until September, 1961, the U.S. district judge said:

"This court wishes to make it clear that the court has no desire to meddle into the affairs of the Georgia Legislature or the State of Georgia, but is making a sincere effort to enable the people of Georgia and its Legislature to make a decision in this matter, if they so desire, that will prevent the closing of the schools of Georgia.

"This is a matter of grave concern to the people of Georgia and in particular to the parents having children of school age, but not having sufficient funds with which to provide a private school for their children."

* * *

THE OPINION, dated Sept. 8, was filed Tuesday in the federal court clerk's office. It was an edited version of Judge Hooper's ad lib ruling from the bench May 9 when he denied a Negro request for integration to begin in Atlanta schools this month.

* * *

COMING ON the eve of the Democratic primary Wednesday when Georgians will finish selecting members of the 1961-62 Legislature, the official Hooper opinion said:

"This court on May 9 . . . had the feeling that the best interests of Georgia would be served by permitting a new Legislature to be elected with the full knowledge by most of our people as to the real issues involved and the possible disastrous consequences which could flow from the failure of the Georgia Legislature to permit the Atlanta plan to become effective."

The judge noted that members of the 1959-60 Legislature had mostly been elected on promises of all-out resistance to integration.

Judge Hooper said he "cannot say" whether the General Assembly Committee on Schools, set up at the 1960 session, "had no other purpose than to obtain a year's delay" in the start of school integration.

But it was "a wise step," he said, and "much progress has resulted" from the work of the committee, generally known as the Sibley Commission.

* * *

JUDGE HOOPER sounded something of a warning that the rural-dominated Legislature can bring disaster to country as well as city schools if it doesn't relent from its no-integration-anywhere position.

"The danger which Georgia faces in the event representatives of the rural communities will not permit the Atlanta plan to become operative is clearly and forcefully brought out by the (Sibley) report," he said.

The report pointed out that under court decisions set in Virginia cases a state must allow some integration or else get out of the public school business.

Judge Hooper in a footnote to the opinion cited a recent decision in the New Orleans case voiding the school-closing authority in the Louisiana governor and a Louisiana law depriving integrated schools of funds. He didn't comment on what effect that decision might have on Georgia developments.

* * *

SOME OF the Sibley Commission's recommendation — notably for local option and pupil assignment laws—could be enacted by the 1961 Legislature, Judge Hooper said.

He did note, however, that some constitutional amendments suggested by the commission could not be voted on until November, 1962. The other laws could serve the purpose of saving the public schools in the meantime, he intimated.

The Atlanta plan calls for desegregation to begin in the 11th and 12th grades in September, 1961, under a pupil assignment procedure.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Tuesday, May 10, 1960

Text of Judge Hooper's Order on Desegregation

Here is the text of Judge Hooper's order that the Atlanta Board of Education make its pupil placement plan effective May 1, 1961, regardless of whether the General Assembly passes legislation permitting the board to put the plan into operation:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

VIVIAN CALHOUN, et al,
Plaintiffs — CIVIL ACTION

vs.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF ATLANTA, et al,
Defendants — NO. 6298

ORDER OF COURT

The above stated case has come on for a hearing on this date upon the order of the court entered March 9, 1960, upon plaintiff's motion for further relief filed Feb. 26, 1960. Said motion for further relief sought an order of the court making effective the plan of operation of the Atlanta Public School System as of the school term beginning in September 1960. The court withheld action upon said motion for further relief pending the filing of a report by the General Assembly Committee on Schools.

IT IS NOW ORDERED that the motion for further relief, insofar as it seeks to put said plan into operation as of September 1960, be and the same is hereby denied.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, however, that the motion for further relief be granted to the effect that said plan shall be effective as of May 1, 1961, looking toward the operation of the school system for the session beginning in September 1961.

Said plan, however, which contemplates the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils must contemplate the same as to both the twelfth and the eleventh grades beginning September 1961.

The effect of this order is that defendants shall as of May 1, 1961, put into operation the plan heretofore approved by this court, receiving applications from May 1 to May 15 to the twelfth and the eleventh grades of the Atlanta public schools, and shall do so whether or not the General Assembly of Georgia at its session in January 1961 passes legislation permitting defendants to put said plan into operation.

An opinion will be filed pursuant to this order at a later date.
This the 9th day of May, 1960.

FRANK A. HOOPER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Peters to Aid Drive Aimed To Promote Open Schools

Four Groups Unite In Georgia-Wide Plan

By BRUCE GALPHIN

James B. Peters, state school board chairman, and Superior state Democratic chairman, will take part in what appears to be the "major effort to rally statewide support for open, orderly desegregation of public schools.

The chairman Mr. Peters is expected to go as far as any other public official in advocating open schools even as unanimous question Monday.

As a part of the effort to air that it is important to keep the schools open in conformity with federal court decisions, if that is necessary, she said. "The realism is it is impossible to maintain 100-per cent segregation," she declared.

Rome But John Greer addressed the Rome Rotary club declared the majority report of the Sibley committee last May as states have printed "the best and only workable thing anywhere" and that has yet been offered a for Schools "to the people in an effort to keep other things, public education and our system desegregation been of equal but segregated educational opportunities from being completely de-

Sen. Greer Calls Sibley Plan Only Hope to Save Schools

MACON (8)—The secretary of the State School Study Commission warned Monday that federal court decisions clearly indicate that Georgia will not be able to maintain segregated public schools much longer by state law.

Sen. Greer said the people of a political subdivision would be required to vote whether to close the schools or accept a [illegible]

"We have state a[illegible] in direct co[illegible] other," said Gover[illegible] between and all oth[illegible] the committee as [illegible]

"I must reiterate [illegible] state [illegible]

mended passage by the Legislature of a pupil placement law and submission to the people of a freedom of choice constitutional amendment. If integration suits were filed, the people of a political subdivision would be required to vote whether to close the schools or accept [illegible]

"We are faced with a [illegible] situation."

Pointing to a federal court decree ordering desegregation in Atlanta schools next year, Greer said:

"We must not fool ourselves."

Purcell Urges 'Facing Fact' On Schools

By the Associated Press

Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said in Savannah Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact they must live under the federal court decisions on school integration "because it is binding."

"The next session of the Georgia Legislature will have to solve the question. Shall we resume massive resistance or shall we join a number of other states which have already passed legislation providing for living with what they can under the federal ruling."

Dr. Purcell was one of several speakers at the Georgia Legislative Forum for Women sponsored by the Savannah Hotel Association and a number of state and women's organizations.

The forum was attended by about 70 people.

Adopt Sibley Plan, School Boards Ask

The Georgia School Boards Assn. has voted to press the 1961 General Assembly to adopt the Sibley Committee majority report, which recommended some sort of local option plan to prevent the mass closing of schools in Georgia.

THE VALDOSTA DAILY TIMES

school board members also [illegible] for state authorities to take "realistic steps" to maintain orderly evolution throughout [illegible]

[illegible] their resolution on the school [illegible] the board members noted [illegible] some Georgia schools are [illegible] with court orders that will [illegible] them to admit some Negro students.

[illegible] under present Georgia [illegible] all school systems in the [illegible] have shown that the free [illegible] student is admitted to a [illegible] school," the school board [illegible]

HOPE Pins Hope on '61 Assembly

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Urging the 1961 General Assembly the "last chance Legislature," HOPE Monday launched a new campaign to rally public opinion behind the Sibley Committee recommendations.

The open-schools organization said its "Operation Last Chance" could be aimed at community meetings, talks-clubs and "every legislator."

SUPPORTING FORUMS

Among its activities will be support of forums such as the "School Bell Tells You Why" [illegible] Tuesday in Rome with an address by Rep. [illegible]

[illegible], sponsored by the [illegible] Voters and [illegible] will meet at the First Christian [illegible]

WRITTER

[illegible] Atlanta, Ga. [illegible] James S. [illegible] of the State [illegible] the other will be pre[illegible] in Albany and Co[illegible]

"Last Chance" plan [illegible] Georgia [illegible] of being the tools [illegible] schools in every [illegible]

[illegible] Legislature and [illegible] regularly through [illegible]

Observations

By Turner Rockwell

TIME FOR SCHOOL DECISION DRAWS NEAR

United States Judge Frank A. Hooper this week heard a timely warning to officials that the 1961 General Assembly must make a choice between some desegregation in the Atlanta schools or a statewide shutdown of the public schools.

In an opinion supporting his decision on school integration in Atlanta last October, 1961, Judge Hooper said:

"This court wishes to make it clear the court has no desire to meddle in the affairs of the Georgia Legislature. The State of Georgia, but in making a sincere effort to enable the people of Georgia, the Legislature to make a decision matter, if they so desire, that will p[illegible] the closing of the schools of Georgia.

"This is a matter of grave concern [illegible] people of Georgia and in particular [illegible] parents having children of school age [illegible] not having sufficient funds with which to provide a private school for their children.

"This opinion, coming at a time [illegible] Georgians were nominating members [illegible] 1961-62 General Assembly, said:

"This court on May 8 [illegible] said the hope that the best interests of the [illegible] would be served by permitting a new [illegible] legislature to be elected with the full knowledge by most of our sane people of the real issues involved and the possible disastrous consequences which may result from the failure of the Georgia [illegible] here to permit the Atlanta plan to [illegible] effective."

The judge took notice of the fact members of the 1959-60 General Assembly had mostly been elected on some [illegible]

Legislature Is Getting Reminder on Schools

It is beginning to find this fall an surge of effort urging the "last-chance Legislature" to save public education in Georgia.

No deep impression seems to have been made on the Legislature yet.

But the United Churchwomen of Georgia, the Georgia League of Women Voters and Help Our Public Education on Voters, Active Voters and Help Our Public Education (HOPE) have arranged meetings this month in Rome, Albany, Columbus and Augusta, with speakers ranging from Rep. Erwin Mitchell to James S. Peters.

And these are only starters. The purpose of these groups is simply to outline the facts to Georgians. Then, in the words of Mrs. Frances Breeden, "it is up to us, as parents and citizens, to let the Legislature know exactly what we expect from it."

Events have moved swiftly this year.

The 1961 Legislature Must Face Responsibility

It would seem unnecessary for the chairman of the state school board to have to speak on the "Importance of Public Education" in mid-twentieth century Georgia.

But such is the climate of the times that men like Jim Peters must do just that.

The reason is not, as some insist, that there are two points of view on education's importance. The number of Georgians who prefer closing all schools to a limited amount of desegregation is negligible. The number who realize that that is the choice is small, too, and that is the failure of Georgia leadership.

The reason that Mr. Peters and others must now speak out on public education's importance is that for six and a half years Georgia politicians have closed their eyes to the problem brought on by the 1954 Supreme Court decision and tried to close the eyes of Georgia citizens. They have argued that the law need not be obeyed—but if it must private schools can do what public schools have

Tuesday Session Here To Air School Crisis

Rep. Erwin Mitchell Key Speaker; Berry Leader Urges Open Schools

Growing interest was reported Saturday in plans for a public meeting to be held at the Rome First Christian Church Tuesday to discuss Georgia's impending school crisis.

Meanwhile, Dr. John R. Bertrand, president of Berry Schools and College, released a statement saying "the closing of our Georgia public schools, even in one large city, would be disastrous. It is the responsibility of every one of us, as citizens—it is the responsibility of every one of the private citizens—to face this grave reality and squarely. We cannot abandon public education without abandoning our children.

report. James O'Hara Randolph Atlanta, representing the Active Voters of Georgia, who will speak on private schools, and Mrs. Beverly Bennett Downing. A third whose topic will be "Community Action."

Panel Discussion

Resource speakers who will appear on a panel to which questions will be addressed by those attending

Forum Arms Mothers For Battles-to-Be

By BETTY CARNELLTON

[illegible] Legislation Redistricting

Groups Join Hands To Probe School Problems

Operation Last Chance is Under Way!

Mr. Peters Will Speak

SINCE THE meetings of the Sibley Commission, a pulse feeling committee established by the General Assembly to try and find a solution to the school question. Georgians have been discussing the impending crisis with increasing candor.

Now comes a distinguished Georgian, a conservative and elder statesman, to further discuss the problem. He is James S. Peters of Manchester, the chairman of the State Board of Education.

Mr. Peters is booked for two speeches titled "The Importance of Education."

While Mr. Peters declares that as chairman of the Board of Education he will speak to any group that wants him, public education cannot be discussed these days except in relation to whether or not it will continue in the face of court edicts holding segregated public education un-

MITCHELL CHARGES LEADERS DECEIVE

Maximum Segregation, Open Schools Proposed as Crisis Answer

By DOUGLAS KIKER

Seventh District Congressman Erwin Mitchell charged Wednesday that Georgia political leaders are "guilty of deliberately deceiving the people of Georgia of inevitable ignorance" on the state's school integration dilemma.

"The issue is simply 'is the uninterrupted training of our young men and women of sufficient importance that we will maintain our public school system even though it means some integration'," Rep. Mitchell said.

* * *

THE TIME is at hand, Mr. Mitchell said, for Georgians to ask themselves "just where do we stand today?"

"Clearly the course that we follow will be charted by our governor and the General Assembly in the next two years," he said. They "hold the key to the future of education in our state."

But he added that "active informed public opinion" also is going to be a big factor in whatever action the Legislature may or ought not take in its next session.

"For us adults to deprive a child of one day of school by closing of our schools is unpardonable," he said. Today is a time to think of ways school [illegible] some form of token [illegible]

school system with the maximum segregation permissible."

* * *

THE DALTON congressman made these statements in a prepared speech he was to deliver Wednesday before the Valdosta Rotary Club.

Mr. Mitchell did not seek re-election at U.S. representative from Georgia's Seventh District this year and ran successfully for a seat in the State General Assembly.

That was the first statement [illegible]

Jim Peters To Speak For Schools

[illegible] School Board Chairman James S. Peters is perhaps to be the speaker [illegible] on the subject of "The Importance of Public Education."

Peters will speak in Albany on Tuesday, and in Columbus on Wednesday.

Rep. Calvin Odom of Jesup will be another speaker [illegible] Rotary Club.

[illegible] Atlanta [illegible] Peters was considered one of the most respectable in the state [illegible] the Sibley Committee which recommended abandoning [illegible] schools rather than [illegible] to a [illegible] of choice plan.

Cook Acknowledges Token Integration Is Likely

Expressed View in Interview For British TV Broadcast

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook is another of a growing list of Georgia political leaders [illegible] The Sibley Commission report offers a way out. The Legislature is not preparing to take any serious action to meet a 1961 crisis, however, even though the federal courts have warned the crisis is coming and have granted a delay so that the forthcoming Legislature may act.

The Legislature awaits the people's instructions. And the launching of the present campaign by groups dedicated to saving public schools is a healthy reminder to all citizens that they must in[illegible]

Eugene Patterson

The Cheerleader Got There Late

"Contrary to what some would have you believe," said Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd on Tuesday, Georgia's fans regarding school segregation "have not changed one iota."

Somewhere, some Garland a ticket to last week's football game Perhaps yet, let the Dawgwatch gather up some Confederate money and for unchanged sinking salt shore to show the unchanged signature of Judas P. Benjamin, and from this fund, on every payday, let the incidental governor draw his salary.

Contrary to what some would have you believe, the Confederate pills and last week's football fervors have not changed one iota. They retain all the value of Georgia's unchanged school laws.

* * *

For a politician of Mr. Byrd's intelligence to throw the public such a transformation at this late date is disconcerting indeed.

The Democratic governor knows very well that Georgia's "unchanged" laws are worthless and, when tested, caused stand in the face of resistance court decisions that have cut the legs off of them.

To go on treating these dead-letter laws as Hippocratic defenses is insulting Mr. Byrd, who knows better. The people know the truth, too. They have had enough euphoria. They no longer choose to have a politician stroke their ear and tell them it's raining.

They want to know what these politicians intend to do next, now that they know the segregation laws, which have not changed one iota, have, do not have one iota of validity in court.

We would rule Mr. Byrd is Washington's statement by Harold Mitchell, president of the Georgia Bar Assn., who urges the state to release one unless here now.

* * *

"If you have segregation laws you cannot win. They don't do any good so far as preserving segregation. They just provide [illegible]

Legislators May Not Get Another Chance

Thursday, Oct. 20, 1960

Two Georgians brought the facts of the school desegregation dispute sharper into focus yesterday.

In Savannah, [illegible] state schools. Dr. [illegible] Georgians must face [illegible] preme Court ruling. In Atlanta, Newell [illegible] represented the Atlanta [illegible] court, said [illegible] state has its present [illegible] cannot win desegre[illegible]

"We cannot do [illegible] Georgia," Dr. Fore[illegible] prevent laws can do [illegible]

The showdown [illegible] fits will meet in [illegible]

Sibley Study Has Top Spot On PTA List

The Sibley Report and what it means for Georgia schools will be a No. 1 study subject [illegible]

Rep. Mitchell Speaks With Responsible Voice

Seventh District Rep. Erwin Mitchell, of Dalton, who next year will take his seat in the Georgia General Assembly, continues to plead with Georgians that the alternative to closing the public schools is the reasonable approach suggested by the majority report of the Sibley Commission.

He makes good sense. Time and circumstances will determine his political wisdom but it should be noted that his constituents backed him in his bid for the State Senate. If the state's political leadership makes the mistake of letting the schools close, the results very well could be as predicted by James S. Peters in his now-famous letter to Roy Harris.

Foreseeing "chaos beyond imagination" if schools are closed, Mitchell urges action by state government and the General Assembly to forestall it by adopting

[illegible] Legislature, [illegible] by Mrs. Thomas Green Jr. One session endorsed on state wide constitutional amendments to be voted on in the Nov. 8th general election. Safety legislation was discussed and afternoon groups focused on Georgia's mental health picture and on existing conditions in the state's jails and prisons.

But it was the Sibley Report and relative problems in the field of educating that merited special attention.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

"Can the people afford to return to private schools in Georgia?" asked Mr. Kenimer.

"The answer," he told the women, "rests with YOU."

The speaker observed that the greatest battles in history have been fought, not on battlefields of the world, but "in the hearts, the minds and the souls of mothers of our wonderful men."

There, too, he added, will the current battle for Georgia's

Rep. Mitchell Vows to Offer Bills for Sibley School Plan

By BRUCE GALPHIN

ROME—U.S. Rep. Erwin Mitchell promised an open schools meeting here Tuesday that he would offer bills in the 1961 Georgia General Assembly implementing the Sibley report.

But veteran editor Milton Fleet warned of Cartersville asserted that "until the governor of Georgia puts his stamp of approval on any legislation there will be none."

Predictions of various speakers ranged from a gloomy one that schools will close for at least five years to a hope that schools may not close at all.

Mitchell, who is returning from Congress but has been elected to

[illegible] Georgia Senate said he was [illegible] to be hopeful that we will not [illegible] any single public schools closed."

He told the group: "I intend to have a plan which would be similar to the recommendations of the Sibley Commission ready to be introduced at the [illegible]

Until Georgia citizens and legislators [illegible] stand in line every school was [illegible] case.

"Today is the time for Georgians to resort to the reserve fulcrum and the reasonableness of old," he said.

"I strongly endorse the philosophy of this majority report [illegible] the chaos that will result from the destruction of our system of public education is beyond imagination [illegible] I am for continuing our public school system with the [illegible] maximum segregation permissible," he [illegible]

Mitchell called the so-called "private [illegible] failure [illegible] from the [illegible] Fleets [illegible] scribed [illegible] said [illegible]

Contin[illegible]

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Sibley Committee recommendation on schools, will address a similar rally in Rome.

Though he has not yet commented directly on the Sibley Report, Peters was the first Georgian in a high official position to warn that it is impossible to maintain both public schools and total segregation.

He follows in the school in [illegible] original Talmadge Plan. The Harris Sibley report is considered partially responsible for the formation of the Sibley Committee which recommended a "freedom of choice" plan in place of existing laws.

Peters will speak at 10 a.m. [illegible]

[illegible] Georgia [illegible] the First Methodist Church in Albany and at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Rose Hill Methodist Church in Columbus.

Mitchell will be the featured speaker as the series is launched at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 18, at the First Christian Church in Rome.

A fourth meeting in Augusta is slated for Oct. 28 at the Augusta Garden Center.

At each meeting the League will be represented by Mrs. Philip Hammer or Mrs. Edward Vinson speaking on "The Sibley Report and Legal Questions." Are

Continued on Page 9, Col. 1

Peters to Push Public School At Albany, Columbus Rallies

Initiative on Schools

U.S. Rep. Erwin Mitchell, who will leave Congress in January to take a seat in the Georgia Senate, still is talking about the state's impending school crisis. He is urging action in the next General Assembly session instead of waiting until it is forced into action by court rulings.

[illegible] Mitchell [illegible] the 1961 session [illegible] the fact that [illegible] Mitchell and Rep. [illegible] who will speak [illegible] will be representing [illegible] Georgia counties in [illegible] state next year.

Vandiver's Help Vital, Say Sibley Plan Backers

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Constitution Staff Writer

ALBANY—The chairman of the State Board of Education and Dougherty County lawmaker [illegible] declared Tuesday that open school laws cannot pass in 1961 without the blessings of Gov. Vandiver.

Rep. Calvin Odom told an open-schools meeting that so long as the governor of Georgia has almost total control of the budget he can dictate legislation.

"Unless the governor wants it, Odom said of the Sibley Committee proposals on schools, it will not be done."

James S. Peters, chairman of the State Board of Education, agreed that the governor's budget control gave him a strong hand in the Legislature.

[illegible] Vandiver [illegible] the time the Sibley report [illegible] stated that the matter of school legislation was up to the 1961 General Assembly.

But Peters, who startled Georgia political circles last winter by declaring that the state is a choice between no public schools and some desegregation, declined to be drawn directly into the controversy Tuesday.

He spent most of his address

Continued on Page 9, Column

School Crisis Due For Airing at Rome Meeting

Rep. Erwin Mitchell Heads List Of Speakers for Tuesday's Gathering

Two newly-nominated Northwest Georgia state [illegible] and representatives of three major state organizations will speak at a public meeting at Rome's First Christian Church Tuesday, Oct. 18 to discuss Georgia's rapidly approaching educational crisis.

U.S. Rep. Erwin Mitchell, of Dalton, now a state senator-elect, will speak at another rally in Rome Oct. 18 at the First Christian Church in Rome.

The fourth rally is to be held Oct. 28 at the Augusta Garden Center in Augusta.

The meeting, which will begin at 10 a.m. Oct. 18 at the First Christian Church in Rome, [illegible] and continue until 12:30 p.m., is sponsored by three state-wide organizations: Active Voters of Georgia, Inc., (Help Our Public Education), and the Georgia League of Women Voters. Subject

[illegible] James O'Hara Randolph, representing the Active Voters of Georgia, who will speak on private schools, and Mrs. Beverly Bennett Downing, state chairman, [illegible]

Report No. L-19
October 14, 1960

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Reprinted from *St. Petersburg Times,* issues of July 24 and 31, 1960 with Permission)

ST. PETERSBURG TIMES • JULY 24, 1960

INTEGRATION AND INDUSTRY-1

. . . By Frank Trippett

What Price Tag For 'Massive Resistance'?

Times Tallahassee correspondent Frank Trippett is touring several Southern states. This article is the first of two on the economic effects of Virginia's former policy of "massive resistance" to school integration. — THE EDITORS.

RICHMOND, Va. — What price tag can be pinned on the now concluded experiment called Massive Resistance?

TRIPPETT

At what cost to Virginia's economic growth did the state close schools in several localities to avoid integrating them?

A flat, statistical measure plainly is impossible.

Those who have watched developments here for years have found on-the-record judgments hard to obtain.

Industrial promoters appear ever cautious, like their kind everywhere, about openly admitting unpleasant facts. Some of them admit the years of furore over public schools had some "possible" effect on Virginia's industrial growth. But they minimize it to the point of rejecting the possibility.

To assert otherwise is, of course, to fix blame on prevailing political leaders who authored the massive resistance policy.

✓ ✓ ✓

STATE BUREAUS concerned with industrial growth issue reports which cite a variety of reasons, some of them valid, for a growth lag. But school closing isn't among them. Such bureaus exist only at the whim of the political leadership, and it is customary for them to word reports with a keen discretion born of the will to survive.

The Virginia Division of Industrial Development has held to a steadily rosy view in its reports on new manufacturing plants.

One such report on gains in 1958 — the critical year which brought closed schools and led to the collapse of massive resistance — was dissected by Benjamin Muse, then the Washington Post's writer on Virginia affairs.

BALANCING known losses with the claimed and sometimes indefinite gains, Muse concluded: ". . . 1958 was a year not of progress, not of standing still, but of retrogression in this field."

With neither comment nor interpretation, the Virginia State Employment Service supplied me with figures that appear to show 1958 as a year of a severe backward slip in manufacturing development.

The year's average number of persons in manufacturing employment was 8,000 less than the average for the previous year. This isn't to imply the instable school situation may be cited as the sole cause of that year's, or any single recent year's, slump. In 1958, particularly, a general national recession prevailed.

But a relationship between the school situation and industrial growth springs out at you from a chronology of the decade's manufacturing employment in Virginia.

✓ ✓ ✓

AND IN fact, however you choose to weigh the causes, Virginia in the years since it mounted the policy of massive resistance to the 1954 Brown desegregation decision has lagged far behind the capacity for industrial growth which it demonstrated in the early years of the decade.

The measure here is elementary — jobs. And the figures came, on request, from the Virginia State Employment Service.

In 1950 an average of 228,100 persons worked in manufacturing. In 1951 the average climbed 15,600. In 1952 it was up 7,100 and in 1953 it rose by another 8,700.

In 1954, year of the decision, the average dropped 2,400, but that year was followed by increases of 8,400 in 1955 and 8,600 in 1956. In the three years that followed massive resistance came both to its fruition and its demise.

In 1957 the average employment in manufacturing was 1,700 higher than the previous year. In 1958 it declined 8,000, and in 1959 rose 11,400.

FOR THE first five months of this year, the average stood at 272,700 or 3,500 over last year's average.

In 1951-52-53, the first three years of the decade, before massive resistance and school closing had been thought of, Virginia increased the average number employed in manufacturing by 31,400.

In 1957-58-59, the last three years of the decade, during which massive resistance was legally formulated and tried, Virginia increased the average by a net 5,100, or roughly one sixth as well as it had done in the earlier three years.

Measured in terms of actual manufacturing jobs, the rate of growth has been sharply less in recent years than had been managed at the outset of the decade.

And those really big industrial plums have been rare of late.

A LIST of the big ones — employing 500 or more — was carried in the Virginia Economic Review of April, 1960, published by the Division of Industrial Development of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development. These were ones established in the 1950-59 period.

And these were the plants put up by bluechip national concerns — General Electric, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical and the like — and employing more than 500.

This list of 11 such plants, employing up to 1,650 today, shows none obtained for 1958 and 1959, one for 1957, one for 1956 and all the remainder in the first half of the decade.

How much should the state's general school crisis be blamed for a demonstrable slowdown in growth? Here's the puzzler nobody presumes to answer in arbitrary terms. It's as impossible to answer as mankind's timeless backward-looking teaser about what-might-have-been.

● **"Private schools" were set up when public schools were closed.**

HOW, AFTER ALL, do you go about discovering what industries scratched Virginia from their list of potential sites because of the instable school situation?

"I know of no letters or documents in which an industry has stated that as a reason for not coming here," a leading Richmond banker told me.

I had been sent to him as one who had been concerned over the economic effects of the massive resistance period and as one who had participated in the dialogues which preceded Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's abandonment of that policy.

"I don't believe you have to be able to cite situation 'a' or 'b' or 'c' to prove the point," the banker went on. "I believe it's just common sense. You don't have to be shot by a bullet to know that a bullet will kill you if it hits you in the right place."

IN FACT, the concern of the Virginia business community that it might face a mortal blow if massive resistance wasn't abandoned is perhaps the best evidence of all of the serious impact the school situation was having on the state's economy.

Businessmen and industrialists, traditionally politically timid except where their own narrow governmental interests are concerned, played an important part in pressing for the abandonment of massive resistance.

Mostly they played this part in secret, conspiratorial circumstances. Few, then or now, wish their names publicly introduced into the controversy. The Richmond banker mentioned above would talk only with the understanding his name wouldn't be used.

Some business leaders candidly spoke out in the period of crisis. One top industrialist told the people he probably wouldn't have brought a plant to Virginia if he had known the schools would be placed in jeopardy — food for thought for those wondering about what-might-have-been.

Integration And Industry—II **. . . By Frank Trippett**

Business Helped End 'Massive Resistance'

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia business leaders remained generally silent in the years when the politicians framed the policy of massive resistance.

TRIPPETT

But when that policy resulted in closed schools — and a costly drain on the vitality of the state's economic growth — the business community began asserting leadership.

An almost conspiratorial air surrounded this development.

Talking with those who followed Virginia developments closely in the period of crisis, you learn of a mysterious meeting at Richmond's Rotunda Club between a group of industrial and business leaders and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond.

The meeting preceded by a short time Almond's abandonment of massive resistance in his address to the General Assembly in January of last year.

✓ ✓ ✓

YOU CAN LEARN the names of some of those who attended — but always in confidence. The "guest list" included big names in Virginia business, notably big names affiliated with industries which promote industrial growth generally, such as railroads.

Further, the "guests" included close friends of U.S. Sen. Harry Byrd, who still hasn't repudiated massive resistance. "They would represent most of his campaign financing," said one student of the episode.

What is known about this meeting and other discussions which were the prelude to Almond's turnabout has led many observers to believe that it was the eternal pressure of the dollar which finally backed Virginia — Byrd to the contrary — away from a school-closing policy.

✓ ✓ ✓

A POLICY framed by politicians was turning the screws on business, so business turned the screws on the politicians—that's the the idea.

It's hard to doubt that the economic powers furnished a significant, if not the critical, leverage in veering Virginia away from massive resistance.

A leading Richmond banker who participated in some of the pre-reversal conferences with Almond was inclined to give business a less important position in the picture.

"The participation of the business community in Almond's reversal has been exaggerated," he said. "It is amazing that Almond went to the extreme he did, not that he reached the conclusion he finally did.

✓ ✓ ✓

"THERE IS no doubt that Almond knew businessmen were terribly concerned about this thing," the banker went on. "I don't mean there was any unanimity among them of what finally took place. But he knew there was a consequential segment of Virginia's civic structure, I would say, who could not possibly stomach a closed down system of schools. He knew this would involve us in havoc."

Almond, whatever the pressures upon him, chose an exceedingly curious way to preface his reversal. A few days before the January 1959 session he still sounded like the champion diehard of them all.

'Let me make it abundantly clear for the record now and hereafter, as governor of this state, I will not yield to that which I know to be wrong," he declared, after clearly indicating he regarded racial mixing in the "wrong" category.

Hardly more than a week later, in addressing the legislature, he jerked the rug from under massive resistance and in a plaintive plea to the lawmakers said:

"No fair minded person would be so unreasonable as to seek to hold me responsible for failure to exercise powers which the state is powerless to bestow."

In April of that year the General Assembly approved the present "Freedom of Choice" plan — which still allows a single county to close its schools on a local option basis — by a slim majority in the house and by only a single vote majority in the senate. Previously closed public schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal came back into operation.

What part did business play?

✓ ✓ ✓

"THE FULL STORY in the reversal of Virginia policy will never be told," wrote Helen Hill Miller of Charlottesville in a recent issue of Harvard Business Review. "Too many private conferences with the Governor and members of the state legislature on the part of businessmen, bankers, attorneys, though known about off the record, will remain permanently private.

"The Committee for Public Schools, a statewide citizens organization formed with the single purpose of mustering support for keeping the public schools open, was visible like an iceberg — the main mass and weight were below the surface."

Some key industrial officials have asserted open leadership in behalf of public schools both before and following the crucial legislative reversal.

DR. LOUIS RADER, General Electric plant manager at Waynesboro, warned that school closure there would cost him up to a fourth of his key personnel, probably irreplaceably. Pointedly, he said the $5 million payroll of his GE plant probably wouldn't have been located there had there been advance knowledge the schools might be jeopardized by state action.

"I am convinced that industrial development of Virginia will not take place as rapidly as it might, unless we have an attitude that will build a strong, effective public schools system," Rader said in March last year. "There is no doubt that the education climate and the business climate are interdependent. To this I can attest by my own experience, for I was personally responsible for the selection of Virginia as the location of one of General Electric's new plants."

In this period, when the "Freedom of Choice" plan still leaves the way open for schools to be jeopardized on local initiative (there's still no official move to reinstitute public schools in rural Prince Edward County), there has been an increasing emphasis by the leadership on the economic effects of the public education system.

✓ ✓ ✓

GOV. ALMOND, addressing what was billed as the largest economic development conference in Virginia history last year placed "adequate schools" at the top of his list of community cultural and economic factors in attracting industry.

The Economic Effect of School Closing

reprint of a talk
by Jim Montgomery,
Business Editor,
The Atlanta Constitution

one of a series of presentations, reflecting varying points of view, in the non-credit Short Course for adults, "The Crisis in Our Schools" conducted in the fall and winter quarter at Emory University.

"THE CRISIS IN OUR SCHOOLS"

One of the evening short courses for adults conducted by the Community Educational Service at Emory University

This non-credit course was designed to give both sides of the educational picture in Georgia. Speakers with known points of view were invited to talk to the participants of the course. Among the fall quarter speakers were J. M. Dabbs, writer and farmer of Mayesville, South Carolina; Omer Carmichael, superintendent of the Louisville Public Schools; Ed Ball, Southern Educational Reporting Service, Nashville, Tennessee; former governor of Georgia, Marvin Griffin; Millard F. Caldwell, attorney and former governor of Florida. Included in the speakers for the winter quarter have been Robert Jordan, floor leader of the Georgia State Senate; Ralph McGill, editor, *The Atlanta Constitution;* Bell I. Wiley, professor of history, Emory University; John H. Fischer, superintendent of Public Instruction, Baltimore, Maryland; Charles Bloch, attorney of Macon, Georgia; and Jim Montgomery, *Atlanta Constitution* business editor, whose talk is printed here. The course was conducted by John A. Griffin, director community educational service, Emory University.

In response to considerable demand this talk has been printed for distribution to interested individuals and organizations.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF SCHOOL CLOSING

January 19, 1959 **By Jim Montgomery**

PERHAPS THE MOST CERTAIN THING that can be said at this time about the future of Georgia's public school system is that it's very uncertain. But whatever the outcome, it is bound to have an important effect on Georgia's economy for years to come. Public education itself is a big business. If it is abandoned in Georgia, the economic impact will be staggering.

Just consider some of the immediate and direct consequences should it turn out that the closing of a single school would force the closing of ALL public schools.

Right now, for example, Georgia has upwards of 30,000 teachers in its primary and secondary schools. Their wages and salaries—combined with the pay of all other public school employees—stimulates more than $300 million a year in economic activity throughout the state. This figure includes the multiplier effect of their pay circulating through retail stores, service establishments and so on.

If the schools are closed, the loss of teachers' and school employees' income would be felt proportionately in every one of Georgia's 159 counties. It would range from more than a quarter of a million dollars a year in the smallest county to some $60 million a year in Fulton and DeKalb counties.

In addition, the federal government would no doubt cut off the $5 to $10 million a year it provides for milk, lunches, vocational training, and so forth in Georgia's public schools.

Now, should the public schools be closed a year or more, this would mean postponement of graduation for about 30,000 high school students a year — at a cost of more than $100 million a year in lost earning power.

This assumes that about 5,000 of the 30,000 would eventually graduate from college, but that each year of postponement would cause a loss in earning power of $7,000 per student—or a total of $35 million a year. The other 25,000 that would have graduated from high school would have earnings of $4,000 a year per graduate postponed — which would amount to $100 million a year in lost earning power.

Even if half of the seniors were lucky enough to get temporary jobs

at low wages — the total loss of earning power because of a year's postponement of graduation would remain over $100 million.

Chances are, it would rise even higher in the long run, because some would never return to school. A recent survey in Norfolk indicated that nearly half of the seniors did not intend to return to school if, and when, the schools are reopened. And failure to graduate would no doubt cost those that do not return some degree of earning power for the rest of their lives.

Then there are millions of dollars in outstanding school bonds, and the bond-holders would no doubt require immediate settlement. To meet these full-faith-and-credit obligations, the local governments would either have to sell its public school buildings and equipment, or raise additional tax revenue — or both.

Another extremely expensive item would be the rebuilding of teaching staffs in the primary and secondary schools, as well as the colleges, if Georgia ever resumed public education.

Having interviewed many college faculty members, there is no doubt in my mind that a large proportion of them will abandon Georgia on the day Georgia abandons public education — whether because of their jobs or their children. And it will probably take considerably more than is now being paid to get them or others of equal competence to return to Georgia.

On the matter of private schools and tuition payments, one of the big remaining questions is whether any tax decreases or deductions would be large enough so that the great majority of families could afford to send their children to private schools.

Teachers, by the way, are not the only people inclined to strike out for greener pastures should the public schools attended by their children be closed. The same is true of engineers, scientists, administrators, and others in colleges and industrial plants. More than 17 per cent of those interviewed in a survey conducted by *The Atlanta Constitution* two months ago indicated their first move in the event that their children's school is closed would be to find a job in another state. An equally large number said they would do this if the schools remained closed for a period of three months to a year.

That is one reason why nearly all of the college and industrial officials interviewed in connection with the survey were frankly worried about the future of public schools in Georgia.

Here's how a top executive of a large Atlanta area industry expressed this feeling:

> "I am personally very concerned about our ability to maintain a competitive position in this industry if this question comes to a head. I even have serious doubts about whether we could stay in business if they closed the schools here."

Obviously, then, the loss of even a small percentage of the highly

skilled technical management personnel now employed in Georgia would impair the operating efficiency — the essential competitive ability — of many industries now located in Georgia. And should such plants be forced to close down or cut back production as a result of losing key personnel because of public school closings, hundreds — possibly thousands — of other employees willing to stay on would wind up jobless. Furthermore, there would be a sharp decline in state tax revenue based on the income of these industries and workers. Depending on how long the public schools remained closed, these losses would have a snowballing effect on Georgia's entire economy — gradual, at first, but eventually affecting nearly everyone.

Meanwhile, the very uncertainty that clouds the future of Georgia's public school system is having an adverse effect on the recruiting of qualified technicians, teachers and management-level personnel needed right now by the universities and some industries.

I have been told of many specific instances — and have seen letters of rejection — in which skilled personnel have turned down offers of good jobs with excellent pay simply because there is no assurance of whether or how long Georgia's public school system will continue to operate. Of course, many people never give their reason for not accepting a particular job. But there are signs that the number turning down employment in Georgia because of the uncertain school situation is growing.

Just a year ago, there were 235 physicists listed in the annual registrant's qualification booklet of the American Institute of Physics. Seven of them specified that they would not accept work in the South or Southeast. Although that number is less than 5 per cent of the total, a physics department head at one of Georgia's universities said this was the first time in his memory that any of the registrants had specifically rejected working in a given part of the country. No reasons were given. But it is hard to imagine what other circumstance would account for these negative geographical limitations showing up for the first time just a year ago. The geographical preferences of job-seeking physicists are normally stated positively.

This evidence, in addition to recruiting difficulties, shows why some faculty members at both Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia are doubtful that their new science facilities can be fully and adequately staffed as long as there is any possibility that Georgia's public schools could be closed because of the integration-segregation dispute.

As for industrial development and expansion, there is as yet little evidence that Georgia is suffering because of this issue. Indeed, capital spending announced for new and expanded industrial plants in the state reached a record high in 1958. And, of course, there is no way of determining at this time whether it would have been even higher if there had been no public school crisis.

However, a business research economist at one of the state's major

universities told me recently that a major electronics manufacturer had dropped Georgia from its list of potential plant sites primarily because of the threat to continued operation of public schools.

And there are definite signs of slowing industrial development in Arkansas and Virginia, where the school situation has already come to a head. In Arkansas, according to that state's chamber of commerce, capital spending announced last year for new and expanded plants barely exceeded $25 million. Just one year before, in 1957, the total was nearly $50 million, and in 1956 Arkansas had added $130 million in industrial growth.

In an effort to discover what, if any, effect the school crisis of the past year and a half has had, the Little Rock branch of the American Association of University Women polled 85 local businessmen and found that more than half of them — 44 to be exact — said business had suffered. And although another 35 said there had been no effect, direct quotes from many of the local businessmen indicated an even darker picture. Indeed, the hand of irony was evident in the business improvement reported by the remaining six — such as moving companies, moving an increasing number of families out of Little Rock, and service stations selling gasoline to tourists who stop to ask directions to Central High School. And the Little Rock difficulties are not confined to the city limits, but spill out through the State of Arkansas.

That state's sharp decline is hardly in line with fluctuations in purely economic conditions. Nor is the situation in Virginia, which has caused a railroad president there to publicly express dissatisfaction with the state's current rate of industrial development. Another Virginia business leader has attributed his state's lagging economic development directly to the public school closings there.

Clearly, then, if Georgia abandons its present system of public education, it will lose new industry, as well as hurt industry that is already located here.

It may be as much as a year or two before the economic losses become widely felt. Any loss of new industry will show up only in statistics over several months to a year or more. As a matter of public relations, no company is going to admit — much less announce — that it is not locating a plant in Georgia or any other state due to closed schools. After all, the company will still want to sell its products there.

If one is inclined to doubt that Georgia's economy would be seriously affected by this situation, he might ask himself this question: If I were interested in establishing a new business or a branch plant, would I consider locating such a plant in an area in which the provision for educating children of workers is in a state of confusion and turmoil; or which did not provide advantages for young people comparable to those of other areas?

And of the many new plants which have established themselves in

Georgia in the past 10 years or so, how many would give serious thought to closing their operations here if these difficulties continued and increased? Certainly, any environment which is unstable, and in which public education is threatened, is not conducive to business development or expansion.

Most businessmen are carefully avoiding any public discussion of this problem. Many have told me they are afraid to do so; that they are, in effect, intimidated by fear of losing business. They are, however, just as scared of the irreparable long-run economic damage most feel would result from the abandoning of public education. Only the immediacy of feared economic reprisal silences their tongues. The few who have spoken out, however, have expressed the concern of the majority who have been willing to discuss it with me providing their identities are never revealed.

McGregor Smith, president of Florida Power and Light Company, has likened the economic effects of closing schools to the effects of a strike — hurtful to everyone involved. And Ivan Allen, Jr., past president of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce, has declared that business and capital investment in the state will be hampered as long as "uncertainty, chaos and confusion" remain over the continued operation of public schools.

Clearly illustrating the attitudes of this country's major industrial corporations toward the schools is a recent publication of the General Electric Company. I am taking liberties in applying it to this discussion, for it was not made in reference to the South's public school crisis.

It was simply a brief restatement of General Electric's long-established position on what the company calls "The Essential Elements of a Better Business Climate." One of the eight essential elements is "Adequate community services such as schools."

This statement demonstrates industry's awareness that it cannot grow without public education. It also shows that the educational system of a community is one of the foremost in the criteria used by industry for new plant location. I think the implications are clear as far as the present situation in Georgia is concerned.

Thus, the economic consequences of closing public schools — if that is what comes to pass — are hardly cheering.

My own opinion is that to whatever extent Georgia abandons its present system of public education, it will:

1. Arrest the economic progress of the past two decades.
2. Undermine its present economic strength.
3. Cause the abandonment of its otherwise bright opportunities for continued — and still desperately needed — economic growth.

"The thorough education of all classes of people is the most efficacious means...of promoting the prosperity of the South."
-Robert E. Lee-

GEORGIA'S PUBLIC EDUCATION AT THE CROSSROADS

What of the Past?

1777 - Georgia Constitution assigns responsibility of providing schools to state. But in
1840 - laws for providing public schools were repealed. So that by
1864 - only 1/2 of Georgians in the Civil War could read or write.
1875 - $1.50 spent per child for a three-month school year. As late as
1900 - less than 1/2 of Georgia's white children attended school as much as 100 days per year. Not until
1937 - did a seven-month school term become compulsory. It was
1952 - before the compulsory school term was extended to nine months.
1952 - $153.45 spent per child per school year.

Where Are We Now?

961,000 children enrolled in public schools.

$140,000,000 spent annually for public schools. Yet only

22 out of every 100 students graduate from high school.

"The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia.... Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."
-Constitution of the State of Georgia-

"Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal...Such segregation is a denial of equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution."
-U.S. Supreme Court Ruling, 1954-

"Legislative acts in violation... of the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the Judiciary shall so declare them."
-Constitution of the State of Georgia-

What of the Future?

WILL THE STATE OF GEORGIA CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION TO GUARANTEE TO EACH CITIZEN HIS INHERENT RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION?

"The American concept of universal education, more than any other factor, is responsible for the greatness which this nation has achieved."
-Senator Herman Talmadge-

Prepared by- Public Affairs Committee, Young Women's Christian Association
January 1960

CLOSED SCHOOLS COST YOU

Closed schools cost you in many ways, only one of which is financial. But let us look at the economical costs of closed schools, for if closed schools hit you nowhere else, they strike straight at your pockbook.

NORFOLK KNOWS ABOUT CLOSED SCHOOLS. Norfolk's experienoe shows how closed schools can pick a community's pocket. Six white schools were closed in Norfolk from September 1958 to February 1959 in an act of "massive resistence." During this period, overall economic activity* in Norfolk grew only 27 percent as fast as in the rest of the Richmond Federal Reserve District, ** while it grew 76 percent as fast during the comparable period September 1959-February 1960, when Norfolk's schools were open. In addition, employment declined 2.91 percent in Norfolk during the period its schools were closed, while employment in all Virginia rose 0.35 percent. If you want to shoo business out of Atlanta and cut jobs in Georgia, Norfolk's lesson shows closing the schools is a good way to start.

DON'T POISON YOUR POCKETBOOK. Talk about closing the schools for any purpose creates an unstable environment that scares away business. In Charlottesville, Virginia, where the desegregated public vs. segregated private school controversy has continued from 1958 to date, employment declined in both 1958 and 1959, although 1959 was a "boom" year, with employment gains in the state as a whole. Would you want to locate a branch plant or office in Georgia if its public schools were going to close? Your answer to this question should be your answer to any plan which would close Georgia's schools.

NOTE: Norfolk and Charlottesville were chosen for this study since they are the two largest Virginia cities in which schools were closed. The effect on Atlanta could be even worse, since Atlanta is much more of a Southern business center than either Norfolk or Charlottesville. For instance, Atlanta contains regional distribution offices for over 3300 different national companies, many of which could move their offices elsewhere if Atlanta's schools were to close.

*Overall economic activity in a community is, perhaps, best indicated by bank debits, which measure check spending (nine-tenths of total dollar spending) in the community. Bank debits present a comprehensive picture of economic activity since they include such items as the paycheck you receive, the checks you write to pay bills, taxes, and rent, and the checks you sign to buy houses, stocks, materials, and supplies. Thus, when we say overall economic activity rose so much in one area relative to another area, we base our information on bank debits for these areas. Bank debit data for 344 U.S. areas are available on release G6 of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D.C.

** The Richmond Federal Reserve District includes the District of Columbia and the following states: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the two Carolinas.

HOPE, INC.
714-15 ATLANTA NATIONAL BLDG.
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE SIBLEY REPORT

On April 28, 1960, after meetings throughout the state and with legal counsel, the General Assembly Committee on Schools (the Sibley Committee) presented a majority report and recommendations, and a minority report with an added statement by Rep. Render Hill.

THE MAJORITY REPORTED THAT:

The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court is the law of the land, and those state laws that are in conflict are unenforceable. Any public school system must recognize that the state cannot, by law, segregate by race. p.6

To maintain total segregation throughout the state, Georgia will have to give up all public schools. p.10

It will be impractical to develop a system of private schools that will provide adequately for the educational needs of the people of Georgia. p.11

Those who insist on total segregation but back away from closing all schools are deceiving themselves and the people. p.15

To close the schools temporarily would be a useless gesture, and would create confusion, great economic loss in the state and utter chaos in the schools. p.14

The basic alternatives are 1. give local authorities control of placing students, 2. give as much freedom of choice to parents and local communities as possible, and 3. give "assurance that no child will be required to go to school with a child of a different race except on a voluntary basis." p.12

Pupil placement is the plan by which the local school boards can place a pupil in a school according to geographical, scholastic, and psychological standards. p.12

To put these alternatives into effect would mean some changes in the Georgia Constitution, which would have to be voted on in a general election by all voters. p.15

THEREFORE THE MAJORITY RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to the effect that no child shall be forced into a school with a child of the opposite race, and that the child whose parents object to an integrated school be entitled to reassignment, tuition grants or scholarship aid. p.17

2. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to provide for a uniform system of local units for the administration of the schools, and to allow any such unit to close schools within the unit or to reopen the school in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the qualified voters. p.17

3. The General Assembly pass laws for tuition grants or scholarships for students who wish to withdraw from an integrated school or whose school has been closed. p.17

4. The General Assembly pass laws to have teachers retirement cover private school teachers as well as public school teachers. p.17

5. The General Assembly decide whether to close the schools, or to give as much freedom of choice as possible through 1. pupil placement, 2. empowering the people of each community to vote whether to close their schools in the event of integration or to continue the operation of said schools, and 3. parent option-parent would be able to ask for reassignment or withdrawal with tuition grant or scholarship aid for private education. p.18

THE MINORITY REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to guarantee that no child be forced to go to an integrated school. p.6

2. The General Assembly provide for tuition grants by state, county and municipal funds. p.7

3. Schools be kept segregated as long as possible then resort to tuition grants. p.7

4. The Governor and the General Assembly take such action and enact such laws as may be required from time to time. p.7

Representative Render Hill added that each member of the 1961 General Assembly should inform himself of the school situation, and determine the will of the voters so each may present these views, 2. the General Assembly in 1961 should resolve these issues, and 3. laws be made so no child shall be forced to attend an integrated school and if necessary make each school a separate authority. p.2

Summarized by the League of Women Voters of Athens, Georgia

Complete Sibley Report available: Sen. John W. Greer
% State Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

P L E A S E N O T E

EXPLANATION:

These figures do not include the money which each school district puts into its public education program, nor do they include the 30 million received by the state from the Federal Government in goods and services (i.e. lunch room expenses, surplus properties, etc.)

During the current year, the total cost is 225 million dollars. Of this amount, local school districts pay 23 million (required local effort for the minimum foundation program) and they also contribute another 23 million in "local enrichment" programs.

IN SUMMARY:

Total cost of public education in Georgia:

225 million = total cost of public education in Georgia
46 million = the amount paid by local school districts
179 million = the amount paid by State and National Government

Georgia State Allotment to each School System for public education for 1959 - 60

Appling	795,003.53
Atkinson	383,190.18
Bacon	475,757.04
Baker	330,730.22
Baldwin	753,460.25
Banks	368,853.02
Barrow	406,419.63
Bartow	801,797.82
Ben Hill	252,845.34
Berrien	610,770.75
Bibb	3,625,880.30
Bleckley	200,531.60
Brantley	372,606.21
Brooks	601,891.07
Bryan	371,565.87
Bulloch	1,213,829.12
Burke	1,017,773.40
Butts	397,042.61
Calhoun	432,339.45
Camden	533,209.44
Candler	376,598.63
Carroll	1,154,972.45
Catoosa	831,093.23
Charlton	294,202.14
Chatham	4,291,306.82
Chattahoochee	76,778.15
Chattooga	623,450.06
Cherokee	900,417.13
Clarke	1,170,209.60
Clay	265,137.70
Clayton	1,386,229.30
Clinch	334,293.15
Cobb	2,665,861.56
Coffee	1,159,374.82
Colquitt	1,210,666.00
Columbia	599,865.29
Cook	546,848.50
Coweta	753,338.96
Crawford	302,003.55
Crisp	789,222.33
Dade	352,019.48
Dawson	209,129.56
Decatur	1,142,533.79
DeKalb	4,258,818.64
Dodge	859,667.83
Dooly	693,946,29
Dougherty	1,945,814.65
Douglas	652,943.16
Early	749,278.00
Echols	119,880.69
Effingham	535,048.54
Elbert	835,993.17
Emanuel	952,512.19
Evans	374,617.34
Fannin	712,484.38
Fayette	413,394.55
Floyd	1,154,867.89
Forsyth	470,744.10
Franklin	699,774.49
Fulton	3,659,592.26
Gilmer	458,067.43
Glascock	180,900.11
Glynn	1,251,292.56
Gordon	514,568.32
Grady	904,032.11
Greene	642,554.67
Gwinnett	1,537,545.32
Habersham	785,545.08
Hall	1,244,041.05
Hancock	571,079.32
Haralson	487,308.14
Harris	499,787.86
Hart	662,296.40
Heard	356,538.35
Henry	811,946.25
Houston	1,289,210.40
Irwin	541,950.25
Jackson	535,029.85
Jasper	336,287.32
Jeff Davis	511,998.69
Jefferson	907,374.70
Jenkins	474,029.54
Johnson	411,774.20
Jones	442,267.97
Lamar	418,558.59
Lanier	262,643.31
Laurens	1,194,239.85
Lee	356,629.96
Liberty	675,833.06
Lincoln	349,265.22
Long	242,017.41
Lowndes	893,260.37
Lumpkin	334,473.30
Macon	639,092.22
Madison	584,197.56
Marion	354,588.56
McDuffie	534,827.28
McIntosh	377,058.56
Meriwether	932,042.01
Miller	445,123.48
Mitchell	747,734.98

Monroe	465,602.69
Montgomery	349,411.08
Morgan	580,507.51
Murray	444,402.63
Muscogee	3,614,027.16
Newton	817,953.27
Oconee	330,674.90
Oglethorpe	489,284.10
Paulding	578,499.97
Peach	563,052.51
Pickens	374,577.46
Pierce	567,778.40
Pike	429,040.43
Polk	811,376.90
Pulaski	316,242.50
Putnam	428,253.45
Quitman	167,091.13
Rabun	366,061.75
Randolph	545,359.05
Richmond	2,995,900.03
Rockdale	410,688.31
Schley	203,648.10
Screven	857,191.76
Seminole	392,736.77
Griffin-Spalding	1,207,946.60
Stephens	497,772.64
Stewart	412,563.10
Sumter	952,260.66
Talbot	408,061.11
Taliaferro	205,974.36
Tattnall	768,800.48
Taylor	487,421.94
Telfair	656,949.50
Terrell	661.988.47
Thomas	855,678.65
Tift	957,194.22
Toombs	524,403.01
Towns	287,396.77
Treutlen	331,368.50
Troup	1,068,795.43
Turner	438,098.66
Twiggs	463,289.55
Union	379,146.15
Upson	759,885.54
Walker	1,485,040.69
Walton	753,585.21
Ware	599,701.85
Warren	372,045.85
Washington	931,008.55
Wayne	877,350.59
Webster	202,914.94
Wheeler	329,673.42
White	378,885.86
Whitfield	1,038,580.20
Wilcox	468,284.10
Wilkes	588,506.70
Wilkinson	472,401.30
Worth	874,277.70
Americus	382,149.24
Atlanta	8,014,905.05
Barnesville	59,737.78
Bremen	90,296.44
Buford	134,206.98
Calhoun	265,398.86
Carrollton	358,353.54
Cartersvile	326,813.00
Cedartown	307,116.55
Chickamauga	61,867.78
Cochran	233,300.54
Commerce	212,868.20
Dalton	422,887.70
Decatur	435,196.48
Dublin	389,630.05
Fitzgerald	363,033.62
Gainesville	412,772.27
Hawkinsville	120,066.33
Hogansville	194,640.66
Jefferson	70,497.10
LaGrange	637,023.13
Marietta	573,536.92
Monroe	106,052.41
Moultrie	352,354.15
Newnan	428,549.60
Pelham	337,182.48
Quitmam	199,005.51
Rome	735,179.56
Tallapoosa	72,934.61
Tallulah Falls	- -
Thomaston	297,759.76
Thomasville	492,863.20
Toccoa	268,791.37
Trion	136,470.48
Valdosta	818,527.20
Vidalia	254,751.04
Waycross	709,577.62
West Point	156,942.66
Winder	168,033.99
	138,207,044.14